



Government of Goa

# ECONOMIC SURVEY

## 2015-16



Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation  
Porvorim, Goa



**Government of Goa**

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## CHAPTER 1

### OVERVIEW

#### Macroeconomic Perspective

The GSDP for the year 2014-15 (Quick Estimates) at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated at ₹ 3258173 lakh as against ₹ 3034536 lakh in the year 2013-14 (Provisional Estimates) thereby reflecting a growth of 7.37 percent as against 7.71% in 2013-14.

The growth rate under Primary Sector which was around 10 percent during 2013-14 (Provisional) fell drastically to -16.44 percent during 2014-15 (Quick Estimate). This can be attributed to huge fall in mining and quarrying sub sector.

The growth rate under Secondary Sector, which was around 4 percent in 2011-12 and 2012-13 improved slightly to 5.60 percent during 2013-14 (Provisional). The buoyant growth in the Secondary Sector continued during 2014-15 (Q) and stood at 6.73 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 further to 8.64 percent in 2013-14. During 2014-15 (Q), growth rate in tertiary sector improved and stood at 9.55 percent.

During the year 2014-15 (Q), Primary Sector accounted for 3.84 percent, Secondary Sector for 31.67 percent and Tertiary Sector accounted for 64.49 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 (P) and further improved to 64.49 percent during 2014-15 (Q).

#### Public Finance

The total State Budget for 2015-16 on account of Plan and Non-plan has been ₹ 1333144.46 lakh. While the Plan Budget has been of the tune of ₹ 619096.99 lakh, the Non-plan came to be pegged at ₹ 714047.47 lakh. The Budget provision for 2015-16 was 31 % more than that of 2014-15. The total Revenue Receipts that included Tax Revenue, Non-tax Revenue and Grants-in-aid and contributions stood at ₹ 993718 lakh as against ₹ 768867.85 lakh for the year 2014-15. The contribution of Tax Revenue being the highest with 63 % followed by Non-tax Revenue of 29.48 %. The major sources of revenues under the tax component were taxes on sales, trade, etc; taxes on income & expenditure, stamps & registration, excise, customs & union excise and so on. Likewise, the major items of revenue under non-tax included power charges, non-ferrous mining industry, roads & bridges, port and lighthouses. The Capital account Receipts for the year 2015-16 were estimated at ₹ 151370.69 lakh as against ₹ 234427.58 lakh in 2014-15. Public debt was the major source for capital receipts with as much as ₹ 149440 lakh.

The total expenditure on Revenue account for 2015-16 was of the order of ₹ 952901 lakh of which 39 % and 33 % were spent on Social Services & Economic services respectively.

The expenditure on capital account was of the tune of ₹ 362375 lakh, of which 41%, 20% and 25% was spent on economic, social and general services.

The overall financial health in terms of surplus/deficit on revenue & capital account reflected a surplus of ₹ 40818 lakh on revenue account and a deficit of ₹ 156688 lakh on capital account. The overall fiscal deficit was of the order of ₹ 155275.88 lakh as against ₹ 94861.76 lakh in 2014-15.

### 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. Presently, there are 787 bank branches as on 31.03.2016.

The 787 bank branches in the State has mobilized deposits to the tune of ₹ 63339 crore, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 as against ₹ 54748 crore which shows an increase of ₹ 8591 crore over the previous year.

The advances level as on 31.03.2016 was ₹ 19385 crore with an increase of ₹ 2742 crore over the March 2015 levels of ₹ 16643 crore.

The C:D ratio as on 31.03.2016 is 31% which is below the benchmark level of 40% in line with the previous quarters. The major reason for the trend in C:D ratio is that there has been increase in deposits of over ₹ 8591 crore

however increase in advances of ₹ 2742 crore.

### Power

The Public hearing with regard to the Petition for approval of Business Plan for control period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2018-19 filed before the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) has been accorded approval by JERC. Tariff petition will be filed before the JERC, which would then issue Tariff Order for the Tariff of various categories of consumers.

The Department has identified number of EHV Transmission and Sub-Station Projects for implementation through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) route. Government of India has appointed RECTPCL as Bid Process Co-ordinator.

As part of Demand Side Management (DSM) measure, all types of conventional street light fixtures will be replaced by high quality efficient smart LED light fixtures under the Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) of Government of India. 25 MW solar power is being procured through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) to meet the Solar Renewable Power Obligation.

### Road Transport

The number of Motor Vehicles registered in the State stands at 11,58,241 as on 31.03.2016. The number of vehicles registered during 2015-16 is 74563. 68.89% of vehicles registered belong to the category of two wheelers followed by cars and jeeps including taxis, which form about 20.10% of the vehicle population in the State.

A total of 640503 driving licenses have been issued of which 292866 and 347637 are issued in the North and South Goa respectively.

The annual revenue collection has increased from ₹ 165.09 crore during 2013-14 to ₹ 223.26 crore during 2015-16 indicating an increase of 35.23 percent during the period.

### Civil Aviation

Request for Qualification (RFQ) process for construction of Greenfield International Airport at Mopa in Pernem Taluka has been completed. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has granted Environmental Clearance for the project. The mandatory clearances required from Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs has been obtained.

### Water Resources

Under Minor Irrigation schemes, irrigation potential to the tune of 30,506.95 Ha has been created, out of which 59.00 Ha have been created during the year 2015-16. Potential utilized is 25,747.50 Ha, out of which utilization during 2015-16 is 50.00 Ha.

The NCRMP is structured in phases, based on the risk levels of the States and their implementation readiness.

Phase I, under implementation since 2010, includes the states of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. In Phase II, the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, West Bengal, Karnataka, and Goa are being included.

### Roads & Bridges

*Bridges:* During the year 2015-16, four bridges were completed at a total completion cost of ₹ 790.22 lakh. In addition to the above, six works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 2451.72 lakh are in progress in the current financial year.

*State Highways:* Three works were completed during the year 2015-16 at a total completion cost of ₹ 1810.38 lakh and another ten works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 2394.68 lakh are in progress.

*Major District Roads:* Seven works were completed during the year 2015-16. The total cost of completion is ₹ 2079.95 lakh and 19 works are under various stages of completion in the current financial year. The total estimated cost of these works amounts to ₹ 10095.35 lakh.

*Rural Roads:* Under rural roads, 53 works have been completed. The total cost on completion of these works amounts to ₹ 6781.66 lakh. Further, another 106 works are in progress and are at various stages of completion.

### Water Supply and Sanitation

*Urban Water Supply Schemes:* The work of Improvement of water supply scheme in Mormugao Constituency - Phase I was completed at a cost of ₹ 458.25 lakh and another eight works are in progress and are at various stage of completion.

*Rural Water Supply Schemes:* Two works were completed during the current year and ten works are in progress.

*Urban Sanitation:* Three works were completed at the total cost of ₹ 126.70 lakh. Besides, works in respect of twelve schemes are under process. The total estimated cost of these works is ₹ 11434.11 lakh.

*Rural Sanitation:* The work of construction 250 single seater pour flush water seal latrines for five users with leach pits in V.P. Sanvordem in Sanvordem Constituency have been completed during the year 2015-16. Further, another seven works are in progress.

### Urban Development

Under Swachh Bharat, Nitol Goem Mission, 110 toilets have been constructed across 14 municipalities (and CCP) which includes Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHT), Community Toilet (CT) & Public Toilet (PT) against 918 orders issued by the PWD. 2048 applications have been sanctioned under IHHT (Individual House Hold Toilets) and 5800 applications are under process. Similarly, 100% door to door collection of solid waste has been achieved across 214 wards in all the 14 urban bodies of Goa.

### Town and Country Planning

Preparation and implementation of Regional Plan for Goa is in progress. The Government has initiated the process of rectifications / corrections in Regional Plan for Goa 2021. In this regard, suggestions / rectifications have been sought by general public.

The scheme regarding refund of Infrastructure tax upto 25% in respect of Green buildings certified by the TERI has been finalised. A draft MOU to be signed by the Government has been submitted to Finance Department for approval.

### Fire & Emergency Services

Coastal Fire Station cum Disaster Shelter has been identified at Sodiem-Siolim, Mandrem-Pernem and Porvorim in North Goa District and Cumeabhat-Velim, Benaulim, Colva and Betalbatim in South Goa District.

452 Fire Prevention Inspections of Government Buildings, 158 Fire Prevention Inspections of Hospitals and 1143 Fire Prevention Inspections of Educational Institutions have been undertaken in the State.

During the year 2015-16, the Fire & Emergency Services have collectively attended 6238 Fire and Emergency Calls (2696 Fire and 3634 Emergency calls), during which 426 human lives and 392 animal lives were saved. Property worth ₹ 275.43 crore have been saved/salvaged due to timely action of the Fire Personnel.

### Agriculture & Allied Activities

Government has taken steps to revive and rejuvenate the agriculture sector by the use of intensive farm mechanization, enhanced support price, attractive farm subsidies, adoption of knowledge based approach and training of farmers.

26,882 Krishi Cards have been issued till date to all eligible farmers and efforts are being made to provide Krishi Cards to the remaining eligible farmers. During the year 2015-16, 8236 Krishi Cards have been issued to farmers for which an expenditure of ₹ 16.74 lakh has been incurred.

Under the "Shetkari Adhar Nidhi" scheme, compensation was provided to 725 farmers for losses suffered in agriculture to the tune of ₹ 40.63 lakh.



During the year 2015-16, 41,827.03 MT subsidized vegetable worth ₹ 8,892.57 lakh, 3360.90 MT non subsidized vegetables worth ₹ 577.32 lakh, 1215.76 MT, groceries worth ₹ 978.85 lakh and 670.03 MT fruits worth ₹ 201.90 lakh have been supplied to the consumers.

Jalkund is an artificially created structure on hill slopes or on plain areas designed to store rain water with a storage capacity of 12 cu.mtr of water to meet the critical demand of the crop in their growth, especially during dry spell of monsoon. 100% subsidy provided by the Government for maximum of 3 nos of Jalkund per farmer. During the year 2015-16, 93 Jalkunds have been constructed.

Under Animal Husbandry sector, due to the purchase of 7854 animals by the beneficiaries under Kamdhenu scheme through Cattle Melas, the average milk collection by Goa Milk Producers Union Limited has gone up to 65,000 litres/day from 36,000 litres/day.

327 Farmers have purchased 1148 crossbred animals and ₹ 800.33 lakh of subsidy has been released under Kamdhenu scheme.

Under Cultivation of Green Fodder scheme, 91 farmers have been assisted in growing fodder plots and ₹ 7.57 lakh amount of subsidy has been disbursed.

Under the RKVY scheme, the Department has started on-going project of "Open Sea Cage Culture" for culturing high value fish and has installed 22 cages at Pollem in Canacona taluka.

Under the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) scheme, regular fresh water fish was regularly

stocked in the fish reservoirs of Goa at Anjunem, Amthane, Chapoli, Selaulim and Panchawadi with 50,000 seeds of Indian Carp (IMC).

## Industries

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

However, industrial growth has been muted over the last few years due to economic slowdown and lack of a robust frame work for industrial development.

12 MSME units have been disbursed subsidy amounting to ₹ 27.02 lakh. Further, 350 beneficiaries have been disbursed loan amounting to about ₹ 8.14 crore under Chief Minister's Rojgar Yojana (CMRY). The validity period of 9 MSME's has been extended upto 31/03/2016. An amount of ₹ 77.21 lakh is disbursed to 7 units under National Mission on Food Processing as 2nd Installment.

Goa-IDC has allotted a total area admeasuring 1,65,794 m<sup>2</sup> in six Industrial Estates under special project category to 13 Industrial Units whose investment would be ₹ 490.67 crore and employment potential to 2327 persons.

76 proposals with project cost of ₹ 432.73 lakh and involving subsidy of ₹ 139.67 lakh has been sanctioned under the Prime Minister' Employment Generation Programme during the year 2015-16.

During the year 2015-16, 487 beneficiaries were finalized by The Goa Handicrafts, Rural and Small Scale



Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (GHRSSIDC) for granting subsidy under Goa Clay Idol maker's scheme. 34 training programmes and 7 Inter-State tours were conducted in which 680 persons and 239 persons participated respectively.

Under Chief Minister's Rojgar Yojana (CMRY), 307 additional beneficiaries have been sanctioned loan assistance amounting to ₹ 1395.09 lakh during the year 2015-16. The Economic Development Corporation (EDC) has assisted 5754 beneficiaries since the inception of the CMRY scheme.

Under "Debt Relief Scheme for mining affected borrowers of Financial Institution". As on March 2016, 4477 applications has been processed and 3977 applicants have been sanctioned financial relief.

### Mines

As per the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the State Government conducted thirteen e-auctions (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 85,92,544 metric tons of mineral ore is bidded through these e-auctions.

89 Renewal Orders of mining leases are issued, of which 69 Mining Lease Deeds are executed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has allowed adhoc extraction limit of 20 million tonnes.

Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) surveys of 90 mining leases have been completed. Goa is one of the first States in India to have completed this exercise.

24 sites along the major rivers in the State have been identified for sand mining and permits for sand extraction have been issued during the year 2015-16.

### Rural Development

Under Indira Aawas Yojana, 1126 new houses has been completed and 587 houses have been upgraded.

Under National Family Benefit Scheme, 184 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme during the year 2015-16.

Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, 21,857 Job Cards have been issued since inception of the scheme. During the year 2015-16, 737 Job Cards have been issued, 286 various works have been completed, 119 works are in progress and 1.08 lakh mandays have been generated.

Under Goa Gram Samrudhi Yojana (GGSY), infrastructural assets are created in the rural areas. 34 projects have been completed and another 25 projects are in progress of which 14 projects are likely to be completed during the year 2015-16. Besides, 79 new projects have been sanctioned during the year 2015-16.

Under Rural Garbage Disposal Scheme, an amount of ₹ 190 lakh has been released to cover 103 Village Panchayats.

Under Rajiv Aawas Yojana, financial assistance is provided for the construction of new houses and repairs of existing houses. 135 beneficiaries have been covered during the year 2015-16.

## Tourism

The State received 52.97 lakh tourists during the calendar year 2015-16 (Provisional) which comprised of 47.56 lakh domestic and 5.41 lakh foreign tourists, compared to 40.58 lakh tourists during the same period in the previous year.

The Government has started e-registration system for registration of the various tourist trades, which will facilitate the general public in clearing all hassles in the process of registration.

Policy on Shacks, making it responsive to the aspirations of the local people as well as environment friendly has been implemented by formulation of Beach Shack Policy 2013-16.

Adfactos PR, has been appointed to improve the perception of Goa among the tourists.

A mobile based service for Goa Tourism aims at providing user friendly tourist guidance services through mobile devices to the user. As per the proposal, tourists visiting Goa will be able to get easy and hassle-free access to information on Goa Tourism.

## Information Technology

The e-Assembly application has successfully eliminated paper usage during the LAQ process. The resulting savings in paper and printing cost alone amount to nearly three crore rupees a year.

Aadhaar based Bio-metric Attendance System has been developed in the DoIT on pilot basis.

Computer based examination system has been developed for Goa Public Service Commission (GPSC). The system has been designed to provide comprehensive end-to-end examination solution which will completely automate its recruitment process, including online registration, online application, online payment, online hall ticket generation & computer based testing.

## Education

Under Mid Day Meal Scheme, approximately, 1532 schools and 1, 63,000 students benefitted in the State.

During the year 2015-16, 13000 students of Std. I & III were supplied uniforms and raincoats. Further, 54,630 students of Std. II, III & IV in Government and Government aided schools were supplied note books. 422 buses have been provided to Government and Government aided schools under transport scheme.

Various Educational facilities to attend both scholastic and non-scholastic achievements are made available to all the special children in the State through the 23 special schools and 32 resource rooms catering to the educational needs of differently abled children in the State in regular schools.

68,611 and 68,039 students have been provided textbooks in primary section and upper primary schools respectively.

'Google for Education' in collaboration with 'State Council of Educational Research and Training' has opened up Web based Centre in DIET for training of key resource persons.

### Tribal Welfare

Financial assistance is provided to the families of drop out students of scheduled tribes who otherwise are unable to send them to schools due to poverty. Stipend of ₹ 4125/- per annum is given. 10929 students have benefitted under the scheme during 2015-16.

Financial assistance in the form of reimbursement of tuition fees is provided to ST students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. 3313 students have benefitted under the scheme during 2015-16. Under Merit Based Award & Recognition of High Performance in the Board Exams of SSC and HSSC in the State, 1919 students have benefitted under the scheme during 2015-16.

Under Atal Asra Yojana, financial assistance is provided to ST families for construction and repair of houses. For new house and re-construction up to ₹ 2.00 lakh and for repairs of existing house up to ₹ 75,000/- is given. 1840 families have benefitted under the scheme during 2015-16.

Under Antya Sanskar Sahay Yojana, financial assistance of ₹ 20,000/- is provided to the ST families whose income is less than ₹ 2.00 lakh for performance of funeral and religious ceremonies related to the last rites of a person of ST community. 516 families have benefitted under the scheme during 2015-16.

### Goa Medical College

The Department of Cardiology performed 2092 procedures including 595 coronary interventions, 33

pacemaker implantations and 20 paediatrics cardiac interventions during the year 2015-16.

The departments of Cardiovascular and Thoracic surgery performed 355 surgeries including 224 open heart surgeries, 33 thoracotomy, 38 vascular surgeries and 58 intermediate surgeries during the year 2015-16, up to December, 2015. 12 Renal Transplant Programmes were carried out successfully by the Department of Urology.

### Labour

37 inspections were carried out under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996 during the year. 1448 registration certificates have been issued to various employers engaging 10 and above building workers during the year.

2,49,004 smart cards/ social security cards has been issued to workers under the Goa Employment Act, 2001 till March 2016. 314 workers benefitted under the Retrenched Workers Assistance Scheme.

6 cases has been disposed off under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 during the year up to November, 2015. 6 cases were disposed off under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, during the year.

The minimum rates of wages have been revised for all categories of employees working in various Government departments / Offices / Autonomous bodies/Corporation & other Institutions from ₹ 221/- per day to ₹ 323/- per day w.e.f 1/6/2015.

## Craftsmen Training

2915 trainees have been placed in 314 establishments in 44 designated trades under Apprentice Act, out of which 561 seats are utilized for training in 96 different public / private establishments during the year 2015-16.

53 Institutes are registered under Human Resource Development Federation (HRDF) Society, with an intake capacity of approx. 3,400 trainees per year. 1200 trainees have been enrolled for the HRDF courses approximately.

17 new courses have been introduced in various Government ITIs like, Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Mechanic Diesel, Fitter, Turner, Machinist, Welder, Mechanic Electronics, Food and Beverage, Guest Service Assistant etc., during the year 2015-16.

## Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

In order to make the fair price shops self-sustainable and profitable, Government has enhanced their profit margins substantially from present 10 % (about 80 paise per kg) to fixed of ₹ 2 per kg and transport rebate of ₹ 0.30 per kg totaling ₹ 2.30 per kg which is highest in the country.

## Health Services

There are 152 genetic clinics registered under Pre Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of sex selection) Act, 1994 (PC-PNDT). PC-PNDT cells are created at the State and district levels to focus on the areas of working.

992 beneficiaries have been covered

during the year 2015-16 under Janani Suraksha Yojana. Similarly, 549 persons have benefitted under Medclaim scheme.

A total number of 427485 patients were tested for malaria and 651 patients were found to be positive as compared to 824 cases reported during 2014. 251 locals have been affected by malaria and 20 by plasmodium Falciparum.

After successful implementation of Mass Drug Administration (MDA) for last 8 years (2004-2011) the microfilaria rate is reduced to <1% and therefore the State has been qualified for Transmission Assessment Survey (TAS) for stoppage of MDA.

## Goa State Aids Control Society (GSACS)

It is observed that number of new cases detected has declined from 475 in the year 2014-15 to 345 in the year 2015-16 (upto Dec. 2015) although the number of testings has shown an increasing trend from 55792 to 62657.

The State Government provides financial assistance of ₹ 2000/- per month to eligible PLHIVs under Dayanand Social Security Scheme. 245 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. The State Government also extends the benefit of 50% travel concession to the PLHIVs residing in Goa for travelling on KTCL buses and till date (upto March 2016) 920 PLHIVs have availed the facility.

## Planning and Statistics

The “Atal Gram Development Agency-Goa” has been registered as a Society

to implement the Atal Gram Yojana scheme in Netravali village with the aim of tapping the full economic potential of that village and developing it as a model village, which can then be replicated for other villages.

The UID project is successfully implemented in the State with near 100% enrollment of the adult population and 94% of Aadhaar generation. The seeding of Aadhaar in the beneficiaries' database of 5 welfare/beneficiary oriented schemes viz. PDS, LPG DBTL, MNEREGA, Post Matric Scholarships of SCs/STs/Minorities and Pension (NSAP) is in progress. The State now geared up to enroll children (0-18 years).

### **Social Security**

Under the Dayanand Social Security Scheme (Freedom from Hunger),

financial assistance was released to 1,39,451 beneficiaries.

Under "Stipends & Scholarships to OBC students", 7577 OBC students were benefitted. Similarly, under "Post Matric Scholarships to OBC students" 3355 OBC students were benefitted.

Under the scheme "Pre-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to the Minority Communities" 1996 Students were benefitted.

### **Women & Child Development**

Under Laadli Laxmi Scheme, 34026 application have been sanctioned under the scheme as on 31.03.2016.

Under Griha Aadhar 1,40,907 beneficiaries have been covered since inception.

## CHAPTER 2

### DEMOGRAPHY

#### Population Census - 2011

The Population Census is the most credible source of information on demography, economic activity, literacy and education, housing & household amenities, urbanisation, fertility and mortality, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, language, religion, migration, disability and many other socio-cultural and demographic data since 1872.

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

A comparative key demographic feature in 2001 and 2011 for Goa is presented in Table No. 2.1.

The population of Goa as per 2011 Census is 14,58,545 as against the country's total population of 1,21,05,69,573. This constitutes 0.12% of the country's population as against 0.13% during the 2001 Census. The State wise distribution of population as per 2011 Census and their relative share in the total population is given in Annexure - 1.

The population of Goa has recorded a net increase of 1,10,877 persons during the intra-census period of 2001-2011 thereby registering growth of 8.23% over the decade. The population growth rate has declined to 8.23% from 15.21% during 2001-2011.

Table No. 2.1

Population Census at a Glance

Sr No.	Item	Unit	2001 Census		2011 Census	
			Goa	India	Goa	India
1	Population	in lakh	13.48	10287.37	14.59	12105.70
2	Decadal Growth Rate	percent	15.21	21.54	8.23	17.68
3	Density of Population	per sq Km	364	325	394	382
4	Sex Ratio	per 000' males	961	933	973	943
5	Literacy Rate	percent	82.01	64.80	88.70	74.04
6	ST Population	percent	0.04	8.20	10.23	8.64
7	SC Population	percent	1.77	16.20	1.75	16.64
8	Urban Population	percent	49.75	27.82	62.17	31.15
9	Rural Population	percent	50.25	72.18	37.83	68.85

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India



The population of the State as per Census conducted since 1900 and their decadal growth rates is given in Table No. 2.2.

It can be seen from the table, that the State witnessed single digit growth rate prior to its liberation. During the first 60 years of the century i.e. 1900 - 1960, the population of the State increased from 4.75 lakh to 5.90 lakh, recording an increase of only 1.15 lakh persons during the 60 year period.

However, in the first census conducted after liberation i.e. in 1971, the State recorded a huge jump in its population from 5.90 lakh in 1960 to 7.95 lakh in 1971 leading to a net addition of 2.05 lakh to the population, thereby registering a decadal growth rate of 34.77 percent.

Thereafter, in the subsequent censuses the decadal growth depicted a decreasing trend and stood at 8.23 percent during the 2011 census.

Table No. 2.2  
Year wise Population and Decadal Growth  
1900 - 2011

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

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

### District/Taluka level Population

The population of the State is spread across two districts i.e. North Goa and South Goa. The taluka wise distribution of population is given in Table No. 2.3. As it can be seen from the Table, 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. During 2001, the proportion of population in North Goa and South Goa districts was 56.29% and 43.71% respectively.

A look at the taluka-wise distribution of population reveals that Salcete remains the most populated taluka of Goa comprising of 2,94,464 persons i.e. 20.19 percent of the total population, 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.

Table No. 2.3  
Distribution of Population

District/ Taluka	2001		2011	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
<b>Goa</b>	<b>1347668</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1458545</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>North Goa</b>	<b>758573</b>	<b>56.29</b>	<b>818008</b>	<b>56.08</b>
Pernem	71999	5.34	75747	5.19
Bardez	227695	16.90	237440	16.28
Bicholim	90734	6.73	97955	6.72
Tiswadi	160091	11.88	177219	12.15
Satari	58613	4.35	63817	4.38
Ponda	149441	11.09	165830	11.37
<b>South Goa</b>	<b>589095</b>	<b>43.71</b>	<b>640537</b>	<b>43.92</b>
Mormugao	144949	10.76	154561	10.60
Salcete	262035	19.44	294464	20.19
Quepem	74034	5.49	81193	5.57
Sanguem	64080	4.75	65147	4.47
Canacona	43997	3.26	45172	3.10

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

The average household size in Goa works out to be 4.24 persons. The average household size in North Goa district (4.27) is higher than the average household size in South Goa district (4.22). The taluka wise average household size in Goa during 2001 and 2011 Census is given in Annexure - 2.

It can be seen from the Annexure - 2 that although the population of the State has increased during 2001- 2011 period, the household size has decreased from 4.57 in 2001 to 4.24 in 2011. It may be noted that the talukas that have low population i.e. Satari, Canacona and Pernem have recorded an average household size of 4.44, 4.41 and 4.39 respectively, which is higher than the State average of 4.24 persons.

### Rural / Urban Population

It can be seen from the Table No. 2.4 that urbanisation in Goa has shown an increasing trend. The percentage of population dwelling in urban areas of the State has increased from mere 14.80% in 1961 to 62.17% in 2011. In fact, Goa has the highest percentage of urban population among the smaller States in India. The rural-urban composition of population in the State from 1961 to 2011 is given in Table No. 2.4

The rural-urban composition of population of Goa during 2001-2011 census is given in Annexure - 3. It can be seen from the Annexure that 62.17% of the population reside in the urban areas as against 49.76% in 2001. The corresponding figure for the country is 31.15 percent.

All the talukas of the State indicate a growth in the urban population with Ponda (29.97%) registering the highest growth in urban population over 2001, followed by Pernem (26.34%), Salcete (14.30%) and Tiswadi (13.18%). On the other hand, no much change in the population has been observed in the urban areas of Sanguem and Canacona talukas.

With regard to the percentage of urban population to the total population of the taluka, it is seen that, Mormugao has the highest percentage (85.62%) followed by Tiswadi (78.81%) and Salcete (72.15%). However, Sanguem has the lowest urban population in the State.

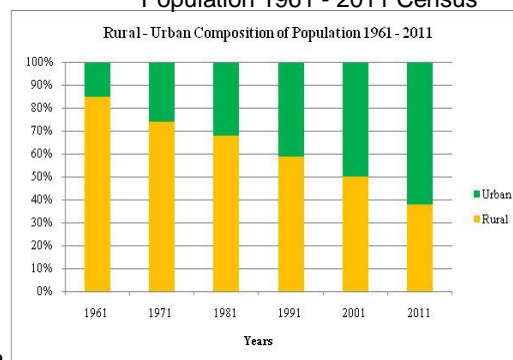
This indicates increasing urbanisation of the State as a whole and a possible relocation of the rural population to urban centres for various reasons such as education, employment, etc.

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

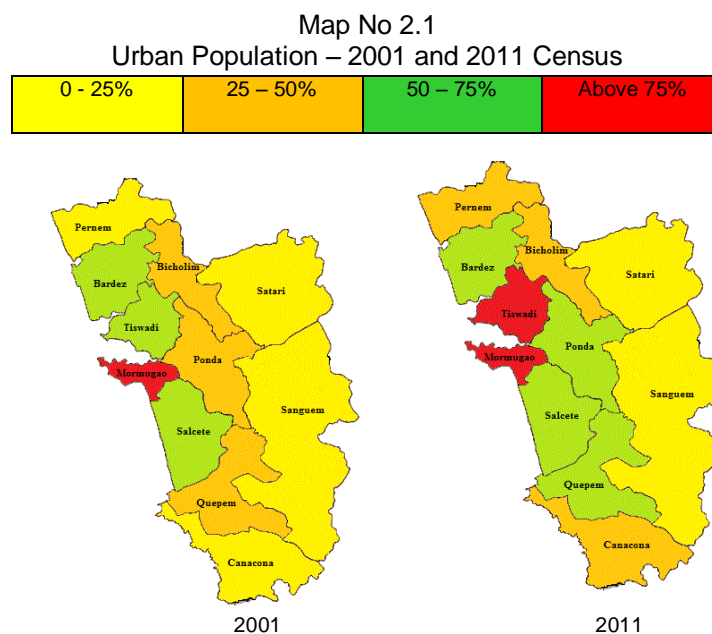
Year	Population			Percentage	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	502668	87,329	589997	85.20	14.80
1971	591877	203243	795120	74.44	25.56
1981	684964	322785	1007749	67.97	32.03
1991	690041	479752	1169793	58.99	41.01
2001	677091	670577	1347668	50.24	49.76
2011	551731	906814	1458545	37.83	62.17

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

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







### Age Group

Age-sex structure is one of the most important characteristics of population composition. Age statistics form an important component of population analysis, as most of the analysis is based on age-sex structure of the population.

An analysis of the age profile would also help in determining the proportion of the population that belongs to the working age group and the proportion that is dependent on the earlier group.

Age group wise data of 2011 Census show that there is a gradual decline in the percentage of population in the age group of 0-14 as compared to 2001 census. The percentage of population in the age group 0-14 declined from 24.58 percent in 2001 to 21.81 percent in 2011. The distribution of population on the basis of their age in 2001 and 2011 census is given in Annexure - 4

It can be seen from the Annexure - 4, that the percentage of elderly population (60 and above) has increased from

8.33% in 2001 to 11.21% in 2011. This can be attributed to better health care facilities available in the State.

It is significant to note that the proportion of female senior citizens is far more than male senior citizens. This is the only age group where women outnumber men.

### 0-6 years Population

Child population as per the Census of India is described as population of children in the age-group 0-6 years. It is very important to have an accurate statistical data in respect of the population of this age-group for framing policies and programmes in education sector, health sector, etc.

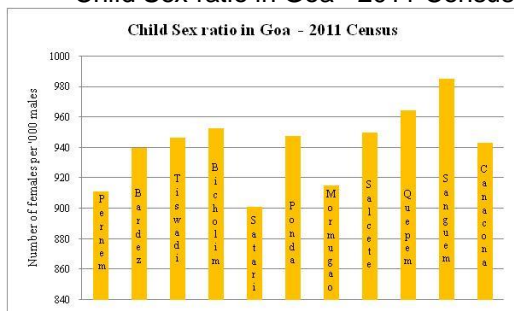
As per Census 2011, the child population in the age group of 0-6 years stands at 16,45,15,253 persons (8,57,52,254 males and 7,87,62,999 females). Of this, 12,13,22,865 persons (6,30,84,449 males and 5,82,38,416 females) were reported in rural areas and the remaining 4,31,92,388 persons (2,26,67,805 males and 2,05,24,583

females) in urban areas. In terms of proportion, the child population constitute 13.59% of the total population in the country which is much higher than the State average of 9.91%.

Of the total population of 14,58,545 in the State, 1,44,611 (74,460 males and 70,151 females) are in the age group of 0-6 years. The corresponding figure during 2001 census was 1,45,968 (10.83%) which indicates a decrease of 0.92 percent in the age group of 0-6 years in the State from 2001 to 2011.

The child sex ratio in the State stands at 942 females per thousand males as against the national average of 918. Although the child sex ratio in the State is much better than the national average, it is much below the State's general sex ratio of 973. The child sex ratio in rural areas (945) is better than urban areas (940). The taluka wise sex ratio in the State as per 2011 census is given in Chart 2.2.

Chart No 2.2  
Child Sex ratio in Goa - 2011 Census



It can be seen from the Chart No. 2.2 that, Sanguem (985) has the highest child sex ratio in the State followed by Quepem (964). On the other hand the talukas of Sattari and Pernem have recorded very low child sex ratio of 901 and 911 respectively.

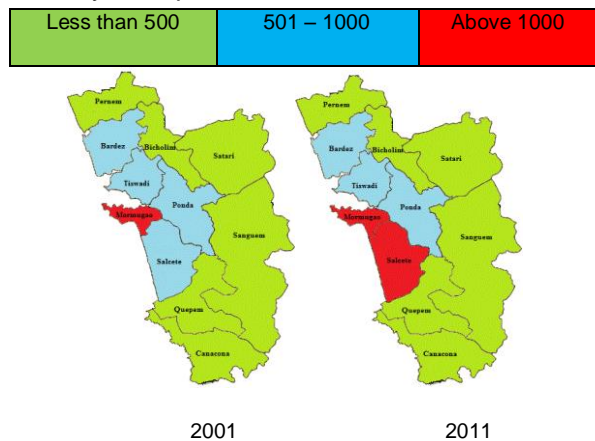
### Density of Population

The density of population as per 2011 Census is 394 persons per sq. km. which is higher than the national average of 382. The density of population has increased from 364 persons per sq km. in 2001 to 394 persons per sq. km in 2011.

The State wise density of population is given in Annexure - 5. It is seen from the Annexure that Delhi tops the list with a density of 11320, followed by Chandigarh with 9258 and Puducherry with a density of 2547 persons per sq. km. The taluka wise density of population as per 2011 Census is given in Annexure - 6. It is seen that 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 1416, followed by Salcete with 1005 and Bardez, Tiswadi and Ponda with a density of population of 899, 830 and 566 respectively. On the other hand, Sanguem taluka has a lowest density of population of 78 persons per sq. km.

Map No 2.2  
Density of Population – 2001 and 2011 Census



## Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is an indicator of the status that women enjoy in any society. The sex ratio of the State stands at 973 females per thousand males as against the national average of 943 which suggests a healthy sex ratio. The State-wise sex ratio is given in Annexure - 7. Kerala tops the list with a sex ratio of 1084 followed by Puducherry with 1037. The district wise sex ratio in the State since 1900 is given in the Table No. 2.5.

Table No 2.5  
District-wise Sex Ratio 1900 – 2011

Census Year	Sex Ratio (Number of Females per thousand males)		
	North Goa	South Goa	Goa
1900	1102	1074	1091
1910	1118	1091	1108
1921	1154	1069	1120
1931	1111	1052	1088
1940	1100	1058	1084
1950	1142	1107	1128
1960	1083	1041	1066
1971	998	959	981
1981	979	971	975
1991	963	971	967
2001	953	972	960
2011	963	986	973

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

It can be seen from the Table No. 2.5 that the State had a high sex ratio during the pre-liberation era. However, the sex ratio began to decline gradually. The sex ratio declined from 981 females per thousand males in 1971 to 975 in 1981 and further to 960 in 2001. However, the efforts taken by the Government to arrest the declining sex ratio in the State has borne fruit as can be seen from the improvement in the sex ratio of the State as per 2011 census.

A glance at the district-wise sex ratio since the turn of the century 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 sex ratio in South Goa District (986) is more favourable than North Goa District (963) as per 2011 census.

Table No 2.6  
Taluka-wise Sex Ratio - 2011 Census

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

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

The taluka-wise sex ratio in the State is given in Table No. 2.6. A look at the taluka wise data on sex ratio reveals that Salcete (1,025) has the highest sex ratio, followed by Canacona (1,005). Of the remaining nine talukas, six talukas namely, Mormugao, Ponda, Satari, 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 2.7  
Rural - Urban Sex Ratio - 2011 Census

Item	Population	
	Rural	Urban
Males	2,75,436	4,63,704
Females	2,76,295	4,43,110
Sex Ratio	1,003	956

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Further, a comparison of rural-urban composition of population indicates that the sex ratio in the rural areas (1003) of the State is far better than urban areas (956).

### Literacy

Literacy and education plays an important role in the economic development, social progress, political progress, scientific and cultural progress of a country. The spread of literacy increases participation of people in the nation building process and contributes to greater development. Illiteracy is one of the stumbling blocks to progress.

Children below five years of age were treated as illiterates prior to 1991 census. However, 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'.

11,65,487 persons (6,15,823 males and 5,49,664 females) are reported to be literate as per 2011 Census. The total literacy rate in the State works out to be 88.70 percent. The literacy rate for the country as per 2011 Census is 74.04 percent. The State wise literacy rates as per the 2011 population census are given in Annexure - 8.

The literacy rate of the State has shown a significant increase 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.

A comparison of taluka-wise literacy rate in 2001 and 2011 Census is given in

Annexure - 9. Bardez (90.98%) has recorded the highest literacy rate in Goa which is closely followed by Tiswadi (90.37%). It is to be noted that the talukas of Pernem, Bardez, Bicholim, Tiswadi, Satari, Ponda, Mormugao, Salcete have recorded more than 85 percent literacy rate as per 2011 Census. On the other hand, the literacy rates in Sanguem and Canacona talukas are 83.43 and 84.68 percent respectively. However, the taluka of Quepem has recorded the lowest literacy rate (82.93%) in the State.

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 as against 13% in 2001. The literacy gap among the various talukas of the State shows that the gap is highest in Satari taluka (13.06%) followed by Sanguem (12.36%) and Canacona (10.63%) taluka. The literacy gap is lowest in the taluka of Bardez at 5.64 percent.

Although, the State has made a tremendous progress in literacy during the decade 2001-2011, about 2,93,058 persons are still illiterate of which 1,69,741 (57.92%) are females.

### Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes Population

The scheduled caste population constitutes 1.75 percent of the total population in the State as against 1.77% during 2001. The scheduled caste population in the State has increased from 23,791 persons in 2001 Census to 25,449 persons in 2011 Census, thereby registering an increase of 6.97 percent over the decade.

The scheduled castes population in the rural areas has decreased from 10,720

persons in 2001 Census to 9,461 persons in 2011 Census. Urban areas on the other hand have witnessed an increase during the decade from 13,071 persons to 15,988 persons indicating migration from rural areas to urban areas among the scheduled castes.

The taluka wise distribution of scheduled caste population in the State is given in the Table No. 2.8

Table No. 2.8

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

State / District / Taluka	Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage
<b>Goa</b>	<b>25,449</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>North Goa</b>	<b>17,606</b>	<b>69.18</b>
Pernem	3,070	12.06
Bardez	5,933	23.31
Tiswadi	3,209	12.61
Bicholim	2,264	8.90
Satari	1,205	4.73
Ponda	1,925	7.56
<b>South Goa</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>30.82</b>
Mormugao	2,566	10.08
Salcete	3,443	13.53
Quepem	931	3.66
Sanguem	730	2.87
Canacona	173	0.68

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

It is seen from the Table No. 2.8 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.

The taluka of Bardez 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. On the other hand, the talukas of

Quepem, Sanguem and Canacona account for less than 4 percent each.

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 No. 2.9.

Table No. 2.9

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

State / District / Taluka	Scheduled Tribe Population	Percentage
<b>Goa</b>	<b>149275</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>North Goa</b>	<b>56606</b>	<b>37.92</b>
Pernem	46	0.03
Bardez	1654	1.11
Tiswadi	18785	12.58
Bicholim	4492	3.01
Satari	4030	2.70
Ponda	27599	18.49
<b>South Goa</b>	<b>92669</b>	<b>62.08</b>
Mormugao	6870	4.60
Salcete	32562	21.81
Quepem	25290	16.94
Sanguem	14290	9.57
Canacona	13657	9.15

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

The distribution pattern among the scheduled tribe population is much in contrast to the distribution of scheduled caste population of the State as South Goa District accounts for 62.08 percent while North Goa District accounts for 37.92 percent population of scheduled tribes.

The sex ratio among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the State is given in the Table No. 2.10. It is interesting to observe that there exists a healthy sex ratio among the scheduled



castes and scheduled tribes in the State. The sex ratio among the scheduled castes is as high as 1,015 females per thousand males. On the other hand, the sex ratio among the scheduled tribe stands at 1,046 females per thousand males as against the State average of 973 females per thousand males.

Table No. 2.10  
Sex Ratio among Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribe Population in the State - 2011  
Census

Item	Males	Females	Sex
Scheduled Castes	12,627	12,822	1,015
Scheduled Tribes	72,948	76,327	1,046

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

The literate population among the scheduled caste is found to be 19,084 persons (10,146 males and 8,938 females) indicating that 83.73 percent of the scheduled caste population is literate. On the other hand, 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 that 79.14 percent of the scheduled tribe population in the State is literate.

### Workers

In 2011 Census, the State's total workforce was 5,77,248 persons who comprised of 4,76,053 main workers and 1,01,195 marginal workers as against 5,22,855 workers (4,25,305 main workers and 97,550 marginal workers) in 2001. The taluka wise distribution of workers (main and marginal) by category of occupation during 2011 Census is given in Annexure - 10. It can be seen from the Annexure - 10, that 3,27,658 workers (56.76%) are found in North Goa district whereas the remaining 2,49,590

workers (43.24%) are in South Goa district. The corresponding figures during 2001 census were 58.84% and 41.16% respectively.

A look at the taluka wise distribution of workers indicates that, Salcete accounts for 18.75 percent of the total workers in the State 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 by agricultural labourers (4.64%) and workers in household industries (2.55%).

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 No. 2.11. It can be seen from the table, 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%).

Table No. 2.11  
Category wise distribution of Non-Workers in the  
State

Sr No.	Category	Total	Percent
1.	Students	3,27,156	37.12
2.	Household Duties	2,52,748	28.68
3.	Dependents	1,76,790	20.06
4.	Pensioners	32,791	3.72
5.	Rentiers	3,826	0.43
6.	Beggars, Vagrants etc.	229	0.03
7.	Others	87,757	9.96
Total		8,81,297	100.00

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Slum Population

The Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956, defines slums as 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.

Three types of slums have been defined in Census 2011, namely, Notified, Recognized and Identified.

The State-wise slum population of the country is given in Annexure - 11. It can be seen from Annexure - 11, that Goa is one among the few States in the country having a low percentage of slum population. It is interesting to note that Manipur, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have not reported any slums.

As per 2011 Census data, 26,247 persons (13,826 males and 12,421 females) are reported to dwell in slum areas as against 14,482 (7,469 males and 7,013 females) during 2001 which indicate a huge rise of 81.24% in slum population during the decade.

The slum population of the State is concentrated in three census towns of the State i.e. Ponda (M CI), Mormugao (M CI) and Margao (M CI). The highest slum population in the State has been reported in Mormugao (M CI) accounting for 90 percent of the slum population of the State. Margao (M CI) and Ponda (M CI) together account for the remaining 10 percent.

The slum population of the State is given in Table No. 2.12.

Table No. 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

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

The sex ratio among the slum population in the country is 928 females per thousand males. The sex ratio among the slum population stands at 898 females per thousand males in the State.

The Margao (MCI) slum population has recorded the highest sex ratio (940). On the other hand, Ponda (MCI) slums have the lowest sex ratio.

It is interesting to note that, although Ponda (MCI) slums has the lowest sex ratio, the child sex ratio in Ponda (MCI) stands at 1,115 females per thousand males followed by Margao (MCI) (983) and Mormugao (MCI) (903).

The literacy rate in the slum population stands at 82.44% which is much below than the State average of 88.70%. Mormugao (MCI) (82.83%) has recorded the highest literacy rate among the slum population in the State.

However, Margao (MCI) (78.74%) has the lowest literacy rate in the slum population of the State.

The literacy rate among the slum population is given in Table No. 2.13

Table No. 2.13  
Literacy among Slum Population in the State -  
2011 Census

Area	Total Slum population	0-6 year Population	Number of Literates	Literacy Rate (%)
Ponda (M CI)	981	129	673	78.99
Mormugao (M CI)	23,625	2,881	17,182	82.83
Margao (M CI)	1,641	230	1111	78.74
Total	26,247	3,240	18,966	82.44

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

It is to be noted that, 4,538 (93.64 %) slum households in the State has tap water from treated source as major source of drinking water as against the national average of 65.32%. Similarly, 4,715 households (97.30%) of the slum households in the State have reported electricity as the major source of lighting.

### Disabled Population

Census 2011 has revealed that 2,68,10,557 persons in India are suffering from one or other kind of disability. This is equivalent to 2.21% of the population. Among the total disabled in the country, 1,49,86,202 are males and 1,18,24,355 are females. Among the different types of disabilities on which data has been collected, disability In movement at 20.28% emerges as the top category. Others in sequence are: In hearing (18.91%), Seeing (18.77%) and In speech (7.45%).

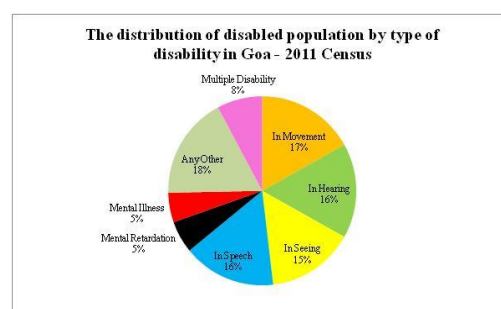
Across the country, the highest number of disabled has been reported from the State of Uttar Pradesh (41,57,514) persons. Significant numbers of disabled

have also been reported from the States like Maharashtra (29,63,392 persons), Bihar (23,31,009 persons), Andhra Pradesh (22,66,607 persons) and West Bengal (20,17,406) persons. The State-wise distribution of disabled persons as per disability is given in Annexure - 12.

As per 2011 Census, 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 Chart No. 2.3.

Chart No 2.3

The distribution of disabled population by type of disability in Goa - 2011 Census



It can be seen from the chart that persons suffering from disability in movement account for 17% percent of the total disabled persons followed by persons suffering from disability in hearing (16%). Persons suffering from mental illness and mental retardation constitute 10.57 percent of the total disabled persons.

### Religion

Religion returns provide a wonderful kaleidoscope of the country's rich social composition, as many religions have originated in the country and few religions of foreign origin have also flourished here. Regional co-existence



of diverse religious groups in the country makes it unique and the epithet unity in diversity is brought out clearly in the Indian Census.

Ever since its inception, the Census of India has been collecting and publishing information about the religious affiliations as expressed by the people of India. In fact, population census has the rare distinction of being the only instrument that collects the information on this diverse and important characteristic of the Indian population.

At the census 2011, out of 1211 million population, little over 966 million (79.80%) have reported themselves as followers of Hindu religion, 172 million (14.23%) as Muslims or the followers of Islam, 28 million (2.3%) as Christians, 21 million (1.72%) as Sikh, 8 million (0.70%) as Buddhists and 4 million (0.37%) are Jain. In addition, over 8 million have reported professing other religions and faiths including tribal religions, different from six main religions. The State wise distribution of population based on religion as per 2011 Census is given in Annexure - 13.

Hinduism is professed by the majority of population in India. The Hindus are most numerous in 27 States/UTs except in Manipur, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

The Muslims professing Islam are in majority in Lakshadweep and Jammu & Kashmir. The percentage of Muslims is sizeable in Assam (34.22%), West Bengal (27.01%), Kerala (26.56%), Uttar Pradesh (19.26%) and Bihar (16.87%).

Christianity has emerged as the major religion in North-eastern States, namely, Nagaland (87.93%), Mizoram (87.16%)

and Meghalaya (74.59%). Among other States/UTs, Manipur (41.29%), Arunachal Pradesh (30.26%), Goa (25.10%), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (21.28%) and Kerala (18.38%) have considerable percentage of Christian population to the total population of the State/UT.

Punjab is the stronghold of Sikhism. The Sikh population of Punjab accounts for more than 75 % of the total Sikh population in the country. Chandigarh (13.11%), Haryana (4.91%), Delhi (3.4%), Uttarakhand (2.34%) and Jammu & Kashmir (1.87%) are other important States/UTs having Sikh population. Sikkim (27.39%), Arunachal Pradesh (11.77%) and Mizoram (8.51 %) have emerged as top three States in terms of having maximum percentage of Buddhist population. On the other hand, Maharashtra (1.25%), Delhi (0.99%), Gujarat (0.96%) and Rajasthan (0.91%) have significant proportion of Jain Population to total population. The distribution of Indian population on religious lines during 2001 and 2011 is given in Table No. 2.14

Table No. 2.14  
Distribution of Indian population Religion-wise -  
2011 Census

Name of the Religion	2001		2011	
	Number of Persons (in lakh)	Percentage	Number of Persons (in lakh)	Percentage
Hinduism	8,275.79	80.46	9,662.57	79.80
Islam	1,381.88	13.43	1,722.45	14.23
Christianity	240.80	2.34	278.20	2.30
Buddhism	79.55	0.77	84.43	0.70
Jainism	42.25	0.41	44.52	0.37
Sikhism	192.16	1.87	208.33	1.72
Others	66.40	0.65	79.38	0.66
Religion not stated	7.28	0.07	28.67	0.24
Total	10,286.10	100.00	12,108.55	100.00

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

It can be seen from the Table No. 2.14, the percentage of followers of six major religions except Islam has declined during the period 2001 to 2011. The proportion of population following Hinduism has declined from 80.46% in 2001 to 79.80% registering a decrease of 0.66%, whereas the followers of Christianity have decreased from 2.34% in 2001 to 2.30% during 2011. On the other hand, the section of population following Islam has shown an increase from 13.43% in 2001 to 14.23% in 2011.

Distribution of population on religion lines in the State is given in Annexure - 13. It can be seen from the Annexure - 13 that Hindus constitute 66.08% in the State followed by Christians (25.10%). The followers of Islam form 8.33% of Goan population. These three major religions together constitute 99.52% of the total population.

Gender-wise distribution of population as per religious community in the State is given in Annexure - 14. A look at the Annexure - 14 reveals that the sex ratio among the Christian community is the highest (1129 females per thousand males) which is much higher than the State average of 973. The sex ratio among the Hindu community stands at 929 followed by Muslim community (905). However, it is shocking to note that the sex ratio among the Sikh community in the State is only 707. A glance at the child sex ratio in the State shows that the child sex ratio among the Jain community is the highest at 1018 females per thousand males.

The community wise literacy rates in the State show that the literacy rate is highest among the Jain population at 95.58%, followed by Sikh community (91.91%).

On the other hand, the literacy rate is very low among the Muslim populace and stands at 84.73%.

### **Birth Rate**

Crude Birth Rate is an important component of growth in the country. The birth rate is usually the dominant factor in determining the rate of population growth. It depends on both the level of fertility and the age structure of the population.

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 works out to be 14.29 per thousand population in the year 2014 as against 15.15 per thousand in 2012.

### **Death Rate**

The death rate in the State worked out to be 8.19 per thousand population in the year 2012 which has increased to 8.47 per thousand in 2014 as per the Registration of Births and Deaths Report of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa.

### **Infant Mortality Rate**

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is an important indicator of the health status of the community. 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 2014 is 9.57 infant deaths per thousand live births as against 9.62 infant deaths per thousand live births during 2012 as per the Registration of Births and Deaths Report of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa.

## CHAPTER 3

### STATE INCOME

#### Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

The State Domestic Product (GSDP) or State Income is the most important macroeconomic aggregate to measure the growth of the economy of the State. The impact of closure of mining activities in the State during 2012-13 adversely affected the State. However, the stimulus measures taken by the Government has led to speedy recovery of the economy.

In the context of the planned development of the State, the State Income plays a vital role in formulating the policies of the Government. These estimates indicate the contribution of various sectors of the economy and serve as a tool for assessing the impact of policies of the Government on the State.

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Government of India has revised the methodology and the base year for the estimation of State Income from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

The estimates for the year 2012-13 (with base year 2004-05) have been finalised. It is necessary to periodically change the base year of the national accounts to take into consideration the structural changes that have taken place in the economy and depict a true picture of the economy through macro aggregates like Gross Domestic Product (GDP),

consumption expenditure, capital formation etc.

#### Box 3.1

#### Description of State Income Estimates

The State Income estimates are released in three stages viz. Quick (Q), Provisional (P) and Revised. For the financial year ending March, a "Quick Estimate" is released with a time-lag of 10-11 months, in January or February next with the help of the latest available data as at that point of time. At second stage, the Quick Estimate is improved based on the actual data in different sectors and called as "Provisional Estimate". The Provisional Estimate is revised after reconciliation with Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).

#### Provisional Estimates of State Domestic Product 2014-15

The Quick Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current and constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2014-15 are given in Table No. 3.1:

Table No. 3.1  
Quick Estimates of State Domestic Product for 2014-15

Item	₹ in lakh	
	GSDP	NSDP
Current Prices	5267300	4481486
Constant Prices (2004-05)	3258173	2752966

### Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices

The GSDP at current prices for the year 2014-15 (Quick Estimates) is ₹ 5267300 lakh as against ₹ 4889731 (Provisional) lakh in the year 2013-14 thereby registering a growth of 7.72 percent. Sector and sub-sector wise composition of GSDP at current prices for a period from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) is given in Annexure-15.

The Sector-wise composition of GSDP at current prices from 2007-08 to 2014-15 (Quick Estimates) is given in Table No. 3.2. The Quick Estimates for the year 2014 -15 reveals that, primary sector accounts for 9.13 percent, secondary sector 42.24 percent and tertiary sector 48.63 percent.

The Sector wise percentage distribution of GSDP at Current prices is given in Annexure-16. It may be noted from Annexure-16 that the primary sector accounted for 20 percent to 25 percent of the total GSDP at current prices in the State from 2007-08 to 2011-12.

However, its share reduced to about 10 percent to 12 percent during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (P). The Primary sector has accounted for 9.13 percent of the total GSDP during 2014-15 (Q).

The contribution of secondary sector to GSDP witnessed a 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 (P) its contribution fell slightly to 41.46 percent. However, it has accounted for 42.24 percent during 2014-15 (Q).

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 witnessed an increasing trend since 2012-13. The Tertiary sector has accounted for 48.63 percent of the total GSDP during 2014-15 (Q).

The Percentage growth over previous year in respect of GSDP at Current prices for the period 2005-06 to 2014-15 is given in Annexure-17. It is observed from the Annexure that the growth rate in respect of GSDP at current prices was highest during the years 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. However, during the year 2012-13, the State witnessed a growth rate of (-) 1.96 percent. The sudden fall in GSDP at current prices from 28.71 percent in 2011-12 to (-) 1.96 percent during 2012-13 was due to the ban imposed on the mining sector and its ill effects on other sectors of the economy.

Sector-wise growth of GSDP at current prices is given in Table No. 3.3. As per the Quick estimates for the year 2014-15, primary sector registered a growth of (-) 19.21 percent over the previous year while secondary and tertiary sectors registered a growth of 9.76 percent and 12.97 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. However, the State made tremendous improvement in its GSDP at current prices during the year 2013-14 (P).

Table No. 3.2  
Sector wise Percentage composition of GSDP at Current Prices

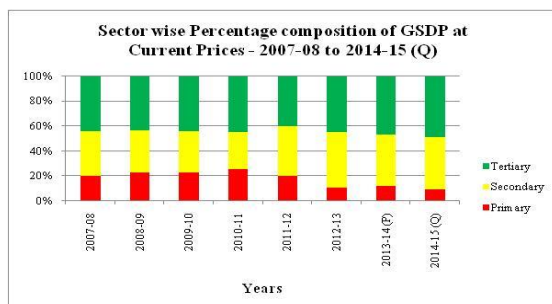
Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	(Percent)	
							2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
Primary	20.15	22.70	22.87	25.44	20.00	10.82	12.17	9.13
Secondary	36.01	34.02	33.29	30.13	40.12	44.52	41.46	42.24
Tertiary	43.84	43.28	43.84	44.43	39.88	44.66	46.37	48.63
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

wherein a growth rate of 15.30 percent was observed. However, during the year 2015-16 (Q) the growth rate has reduced to 7.72 percent over previous year. It is seen from Table No. 3.3 that the primary sector registered a growth of (-) 19.21 percent while the growth rate in tertiary sector has dropped sharply thereby bringing down the overall growth rate to 7.72 percent

Table No. 3.3  
Broad Sector wise GSDP at Current Prices

Sector	₹ in lakh		
	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
Primary	458802	595060	480723
	-46.94	29.70	-19.21
Secondary	1887949	2027237	2225093
	8.78	7.38	9.76
Tertiary	1893996	2267434	2561484
	9.78	19.72	12.97
Total	4240747	4889731	5267300
	-1.96	15.30	7.72

Graph No. 3.1  
Sector wise Percentage composition of GSDP at Current Price



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

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2014-15 (Quick Estimates) is estimated at ₹ 3258173 lakh as against ₹ 3034536 lakh in the year 2013-14 (Provisional Estimates) thereby reflecting a growth of 7.37 percent as against 7.71% in 2013-14.

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the period 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Quick Estimates) is given in Table No. 3.4. It can be seen from the Table that the growth rate of GSDP in the State at constant prices during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 was 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. This was due to huge improvement in Secondary and Tertiary sector.

However, during 2012-13 the growth rate in GSDP dipped to 4.17 percent; this was mainly due to significant fall in the Primary Sector caused due rapid slowdown in the growth of mining sector in the State, which almost came to a standstill position in 2012-13.

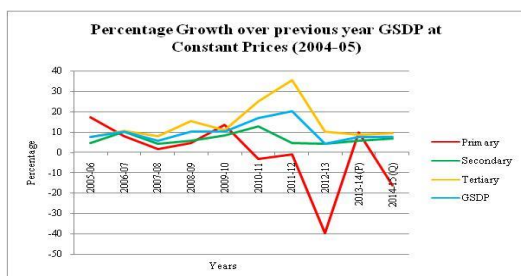
However, as per the Quick Estimates for 2014-15 the growth rate stood at 7.37 percent. Sector and sub-sector wise GSDP at constant prices (2004-05) is given in Annexure-18.



Table No. 3.4  
GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices  
2005-06 to 2014-15

Year	GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices (₹ in lakh)	Percentage increase over previous year
2005-06	1367162	
2006-07	1504172	10.02
2007-08	1587538	5.54
2008-09	1746618	10.02
2009-10	1924828	10.20
2010-11	2249908	16.89
2011-12	2704495	20.20
2012-13	2817312	4.17
2013-14 (P)	3034536	7.71
2014-15 (Q)	3258173	7.37

Graph No. 3.2  
Percentage Growth over the previous year  
GSDP at Constant Prices (2004-05) in percent



The Sector-wise composition of GSDP at constant prices from 2007-08 to 2014-15 (Quick Estimates) is given in Table No. 3.5. During the year 2014-15 (Quick Estimates), primary sector accounted for 3.84 percent, secondary sector for 31.67 percent and tertiary sector accounted for 64.49 percent. It is to be noted that during the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 (Q), the percentage composition of primary sector has recorded a declining trend.

The Primary sector which accounted for 12.59 percent during 2007-08 declined to around 5 percent during 2013-14 (P) and further to 3.84 percent during 2014-15 (Q). Similarly, the composition of secondary sector which was about 41 percent during 2007-08 has come down

to 31.67 percent during 2014-15 (Q). However, the composition of tertiary sector gradually increased from 46.41 percent in 2007-08 to 64.49 percent in 2014-15 (Q). Sector-wise percentage distribution of GSDP at constant prices (2004-05) is given in Annexure-19.

Percentage growth over the previous year in respect of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices is given in Annexure-20. It is seen from the Annexure 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 13.80 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. However, during 2014-15 (Q) a negative growth rate was observed in the Primary sector. The growth rate in Primary sector during 2014-15 (Q) was found to be (-) 16.44 percent.

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 during 2013-14 (P). The positive growth in the secondary sector continued during 2014-15 (Q) and stood at 6.73 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.

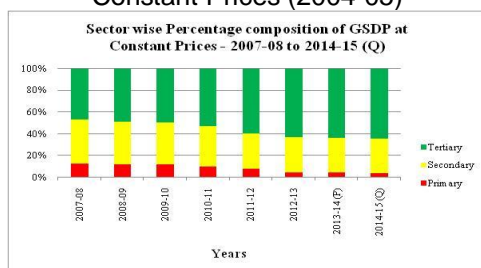
Table No. 3.5  
Sector wise Percentage composition of GSDP at Constant Prices (2004-05)

Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
Primary	12.59	11.97	12.33	10.19	8.37	4.83	4.93	3.84
Secondary	40.99	39.38	38.67	37.30	32.41	32.50	31.86	31.67
Tertiary	46.41	48.64	48.99	52.51	59.21	62.67	63.21	64.49
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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. During 2014-15 (Q), growth rate in tertiary sector has improved and stands at 9.55 percent.

Chart No. 3.3

Sector wise Percentage composition of GSDP at Constant Prices (2004-05)



### Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

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

### Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices

The NSDP at current prices for the year 2014-15 (Quick Estimates) stood at ₹ 4481486 lakh as against ₹ 4256382 lakh in 2013-14 (Provisional) indicating a growth of 5.29 percent during the year as compared to a growth of 14.93 percent in 2013-14.

Sector and Sub Sector wise NSDP at current prices for a period 2005-06 to 2014-15 is given in Annexure-21

The sector-wise composition of NSDP at current prices show that tertiary sector accounted for 50.39 percent of NSDP followed by secondary and primary sectors which accounted for 39.91 percent and 9.70 percent respectively. Sector-wise percentage distribution of NSDP at current prices for the period 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) is given in Annexure-22.

Sector-wise growth of NSDP for 2014-15 shows that primary sector registered a growth of (-) 20.03 percent, which has declined significantly from almost 42 percent during 2013-14. The secondary and tertiary sectors grew at 5.44 percent and 11.98 percent during 2014-15 as against 3.79 percent and 19.60 percent during 2013-14.

Under the sub-sector of primary sector, agriculture has recorded the highest growth rate of 1.78 percent.

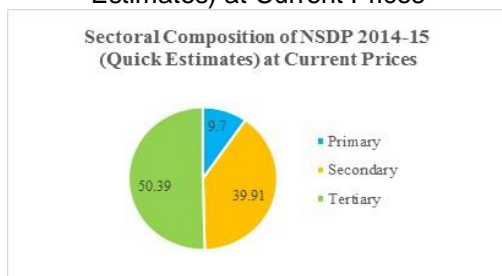
However, the other sub-sectors of the Primary sector i.e. Forestry & logging, Fishing and Mining & quarrying have recorded a negative growth rates thereby bringing down the sectoral growth rate to (-) 20.03 percent.

Under the sub-sectors of secondary sector, manufacturing (un-registered) recorded a growth of 32.25 percent followed by the sub-sector "Electricity, Gas & Water Supply" with 20.62 percent and construction with 18.18 percent.

Under the sub-sectors of tertiary sector, Community, Social & Personal Services

recorded the highest growth of 25.11 percent followed by the sub-sectors Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (13.10 percent) and Transport, storage and communication with 12.12 percent. The Percentage growth over previous year in respect of NSDP at current prices over previous year is given in Annexure-23.

Graph No. 3.4  
Sectoral Composition of NSDP 2014-15 (Quick Estimates) at Current Prices



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

The NSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2014-15 (Quick Estimate) is ₹ 27,52,966 lakh as against ₹ 26,09,241 lakh for the year 2013-14 (Provisional), reflecting a growth of 5.51 percent over the year 2013-14. The sector and sub-sector wise composition of NSDP at constant (2004-05) prices over the period 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) is given in Annexure-24.

The Sector-wise composition of NSDP at constant prices reveals that during the year 2014-15 (Quick Estimates), primary sector accounted for 3.67 percent, secondary sector for 26.82 percent and tertiary sector accounted for 69.51 percent.

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, it is observed that its contribution has gone up during 2013-14

(Provisional) to 4.60 percent and stood at 3.67 percent during the year 2014-15 (Quick Estimates).

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 witnessed significant drop to around 38 percent in 2010-11 and 31 percent in 2011-12. The contribution of secondary sector to NSDP continued its declining trend and stood at 26.82 percent during 2014-15 (Quick Estimates).

The share of tertiary sector in NSDP has steadily increased over the years from 46.49 percent in 2005-06 to 69.51 percent in 2014-15. The sector wise percentage distribution of NSDP at constant prices is given in Annexure-25.

The Percentage growth over previous year in respect of NSDP at constant prices over previous year is given in Annexure-26.

Sector wise growth of NSDP for 2014-15 (Quick Estimate) shows that Primary sector registered a growth of (-) 15.79 percent, while Secondary and Tertiary sectors grew by 0.54 percent and 9.05 percent respectively.

Under primary sector, the sub-sectors of Mining and agriculture have registered a massive decrease in its growth rate as compared to the previous year. On the other hand, forestry and logging has recorded an increasing trend in its growth rate.

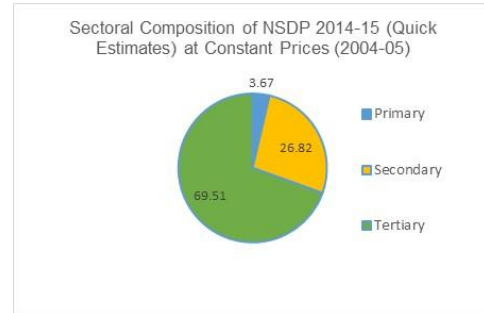
Under the sub-sectors of secondary sector there has been an increase in Electricity, Gas and Water supply and the component "Unregistered" under the sub-component of manufacturing which registered a growth rate of 18.35 percent. However, the growth rate under



the component “Registered” under the sub-component of manufacturing has registered a growth rate of (-) 11.47 percent.

Under the sub-sectors of tertiary sector Community, Social & Personal Services have recorded the highest growth rate (18.31 percent) followed by Trade, Hotels & Restaurant (15.83 percent) and Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (12.78 percent).

Graph No. 3.5  
Sectoral Composition of NSDP 2014-15 (Quick Estimates) at Constant Prices (2004-05)



## CHAPTER 4

### PUBLIC FINANCE

#### The Fourteen Finance Commission (FFC)

The Finance Commission is a Constitutional body formulated under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution. It is constituted every five years by the President of India to review the state of finance of the Union and the States and suggest measures for maintaining a stable and sustainable fiscal environment. It also make recommendations regarding the devolution of taxes between the Center and the States from the divisible pool which includes all central taxes excluding surcharges and cess which the Centre is constitutionally mandated to share with the States. So far 14 Finance Commissions have been appointed.

The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) was appointed in the year 2013 under the chairmanship of Dr. Y V. Reddy and has submitted its recommendation for the period 2015-16 to 2020-2021. The far-reaching recommendations of the FFC, along with the creation of the NITI Aayog, further the Government's vision of cooperative and competitive federalism.

The Finance Commission is required to recommend the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes of the Union between the Union and the States (commonly referred to as vertical devolution); and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds (commonly known as horizontal devolution).

Some of the major recommendations as follows.

1) The FFC has radically enhanced the share of the states in the central divisible pool from the current 32 percent to 42 per cent which is the biggest ever increase in vertical tax devolution.

2) The FFC has also proposed a new horizontal formula for the distribution of the States share in divisible pool among the States. There are changes both in the variables included/excluded as well as weight assigned to them.

3) Several other types of transfers have been proposed including grants to rural and urban local bodies, a performance grant along with grants for disaster relief and revenue deficit.

4) The FFC has not made any recommendation concerning sector specific grants.

Table No.: 4.1  
Finance Commissions appointed

Finance Commission	Year of Establishment	Chairman	Operational Duration
First	1951	K. C. Neogy	1952-57
Second	1956	K. Santhanam	1957-62
Third	1960	A. K.Chanda	1962-66
Forth	1964	P.V.Rajamannar	1966-69
Fifth	1968	MahaveerTyagi	1969-74
Sixth	1972	K.Brahmananda Reddy	1974-79
Seventh	1977	J.M.Shelat	1979-84
Eighth	1983	Y.B.Chavan	1984-89
Ninth	1987	N.K.P.Salve	1989-95
Tenth	1992	K.C.Pant	1995-00
Eleventh	1998	A.M.Khusro	2000-05
Twelfth	2002	C.Rangarajan	2005-10
Thirteenth	2007	Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar	2010-15
Fourteenth	2013	Dr. Y. V.Reddy	2015-20

The last two Finance Commissions viz. Twelfth (period 2005-10) and Thirteenth (period 2010-15) had recommended a state share of 30.5 percent (increase of 1 percent) and 32 percent (increase of 1.5 percent), respectively in the central divisible pool.

The FFC has also proposed a new horizontal formula for the distribution of the states' share in divisible pool among the states. There are changes both in the variables included/excluded as well as the weights assigned to them.

Relative to the Thirteenth Finance Commission, the FFC has incorporated two new variables: 2011 population and forest cover; and excluded the fiscal discipline variable.

The horizontal devolution formula in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission is depicted in table No. 4.2

Inter-se share of the State (percent) is given in the table 4.3. According to the Commission, the increased devolution of the divisible pool of taxes is a "compositional shift in transfers" – from grants to tax devolution.

Table No.: 4.2  
Devolution formula in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission

Variable	Weight accorded %	
	13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission	14 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission
Population ( 1971)	25	17.5
Population( 2011)	0.00	10
Fiscal Capacity/ Income Distance	47.5	50
Area	10	15
Forest cover	0.00	7.5
Fiscal discipline	17.5	0.00
Total	100	100

Source: - 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Report

Table No.: 4.3  
Inter-se Share of States (per cent)

States	Share of States
Andhra Pradesh	4.305
Arunachal Pradesh	1.370
Assam	3.311
Bihar	9.665
Chhattisgarh	3.080
Goa	0.378
Gujarat	3.084
Haryana	1.084
Himachal Pradesh	0.713
Jammu & Kashmir	1.854
Jharkhand	3.139
Karnataka	4.713
Kerala	2.500
Madhya Pradesh	7.548
Maharashtra	5.521
Manipur	0.617
Meghalaya	0.642
Mizoram	0.460
Nagaland	0.498
Odisha	4.642
Punjab	1.577
Rajasthan	5.495
Sikkim	0.367
Tamil Nadu	4.023
Telangana	2.437
Tripura	0.642
Uttar Pradesh	17.959
Uttarakhand	1.052
West Bengal	7.324
All	100.00

Several other types of transfers have been proposed including grants to rural and urban local bodies, a performance grant along with grants for disaster relief. The additional FFC transfers in 2015-16 over 2014-15 and decomposition of FFC transfers to States are given in Annexure - 31 and 32 respectively.

The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) recommends that all States contribute 10 per cent to State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) during the award period, with the remaining 90 per cent coming from the Union Government. Considering the need for flexibility in regard to state-specific 10 per cent of the funds available under the SDRF can be used by State Governments for natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Box 4.1: Finance Commission - Concepts and definitions****Tax Devolution**

One of the core tasks of a Finance Commission as stipulated in Article 280 (3) (a) of the Constitution is to make recommendations regarding the distribution between the Union and the states of the net proceeds of taxes. This is the most important task of any Finance Commission, as the share of states in the net proceeds of Union taxes is the predominant channel of resource transfer from the Centre to states.

**Divisible Pool**

The divisible pool is that portion of gross tax revenue which is distributed between the Centre and the States. The divisible pool consists of all taxes, except surcharges and cess levied for specific purpose, net of collection charges. Prior to the enactment of the Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Act, 2000, the sharing of the Union tax revenues with the states was in accordance with the provisions of articles 270 and 272, as they stood then. The eightieth amendment of the Constitution altered the pattern of sharing of Union taxes in a fundamental way. Under this amendment, article 272 was dropped and article 270 was substantially changed. The new article 270 provides for sharing of all the taxes and duties referred to in the Union list, except the taxes and duties referred to in articles 268 and 269, respectively, and surcharges on taxes and duties referred to in article 271 and any cess levied for specific purposes.

**Grants-in-aid**

Horizontal imbalances are addressed by the Finance Commission through the system of tax devolution and grants in-aid, the former instrument used more predominantly. Under Article 275 of the Constitution, Finance Commissions are mandated to recommend the principles as well as the quantum of grants to those States which are in need of assistance and that different sums may be fixed for different States. Thus one of the pre-requisites for grants is the assessment of the needs of the States. Grants recommended by the Finance Commissions are predominantly in the nature of general purpose grants meeting the difference between the assessed expenditure on the non-plan revenue account of each State and

the projected revenue including the share of a State in Central taxes. These are often referred to as 'gap filling grants'. Over the years, the scope of grants to States was extended further to cover special problems. Following the seventy-third and seventy-fourth amendments to the Constitution, Finance Commissions were charged with the additional responsibility of recommending measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of local bodies. This has resulted in further expansion in the scope of Finance Commission grants. The Tenth Commission was the first Commission to have recommended grants for rural and urban local bodies. Thus, over the years, there has been considerable extension in the scope of grants-in-aid.

**Fiscal capacity/Income distance**

The income distance criterion was first used by Twelfth FC, measured by per capita GSDP as a proxy for the distance between states in tax capacity. When so proxied, the procedure implicitly applies a single average tax-to GSDP ratio to determine fiscal capacity distance between states. The Thirteenth FC changed the formula slightly and recommended the use of separate averages for measuring tax capacity, one for general category states (GCS) and another for special category states (SCS).

**Fiscal discipline**

Fiscal discipline as a criterion for tax devolution was used by Eleventh and Twelfth FC to provide an incentive to states managing their finances prudently. The criterion was continued in the Thirteenth FC as well without any change. The index of fiscal discipline is arrived at by comparing improvements in the ratio of own revenue receipts of a state to its total revenue expenditure relative to the corresponding average across all states.

### Grants in aid to Local Bodies & Municipalities

The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has recommended distribution of grants to States for local bodies using 2011 population data with weight of 90% and area with weight of 10%. The grants to States will be divided into two, a grant to duly constituted Gram Panchayats and a grant to duly constituted Municipal bodies, on the basis of rural and urban population.

FFC has recommended grants in two parts; a basic grant, and a performance grant, for duly constituted Gram Panchayats and municipalities. The ratio of basic to performance grant is

90:10 with respect to Panchayats and 80:20 with respect to Municipalities.

The Figures in Table No.4.4 divulge the recommended share of states in grants-in-aid through Basic and Performance grant to Panchayat Raj Institutions by Thirteenth and Fourteenth Finance Commissions of India during the period of 2010-15 and 2015-20 respectively but Performance grant for the Fourteenth Finance Commission will be distributed after a year from 2016-17 onward so as to get sufficient time to state governments and local bodies to put in place a scheme and mechanism for implementation.

Table No.: 4.4  
State wise Devolution of Resources to Rural Local Bodies by 13th and 14th Finance Commission  
(₹ In Cr)

	Basic Grant to Rural Local Bodies				Performance Grant to Rural Local Bodies			
	13 <sup>th</sup> FC (2010-15)	Percent age	14 <sup>th</sup> FC (2015-20)	Percent age	13 <sup>th</sup> FC (2010-15)	Percent age	14 <sup>th</sup> FC (2016-20)	Percent age
Andhra P.	3417.3	8.29	7788.68	4.32	1809.27	8.29	865.41	4.32
Arunachal P.	179.06	0.43	737.93	0.41	94.77	0.43	81.99	0.41
Assam	1031.56	2.5	4874.92	2.7	546.11	2.5	541.66	2.7
Bihar	3239.18	7.86	18916.05	10.49	1714.97	7.86	2101.78	10.49
Chhattisgarh	1092.49	2.65	4719.72	2.62	578.41	2.65	524.41	2.62
Goa	59.01	0.14	120.39	0.07	31.23	0.14	13.38	0.07
Gujarat	1525.5	3.7	7771.26	4.31	807.65	3.7	863.47	4.31
Haryana	710.25	1.72	3495.17	1.94	376.01	1.72	388.35	1.94
H.P	363.83	0.88	1628.82	0.9	192.67	0.88	180.98	0.9
J&K	600.49	1.46	3117.36	1.73	317.91	1.46	346.37	1.73
Jharkhand	991.65	2.41	5442.07	3.02	525.03	2.41	604.67	3.02
Karnataka	2945.22	7.14	8359.79	4.64	1559.31	7.14	928.87	4.64
Kerala	1274.81	3.09	3615.85	2.01	674.96	3.09	401.76	2.01
Madhya P.	2689.96	6.53	12200.72	6.77	1424.13	6.52	1355.64	6.77
Maharashtra	3595.4	8.72	13532.11	7.51	1903.57	8.72	1503.57	7.51
Manipur	143.15	0.35	185.44	0.1	75.83	0.35	20.6	0.1
Meghalaya	204.74	0.5	0	0	108.34	0.5	0	0
Mizoram	131.87	0.32	0	0	69.79	0.32	0	0
Nagaland	199.53	0.48	0	0	105.64	0.48	0	0
Odisha	1694.09	4.11	7965.28	4.42	896.89	4.11	885.03	4.42
Punjab	735.91	1.79	3682.02	2.04	389.61	1.79	409.11	2.04
Rajasthan	2575.24	6.25	12270.27	6.81	1363.39	6.25	1363.36	6.81
Sikkim	120.7	0.29	133.64	0.07	63.9	0.29	14.85	0.07
Tamil Nadu	2016.32	4.89	7899.69	4.38	1067.48	4.89	877.74	4.38
Telangana	-	-	837.75	2.68	-	-	537.53	2.68
Tripura	191.57	0.46	302.11	0.17	101.41	0.46	33.57	0.17
U.P	6399.61	15.52	32198.9	17.86	3388.17	15.52	3577.66	17.86
Uttarakhand	386.33	0.94	1694.42	0.94	204.51	0.94	188.27	0.94
West Bengal	2709.64	6.57	12772.6	7.09	1434.58	6.57	1419.18	7.09
Total	41224.55	100	180263	100	21825.84	100	20029.22	100

Source: 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission of India.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Due to the sustained efforts of the Government and unassailable claim before the 14th Finance Commission, the dawn of new era of co-operative federalism has ushered in. Under the new dispensation of resource sharing, an additional 10 percent Central Funds would be devolved to the States under 14th Finance Commission Award. As a consequence, Goa's share in the divisible pool has increased from 0.266 to 0.378 percentage points that translated into an additional ₹ 1107 crore approximately to the State in 2015-16 over 2014-15.

As regards, the finances of the State is concerned, the total receipts estimated for the year 2014-15 were 19.81 percent more than the Revised Estimates of 2013-14 that is of the strenuous efforts indicative of the Government in mopping up the resources. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) reflected a growth of 7.71 percent in 2013-14. The Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors grew by 9.86 percent; 5.60 percent and 8.64 percent respectively. The socio-economic indicators of the State, as compared to the other States of the country, are highly impressive.

### Budget at a Glance

An abstract of the Budget 2015-16 is given in Table No. 4.5. The Budget 2015-16, indicated with a revenue surplus of ₹ 408.18 crore. The opening balance for 2015-16 is ₹ -312.55 crore. The total receipts (Revenue + Capital) estimated for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 10744.05 crore, comprising of revenue receipts of ₹ 8737.18 crore and capital receipts of ₹ 2006.87 crore. The total receipts estimated for the year

2015-16 is 35.46 percent more than the total receipts of 2014-15. However, the total expenditure (Revenue + Capital) estimated for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 11902.76 crore, comprising of revenue expenditure of ₹ 8329.00 crore and capital expenditure of ₹ 3573.75 crore.

Taking into account the latest GSDP projection for 2015-16 based on the latest GSDP figures, it is noted that the fiscal deficit for 2015-16 is 2.99 percent which is almost closer to the target of 3 percent laid down under the FRBM Act, 2005.

Table No. 4.5  
Budget at a Glance

(₹ In cr.)

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (B.E.)
Opening Balance	4.52	20.96	-312.55
<i>Total Receipts</i>	<i>7267.72</i>	<i>7931.00</i>	<i>10744.05</i>
Revenue Receipts	5552.92	6606.57	8737.18
Capital Receipts	1714.80	1324.43	2006.87
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>7252.65</i>	<i>8132.51</i>	<i>11902.75</i>
Revenue Expenditure	5906.43	6328.12	8329.00
Capital Expenditure	1346.22	1804.39	3573.75
Overall Deficit	19.59	- 180.55	-1471.25
Fiscal Deficit	- 1369.87	- 948.61	-1552.76
Primary Deficit	- 479.21	58.91	- 476.56
GSP at current prices	48897.31	52673.00	51875.14

\*Figures differ from Budget at a Glance, due to further revision undertaken in GSDP estimation.  
Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

## REVENUE ACCOUNT

### Revenue Receipts

The Revenue receipts of the State for the period 2007-08 to 2015-16 are given in Table No. 4.6.



Table No. 4.6  
Revenue Receipts for the period 2007-08 to  
2015-16 (BE)

(₹ 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	5552.92	16.70
2014-15	6606.57	18.97
2015-16 (B.E)	8735.63	32.22

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

The revenue receipts of the State during the period 2007-08 to 2015-16 have registered a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 17.58 percent. It is seen from the table that in the year 2008-09 & 2009-10 the growth rate of receipts over the previous year was to the tune of around 20 percent having an increasing trend in 2010-11 which was 37.24 percent. Thereafter, in 2011-12 & 2012-13 the annual growth rate reduced drastically to as low as 1.40 percent and to (-) 0.64 percent respectively.

However, in the year 2013-14, the annual growth rate increased to 16.70 percent and further increased to 18.97 percent in the year 2014-15. The estimates for the year 2015-16 indicate a growth of 32.22 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:

- i) Tax revenue
- ii) Non-Tax Revenue

### iii) Grant-in-aid from Central Government.

The revenue generated under these three categories for the years 2007-08 to 2015-16 is given in Table No. 4.7 below:

Table No. 4.7  
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	4431.01	764.70	357.21	5552.92
2014-15	4796.50	1243.51	566.56	6606.57
2015-16 (B.E)	6267.91	1728.47	739.25	8735.63

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

It is observed from the Table No. 4.7 that major portion of the State's revenue is received from Tax Revenue, which is around of 71.13 percent followed by Non-Tax Revenue that contributes about 21.67 percent. Grant-in-Aid from Central Government accounts for only 7.2 percent of the total revenue receipts.

Total Revenue receipts is continuously showing an increasing trend for the period, except during 2012-13, with a minor decrease of 0.64 percent.

Further, Tax Revenue is classified as:

- i) State's Own Tax Revenue
- ii) Share in Central Taxes

State's own tax revenue accounts for around 80 percent of the State's total tax revenue, which 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 - 35.

The receipts under the two categories for the period 2007-08 to 2015-16 is shown in Table No. 4.8

Table No. 4.8  
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	415.45	2109.00
	(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	3582.47	848.54	4431.01
	(80.85)	(19.15)	(100.00)
2014-15	3895.92	900.58	4796.50
	(81.22)	(18.78)	(100)
2015-16 (B.E)	4286.47	1981.44	6267.91
	(68.39)	(31.61)	(100.00)

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

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

It is seen from the table 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. However, during 2015-16 it has increased to 31.61 percent.

It is noticed from Annexure - 35 that States Own Tax Revenue depicts an increasing trend for the period from 2007-08 to 2015-16. Major portion, i.e. around 57 percent of the total States Own Tax Revenue comes from the Taxes on Sales, trade, etc. followed by Stamps & Registration which accounts for 11.19 percent. Taxes on goods & passengers account for around 9 percent.

It is also observed that States Own Tax Revenue from Stamps & Registration has increased tremendously in the recent years, which implies that there has been an increase in the tax rates. However, Land Revenue which showed a very high increase from ₹ 11.13 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 454.36 crore in 2013-14 is indicating a downward move from ₹ 454.36 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 213.37 in 2015-16.

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 2015-16 is given in Table No. 4.9.

It can be seen from Table No. 4.9, that during 2015-16 (B.E), major portion of the State's share in central taxes comes from corporation tax (33%), followed by income tax (25%), service tax (17%), customs (15%) and union excise duty (10%).

Table No. 4.9  
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	285.42	187.94	0.78	138.46	97.78	138.16	848.54
2014-15	314.46	224.61	0.90	145.69	82.23	132.69	900.58
2015-16 (B.E)	658.46	486.14	-0.02	305.63	198.77	332.46	1981.44

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, 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, art & 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 23 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 to 2015-16 is given in Annexure – 36.

The annual compound growth rate of State's own non-tax revenue during the period 2007-08 to 2015-16 is 17.12 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 17.95 percent during the period 2007-08 to 2015-16.

The annual compound growth rate of plan and non-plan expenditure for the said period stands at 23.42 percent and 15.59 percent respectively.

The trend in revenue expenditure under plan and non-plan during the period 2007-08 to 2015-16 is given in Table No. 4.10

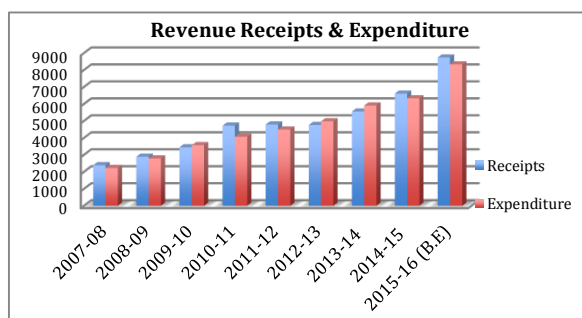
Table No. 4.10  
Revenue Expenditure  
(₹ In Cr.)

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	1713.35	4193.08	5906.43
2014 – 15	1734.81	4593.31	6328.12
2015-16 (B.E)	3042.53	5284.92	8327.45

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

The non-plan expenditure mainly comprises salaries, interest payment and pension which together account for around 67 percent.

Graph No. 4.1  
Revenue Receipts & Expenditure from 2007-08  
to 2015-16 (B.E)



The State's Non-Plan Expenditure by major items of expenditure for the period 2007-08 to 2015-16 is given in Table No. 4.11.

It can be seen from the table that during 2007-08 to 2015-16 (B.E), the annual compound growth rate in expenditure on salaries, interest and pension, works out to be 18.36 percent, 11.61 percent and 21.16 percent respectively.

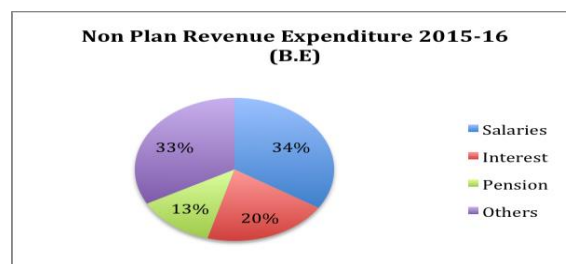
The overall annual compound growth rate is 15.60 percent over the same period.

Table No. 4.11  
Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure  
(₹ In Cr.)

Year	Salaries	Interest	Pension	Others	Total
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	1300.58	890.67	572.37	1429.46	4193.08
2014-15	1447.38	1007.53	670.37	1468.03	4593.31
2015-16 (B.E)	1798.97	1076.20	670.57	1740.73	5284.92

Source: Demand for Grants (Volume III), Government of Goa

Graph No. 4.2:  
Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure 2015-16 (B.E)



## 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 2015-16 is given in Table No. 4.12.

It is seen from the Table No. 4.12 that major portion of capital receipts comes from the internal debt followed by receipts under public account – net. Non-debt capital receipts form a meagre part in the total capital receipts. As per the Budget Estimates for the year 2015-16, internal debt accounts for 60 percent of the total capital receipts, followed by receipts under public account - net which is 27.06 percent.

The annual compound growth rate under capital receipts for the period 2007-08 to 2015-16 is 15.93 percent.

Table No. 4.12  
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	1146.26	149.84	12.57	406.14	1714.81
2014-15	1064.49	202.88	9.95	47.11	1324.43
2015-16 (B.E)	1208.02	236.38	19.30	543.16	2006.86

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

### 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 2015-16 (BE) is given in Table No. 4.13.

During the period 2007-08 to 2015-16 (B.E), the annual compound growth rate in capital expenditure works out to 17.99 percent. Under capital expenditure, Plan expenditure accounts

for around 80 percent and repayment of debt accounts for another 17 percent and Lending accounts for around 1 percent.

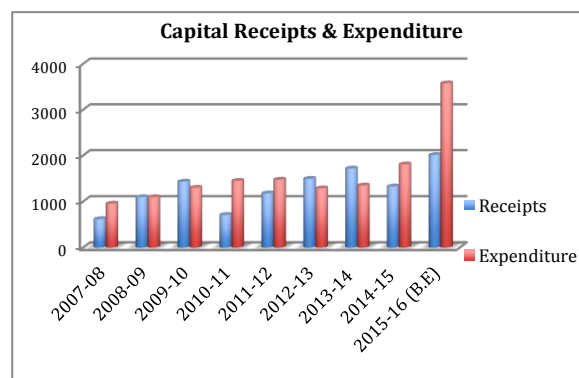
Table No. 4.13  
Capital expenditure

(₹ 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	951.47
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	10.08	999.53	332.36	4.25	-	1346.22
2014-15	0	1235.60	365.87	2.92	200.00	1804.39
2015-16 (B.E)	-	3121.02	434.80	17.92	-	3573.74

Source: Annual Financial Statement, Government of Goa

Graph 4.3  
Capital Receipts & Expenditure from 2007-08 to 2015-16 (B.E)



### Public Debt

Public debt of the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 stood at ₹ 10836.15 crore. The State's public debt as on 31<sup>st</sup> March for the years 2009 to 2016 is given in Table No 4.14. It is observed that the public debt of the State is continuously rising.

Table No. 4.14  
Public Debt of the State as on 31st March

(₹ In Cr)

Type of Loan	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (Est.)
Central Loans	3544.82	3384.65	3616.51	3679.07	3794.82	3835.43	3995.95	4007.90
	<i>63.04</i>	<i>55.69</i>	<i>54.68</i>	<i>53.53</i>	<i>47.02</i>	<i>42.45</i>	<i>40.22</i>	<i>36.99</i>
Market based (SLR)	1881.12	2398.80	2610.06	2761.18	3756.18	4637.53	5304.36	6188.99
	<i>33.45</i>	<i>39.47</i>	<i>39.46</i>	<i>40.18</i>	<i>46.54</i>	<i>51.34</i>	<i>53.39</i>	<i>57.11</i>
Loans from LIC	22.70	20.71	18.72	16.73	14.74	12.75	11.05	9.35
	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Loans from NCDC	1.33	1.08	0.90	0.81	1.03	0.89	0.82	1.02
	<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>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Loans from NABARD	77.36	158.56	252.86	312.60	395.55	451.57	539.10	555.77
	<i>1.38</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>3.82</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.90</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>5.42</i>	<i>5.13</i>
Loans from PFC	89.12	110.07	114.28	101.70	108.48	96.09	84.47	72.85
	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.35</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.67</i>
Loans from HUDCO	6.58	3.46	0.81	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.27
	<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>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Public Debt	5623.03	6077.33	6614.14	6872.36	8070.80	9034.53	9936.02	10836.15

(Figures in italic indicate relative percentage to the total public debt) Source: Budget at a Glance

Central Loans and SLR forms a major part in the public debt which together accounts for around 94 percent of the total public debt.

It is also observed that the quantum of both Central Loans as well as SLR is showing an increase from 2009 to 2016, but the percentage share of Central Loans in the total public debt shows a downward move from 63.04 percent (2009) which declined to 36.99 percent (2016). Loans from NABARD shows an upward trend accounting for 5 percent of the total public debt during 2016 (Est.)

### Deficit Indicators of the State

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

The various deficit indicators of the State for the period from 2007-08 to 2015-16 (B.E) are given in Table No. 4.15.

Table No. 4.15  
Deficit Indicators of the State  
2007-08 to 2015-16 (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	-353.51	-1369.87	-479.21
2014-15	278.44	-948.62	58.92
2015-16 (B.E)	408.18	-1552.76	-476.56

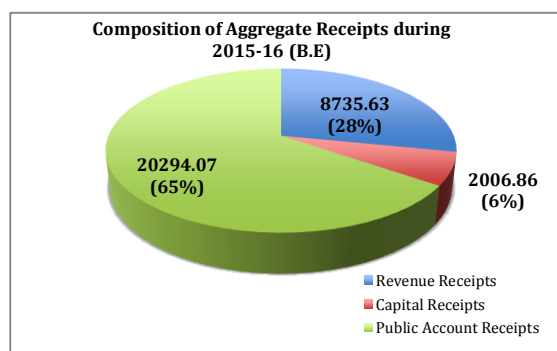
Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa



It is seen from the Table No. 4.15 that during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, except for the year 2009-10 the State was in revenue surplus. In the year 2012-13 & 2013-14, the State witnessed revenue deficit which was to the tune of ₹ 215.92 crore & ₹ 353.51 crore respectively. However, during the subsequent years 2014-15 & 2015-16, a revenue surplus was observed. As per the estimates for 2015-16, the revenue surplus is estimated at ₹ 408.18 crore which is 46.59 percent more than revenue surplus of 2014-15.

From the year 2011-12, Fiscal deficit and Primary deficit is showing an increasing trend. Fiscal Deficit which was ₹ 880.36 crore in 2011-12 increased to ₹ 1369.87 crore in 2013-14 and Primary Deficit which was ₹ 175.20 crore in 2011-12 rose to ₹ 479.21 in 2013-14. During the year 2014-15, the Fiscal Deficit decreased to ₹ 948.62 crore and there was a Primary Surplus of ₹ 58.92 crore. The Budget Estimate of 2015-16 shows that Fiscal Deficit is expected to increase to ₹ 1552.76 while there will be a Primary Deficit of ₹ 476.56 crore.

Graph No. 4.4  
Composition of Aggregate Receipts  
during 2015-16 (B.E)



## CHAPTER 5

### INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Finance is the life blood of trade, commerce and industry. Financial Institutions play a significant role in the financial system and the economy. They evolve to perform functions desired by the general public, the corporate and the Government. Now-a-days, banking sector acts as the backbone of modern business. Development of any country mainly depends upon the banking system.

#### 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. Presently, there are 787 bank branches as on 31.03.2016.

Table No. 5.1, represents the trend in the number of banking offices from 1980-81 to 2015-16. There has been an increase in the number of banking offices by 34, increasing the total banking offices in the State from 753 in 2014-15 to 787 in 2015-16.

Table No. 5.1  
Year-wise number of banking offices

Year	No. of Banking Offices
1980-81	258
1990-91	306
2000-01	444
2009-10	547
2010-11	598
2011-12	643
2012-13	674
2013-14	694
2014-15	753
2015-16	787

Source: Lead Bank

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, there are 41 commercial banks and 14 cooperative banks functioning in the State. The 41 commercial banks together have 634 branch networks accounting for 81 percent of the total bank branches in the State. The Reserve Bank of India has sanctioned the Scheme of Amalgamation of ING Vysya Bank Ltd. with Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. All the branches of ING Vysya Bank Ltd. will function as branches of Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. w.e.f. 01 April 2015.

The breakup of total number of branches in the State of Goa is shown in Annexure 37. State Bank of India, which is the Lead Bank for the State has the maximum number of branches (91). 4 new banking offices of State Bank of India have joined in 2015-16. HDFC Bank is the second highest with a total of 65 banking offices, followed by Corporation Bank with 54 branches.

The 14 Cooperative banks operating in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 together have 153 branches accounting for 19 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 (59) followed by Mapusa Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. (24) and Goa Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. (16).

#### Population Covered per bank branch

Table No. 5.2 shows the estimated population covered per branch (including co-operative banks) from 1981 to 2016. The persons per branch

ranges from 3906 to 1853 and thus it can be said that Goa possesses a good banking network.

Table No. 5.2  
Population per branch  
(including cooperative banks)

Year (as on 31 <sup>st</sup> 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	1,976
2015	1,937
2016	1,853

Source: Lead Bank

## Deposits

The total deposit yearwise, from March 2009 to March 2016 is given in Table No. 5.3. The 787 bank branches in the State have mobilized deposits to the tune of ₹ 63339 crore, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 as against ₹ 54748 crore as on 31.03.2016.

Table No. 5.3  
Annual Growth Rate of Deposits

As on 31 <sup>st</sup> of	Deposits (₹ in crore)	% growth over Previous year
March 2009	25596	-
March 2010	31223	21.98
March 2011	34164	9.42
March 2012	44594	30.53
March 2013	39661	(-)11.06
March 2014	47799	20.52
March 2015	54748	14.53
March 2016	63339	15.69

Source: Lead Bank

It is seen from the Table No. 5.3 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 slowed 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 31<sup>th</sup> March 2014 the total deposits increased by 20.52 percent as compared to the total deposits in March 2013. The total deposits increased by 14.53 percent as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. As on 31.03.2016, the quantum of deposits increased by 15.69 percent.

The deposits per bank branch and per capita deposits yearwise, from March 2009 to March 2016 is given in Table No. 5.4

Table No. 5.4  
Deposits per branch and per capita

As on 31 <sup>st</sup> of	Deposits per Branch office (₹ In crore)	Per Capita Deposits (in ₹)
March 2009	48.30	177874
March 2010	57.08	215206
March 2011	57.13	234233
March 2012	69.35	303347
March 2013	58.84	267676
March 2014	68.87	320078
March 2015	72.70	375323
March 2016	80.48	434323

Source: Lead Bank

It is seen from Table No. 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, the

per bank branch deposit rose to ₹ 68.87 crore which increased to ₹ 72.70 crore and further rose to ₹ 80.48 crore as on 31.03.2016.

Per capita deposits showed an increasing trend over the years 2009 to 2015, 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 No. 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. For the quarter ending 31.03.2016, the credit advanced by banks amounted to ₹ 19385 crore which shows a growth of 16.47 percent as compared to the previous year which was ₹ 16,643 crore.

Table No. 5.5  
Annual growth rate of credit

Financial year ending	Credit (₹ in crore)	% growth over previous year
March 2009	8082	-
March 2010	8940	10.62
March 2011	11121	24.40
March 2012	11818	6.27
March 2013	12490	5.69
March 2014	15725	25.90
March 2015	16643	5.84
March 2016	19385	16.47

Source: Lead Bank

The credit per bank branch and per capita credit is given in Table No. 5.6. It is seen from the table that the credit per bank branch was around ₹ 18 to 23 crore in the year 2009-10 to 2013-14. As on 31.03.2015, the credit per bank branch decreased to around ₹ 22 crore. As on 31.03.2016, the credit per branch increased to around ₹ 25 crore having a per capita credit of ₹ 1,32,919.

Table No. 5.6  
Credit per branch and per Capita

Year	Credit per bank branch (₹ In crore)	Per capita Credit (in ₹)
1980-81	0.66	1,698
1990-91	2.09	5,479
2000-01	5.42	17,896
2009-10	17.66	62,585
2010-11	18.60	76,247
2011-12	18.38	80,391
2012-13	18.53	84,296
2013-14	22.66	1,05,298
2014-15	22.10	1,14,093
2015-16	24.63	1,32,919

Source: Lead Bank

### Credit Deposit Ratio

The actual levels of deposits, advances and C:D ratio since March 2009 is given in Table No. 5.7.

The advances level as on 31.03.2016 was ₹ 19,385 crore with an increase of ₹ 2,742 crore over the March 2015 levels of ₹ 16,643 crore.

The deposit level as on 31.03.2016 being at ₹ 63,339 crore has increased by ₹ 8,591 crore over March 2015 level of ₹ 54,748 crore.

The C:D ratio as on 31.03.2016 is 31% which is below the benchmark level of 40% in line with the previous quarters.

The major reason for the trend in C:D ratio is that there has been increase in deposits of over ₹ 8,591 crore however increase in advances of ₹ 2,742 crore.

Table No. 5.7  
Actual levels of deposits, advances and C:D ratio  
(₹ in crore)

Year	Actual Levels		
	Deposit	Advances	C:D ratio
2009	25596	8082	32%
2010	31223	8940	29%
2011	34164	11121	33%
2012	44594	11818	27%
2013	39661	12490	31%
2014	47799	15725	33%
2015	54748	16643	30%
2016	63339	19385	31%

Source: Lead Bank

### Performance by Banks under Annual Credit Plan 2015-16

The performance under Annual Credit Plan 2015-16 upto March 2016 is given in Table No. 5.8

Table No. 5.8  
Performance under Annual Credit Plan as on  
31.03.2016  
(₹ In crore)

Activity	Target for the quarter 31.03.2016	Achv. upto 31.03.2016	% Achv
Agricultural Crop loans	465.34	357.29	76.78
Agricultural Term loans	531.66	243.75	45.84
Total Agriculture	997.00	601.04	60.28
Industries	652.94	776.85	118.97
Other Priority Services	3388.68	2899.11	85.55
Total	5038.62	4277.00	84.88

Source: Lead Bank

The achievement under Crop Loans up to 31.03.2016 is ₹ 357.29 crore as against the target of ₹ 465.34 crore i.e. 76.78%. The performance under Crop Loans was better as against ₹ 105.79 crore for corresponding period March 2015 last year.

The achievement under Agricultural Term Loan up to 31.03.2016 is ₹ 243.75 crore as against the target of ₹ 531.66 crore i.e. 45.84 %. The performance under Agricultural Term Loans is lower as against ₹ 264.21 crore for corresponding period March 2015 last year.

The overall achievement under Agriculture Sector up to March 2016 was ₹ 601.04 crore as against target of ₹ 997 crore i.e. 60.28%. The overall achievement under Agriculture Sector was better as against ₹ 370 crore for corresponding period March 2015 last year.

The achievement under Loan to Industries up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 is ₹ 776.85 crore as against the target of ₹ 652.94 crore i.e. 118.97%. The performance under Loan to Industries is much higher as against ₹ 420.95 crore for corresponding period March 2015 last year.

The achievement under Loan to Other Priority Sector (Services) up to March 2016 is ₹ 2,899.11 crore as against the target of ₹ 3,388.68 crore i.e. 85.55%. The performance under Loan to Other Priority Sector (Services) is much lower as against ₹ 3223.76 crore for corresponding period March 2015 last year.

The overall achievement under ACP 2015-16 upto March 2016 is ₹ 4277 crore as against the target of ₹ 5,038.62 crore i.e. 84.88%. The achievement was considerably better as against ₹ 3,949.66 crore for the corresponding period March 2015 previous year.



### Priority Sector Advances

As on 31.03.2016, total Priority Sector Advances is ₹ 7,296.15 crore which is 37.64% of total advances level of ₹ 19,385 crore. The level of priority sector advances has increased by ₹ 549.79 crore over March 2015 last year.

The total of Advances under DIR Scheme as on 31.03.2016 is ₹ 17.09 crore which is less than 1% of total advances, marginally increased over March 2015 level. However, the level of achievement is far below the benchmark level of 1% of total advances outstanding as on previous year end.

The level of Advances to Weaker Sections of society as on 31.03.2016 is ₹ 644.50 crore with an improvement of ₹ 178.24 crore over March 2015 level. The percentage of advances to weaker sections of society is 3.32% as against the benchmark level of 10% of total advances outstanding as on previous year end.

The total Advances to SC/ST as on 31.03.2016 is ₹ 110.67 crore with an increase of ₹ 24.08 crore over March 2015 level. In percentage terms, the advances to SC/ST is 0.57 % which is much below the benchmark level of 5% of total advances outstanding as on previous year end.

The level of Direct Agriculture Advances is ₹ 821.44 crore as on 31.03.2016 with an increase of ₹ 141.67 crore over March 2015 level. The performance in terms of percentage of Direct Agriculture Advances to total advances is 4.24 %, which is much below the benchmark level of 18% of total advances outstanding as on previous year end.

The level of Advances to Women is ₹ 2263.94 crore as on 31.03.2016 with an increase of ₹ 311.60 crore over March 2015 level. In percentage terms, the Advances to Women is 11.68 % as against the benchmark level of 10% of total advances outstanding.

Though the State registered an increase in some of the sectors during the year ended 31.03.2016 as against that of March 2015 level, the benchmark levels under Advances to Weaker Sections of society, SC/ST, DIR Scheme and Direct Agriculture advances could not be achieved.

### Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

The Hon. Chief Minister amongst other dignitaries launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in Goa on 28.08.2014. 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. Almost 90 percent of the households have a bank account, due to the fact that the State Government makes payment of subsidies under its various schemes directly into the bank account of the beneficiaries.

As on 31.03.2016, 1,84,438 accounts have been opened in the State. 63.08 percent of Aadhaar seeding has been completed. 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. 1,49,434 RuPay cards have been issued.



### MSME SECTOR: Impact of Recent Developments In The Mining Industry On Bank's Exposure

The cumulative sanction of Working capital loans upto the end of 31.03.2016 is ₹ 2302.91 crore in 13976 accounts. The cumulative sanction of Term loans upto the end of 31.03.2016 is ₹ 1810.95 crore in 26802 accounts. The total outstanding under MSME as on 31.03.2016 is ₹ 4113.86 crore in 40778 accounts.

### Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

As on 31.03.2016, ₹ 212.50 crore have been disbursed to 19430 entrepreneurs under PMMY. The scheme wise break up is given in Table No. 5.9.

Table No. 5.9  
Scheme wise breakup under PMMY as on  
31.03.2016

(₹ in crore)					
Shishu		Kishore		Tarun	
(loans upto ₹ 50,000)		(loans ₹ 50,001 to ₹ 5 lakh)		(loans ₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh)	
No. of A/c's	Disbursed Amt.	No. of A/c's	Disbursed Amt.	No. of A/c's	Disbursed Amt.
11828	31.94	6412	112.05	1190	68.51

Source: Lead Bank

### Housing Loan

A total of 3423 housing loans were sanctioned with aggregate limit of ₹ 187.86 crore during the quarter ending 31.03.2016 as against ₹ 389.10 crore in the previous quarter. The aggregate balance outstanding in 56361 Housing Loan accounts is ₹ 3772.70 crore.

### Education Loan

During the quarter ending 31.03.2016, a total of 131 education loan accounts

with aggregate limit of ₹ 1.95 crore for studies in India and 9 education loan accounts with aggregate limit of ₹ 0.51 crore for studies abroad have been sanctioned. In all, 140 Education Loans with aggregate limit of ₹ 2.46 crore have been sanctioned during the quarter ending 31.03.2016.

As at the end of March 2016, there are 3021 Education Loan accounts with outstanding of ₹ 83.5 crore for Studies in India and 202 Education Loan accounts with outstanding of ₹ 180.59 crore for Studies abroad. Thus, in all 3223 Education Loans have outstanding of ₹ 1016.24 crore.

### Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)

A total of 898 KCC loan accounts have been sanctioned during the quarter ending March 2016 with aggregate credit limit of ₹ 8.73 crore as against ₹ 18.22 crore in the previous quarter. As on 31.03.2016, the aggregate balance outstanding in 7596 KCC loan accounts is ₹ 76.82 crore.

### Self Help Group (SHG)

As on 31.03.2016, the total number of SHGs in the State of Goa was 7669, mobilizing ₹ 192.17 crore of total amount of deposits from these SHGs. The loans outstanding are to the tune of ₹ 140.59 crore. During 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016, 2016 SHGs were credit linked with a limit of ₹ 273.51 crore sanctioned and the remaining 5603 SHGs are to be credit linked by the year end.

### Credit Flow to Minority Communities

Prime Minister's 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 is 5.14 lakh (35.32%) as against total population of 14.58 lakh.

The advances of minority communities have increased by ₹ 338.31 crore during

the quarter ending March 2016 over the levels as on March 2015.

The percentage of advances to minority communities was 28.16 percent as on 31.03.2016, which was much above the stipulated bench mark level of 15 percent.

As on 31.03.2016, the level of advances to minority community was ₹ 2057.10 crore.

Table No. 5.10  
Credit Flow to Minority Communities

Sr. No.	Particulars	As on			
		31/03/13	31/03/14	31/03/15	31/03/16
i.	Total Priority Sector Advances (₹ in crore)	5090.31	6360.23	6746.36	7296.14
ii.	Advances to Minority Communities (₹ in crore)	1533.09	1636.37	1715.79	2057.10
iii.	% Adv. to Minority Communities	30%	26%	25%	28%

Source: Lead Bank

## CHAPTER 6

### INFRASTRUCTURE

#### POWER

Government of India has launched new schemes namely the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for urban areas and the Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural areas. The Government has taken steps for appointment of consultants for assisting the department in preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Project Management consultancy. Accordingly, Detailed Project Reports has been prepared and submitted to the Nodal agencies PFC for IPDS and REC for DDUGJY, for sanction. Limited sanction amounting to ₹ 32 crore under IPDS and ₹ 20 crore under DDUGJY have been received. Depending upon the work exigencies, the balance portion is intended to be taken up through the State funding or through loans from Financial Institutions like PFC, REC, NABARD.

The Public hearing with regard to the Petition for approval of Business Plan for control period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2018-19 filed before the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) was held on 04/11/2015 and the same has been accorded approval by JERC. Tariff petition was thereafter filed before the JERC, wherein Tariff Order was issued for the Tariff of various categories of consumers. The Fuel & Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Formula (FPPCA) for quarterly adjustments in the tariff of consumers is being notified regularly.

The IT related Part A works of the R-APDRP are under execution by the appointed IT Implementing Agency

(ITIA) REC Power Distribution Company Ltd. (RECPDCL). The major work has been completed.

“Scheme for usage of Electricity poles for services other than electrical supply” has been formulated along with the modalities/guidelines for operation of the same and has been notified in the Gazette in April 2015.

A roadmap document ‘24x7 Power for All’ has been prepared jointly by the Government of Goa and Government of India. Goa is fourth state in the country selected for ‘24x7 Power for All’ (PFA) programme. This programme will be implemented by Government of Goa (GoG) with active support from Government of India with the objective to ensure 24x7 quality, reliable and affordable power supply to all Domestic, Commercial Agriculture and Industrial consumers within a fixed time frame.

To meet the Non Solar Renewable Power Obligation (RPO), the government will procure the same through the IEX, which is partly done. To meet the Solar RPO requirement, 25 MW Solar power is being procured through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).

The Department has identified number of EHV Transmission and Sub-Station Projects for implementation through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) route. Government of India has appointed RECTPCL as Bid Process Co-ordinator. The Department intends to appoint RECPTCL for undertaking the intra state transmission projects.

The Goa Electronics Ltd., a Government of Goa undertaking has been entrusted with the printing of electricity bills for all the consumers as a stopgap arrangement until the R-APDRP Part A works are completed. This is done taking into consideration the interest of the public at large.

As part of Demand Side Management (DSM) measure, all types of conventional street light fixtures will be replaced by high quality efficient smart LED light fixtures under the Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) of Government of India through Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL), a joint venture of PSUs of Ministry of Power, Government of India. The process of replacement will be carried out over a period of six months.

The transmission network has been proposed to be strengthened. Change of conductor of 110 KV line from Ponda-Tivim and Palsarem to Kadamba with high ampacity conductor has been taken up during the year.

To facilitate industry and attract investments in State, the industrial feeders would be segregated and connectivity through underground cables shall be provided, wherever feasible. The Department will also provide single point connection to industrial estates. Since, the State has no generation capacity of its own and has limited potential in this regard, a tie-up with long-term and medium-term sources for procurement of power toward adequate availability without shutdown.

More than 75% of the expenditure in electricity sector is on power purchase bills and hence to manage such purchases efficiently and further economize on power purchase bill,

creation of State's own Load Dispatch Center in the next financial year is in process.

The work of establishing a new State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) at Margao alongwith that of a back-up SLDC at Cuncolim Sub-Station is in progress.

Government has signed an agreement with Solar Energy Corporation of India in February 2015 for supply of 25 MW of solar power to the state, for a span of 25 years to give a boost to the renewable energy sector.

Surprise inspection of installation by MRT Vigilance wings are carried out which yields good revenue, by curtailing the theft of energy.

### Major achievements

- Under Tribal Sub-Plan, the work of electrification of remote village of Nadquem in Canacona by laying of underground cable and erection of 100 KVA transformer centre has been completed and commissioned.
- Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, conversion of HT & LT line network in Municipal Garden and Market area in Quepem Town in Quepem Constituency have been almost completed. The works for conversion of overhead 11 KV HT network to underground cabling in Canacona constituency has been completed.
- Online electricity bill payment has also been introduced all over Goa for enabling the public to pay their electricity bills online.
- LT underground cabling works in the predominantly tribal inhabited areas taken up earlier in the areas of Raia, Loutolim, Nuvem, Verna, Nagoa, Majorda, Utorda and Calata are in progress.

- The 33/11 KV Sub-Station at Dona-Paula and additional power transformers at Tivim Sub-Station has been commissioned and the additional bay works at Tivim Sub-Station has also been completed.
- The DSM based Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP) is being undertaken wherein, 3 LED bulbs of 7W each will be provided to each household of Goa.
- The work of change of conductor with high ampacity conductor alongwith optical ground wire (OPGW) and communication system in respect of the Tivim-Ponda and Palsarem-Kadamba 110 KV line is in progress. One circuit of Palsrem – Kadamba has already been changed and balance works are in progress.
- Under the underground cabling scheme, the conversion of overhead 11 KV HT / LT network to underground cabling works in the areas of Sada, Bogda, Baina in Mormugao constituency are under progress.
- Under the “Electricity Duty Fund” the work of laying of 33 KV D/C underground cable linking 110/33 KV Verna Sub-Station with 33 KV Vasco Kadamba Sub-Station has been completed. Similarly, laying of 33 KV D/C underground cable from Verna S/S to Monte Hill Margao is also almost completed. The underground cable work linking 33 KV Sub-Station at Sancoale to 33 KV Majorda S/S is also almost completed. The erection of 2x6.3 MVA, 33/11 KV Sub-Station at Bogda, Vasco is in progress.
- Conversion of 11KV overhead lines to underground network in the areas of coastal belt and tourism places such as Colva, Benaullim, Varca, Mobor and Cavellosim in Benaullim Constituency are in progress.

- The Department has recently hosted a fully functional website of the department wherein details for the public are made available.

### Human Resource Development

- Engineers have been provided insights into the R-APDRP Part A Project implementation. Different teams have been formed in respect of consumer billing, GIS, Asset Management etc. This has been done to ensure smooth implementation/transition in execution of R--APDRP Part A Project.
- Engineers are being sent to other Training Institutes to gain knowledge in location of underground cable faults and ensuring early restoration.
- Staff/Engineers are also being regularly sent for training in Disaster Management, Public Procurement Process/Tendering Process etc.

### ROAD TRANSPORT

Road Transport is an indicator of economic health and development of a State. It plays a key role, in promoting socio-economic development. A good road network helps in the success of all developmental activities being taken in the sphere of agriculture, trade and commerce, education, health and even in maintenance of law and order situation.

Road Transport in the State of Goa has steadily expanded its scope of operation from its inherent suitability for handling freight and passengers to the growth of trade and development of the State's economy.



## Vehicle Population

The number of Motor Vehicles registered in the State stands at 11,58,241 as on 31/03/2016. The number of vehicles registered during 2015-16 is 74,563. The distribution of vehicles by type is given in Annexure - 39.

It is seen from Annexure - 39 that about 68.89% of vehicles are in the category of two wheelers followed by cars and jeeps including taxis which form about 20.10% of the vehicle population in the State. The number of vehicles registered during the period 2010-11 to 2015-16 is given in Table No. 6.1. It is seen from the Table No. 6.1 that on an average over 72,000 vehicles are being registered every year.

A decreasing trend can be seen for the year 2012-13 to 2013-14. However, the vehicle registrations increased to 74,316 in 2014-15 and further to 74,563 in 2015-16.

Table No. 6.1  
Number of Vehicles Registered from 2010-11 to 2015-16

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Vehicles
1	2010-11	63033
2	2011-12	75534
3	2012-13	72763
4	2013-14	70990
5	2014-15	74316
6	2015-16	74563

The number of driving licenses issued by the sub-offices of the department as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016 (cumulative) is given in Table No. 6.2. It is seen from the table that North-Goa district accounts for 55.38 percent of the total driving licences, compared to 44.62 percent of South-Goa.

Table No. 6.2  
Number of Driving Licenses Issued as on 31/03/2016

Sr. No.	Place of the Registering Authority	Number of Driving Licenses Issued	Percentage to total
1	Panaji	122882	19.19
2	Mapusa	111692	17.44
3	Bicholim	53962	8.42
4	Pernem	4330	0.68
<b>Total (North Goa)</b>		<b>292866</b>	<b>45.73</b>
5	Ponda	61822	9.65
6	Margao	177486	27.71
7	Vasco	70112	10.95
8	Quepem	33970	5.30
9	Canacona	3022	0.47
10	Dharbondra	1225	0.19
<b>Total (South Goa)</b>		<b>347637</b>	<b>54.27</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>640503</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Infrastructure Upgradation

- Construction of Administration Building at Ponda is in progress.
- Work of infrastructural development and Traffic Management Plan for Ponda City has been given to PWD.
- Construction of Bus Stand at Marcel with modern facilities is in process. Approx. 57% of the work has been completed.
- Land admeasuring 7764 sq. mtrs has been acquired through GSIDC for the construction of Bus Stand at Pernem and about 51% of the work has been completed. Land admeasuring 20,800 sq. kms. has been acquired for the construction of Modern Bus Stand at Mapusa, and the consultants for the same have been appointed. GSIDC has taken over the construction work and has completed land development works. Land admeasuring 10,200 sq. mts. has been acquired for the construction of Sakhali Bus Stand



and Mini Depot and consultant for has been appointed. Plans for the same have been approved by the Transport Department.

- Construction work of a “Drivers Training Track at Ponda” has commenced for which 79,000 m<sup>2</sup> area/land has been acquired.
- During the year 2015-16, State Road Safety Week was celebrated from 24<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> Aug.2015 and National Road Safety Week from 11<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> January wherein Road safety programmes were conducted in Higher Secondary Schools and training programmes were held for transport vehicle drivers. Awareness of Road Safety Week was done through Print, Electronic Media and Radio Channels.
- Under Smart Card Driving Licenses and Dealer Level Registration of Vehicles project 2,43,610 fresh Smart Card Driving Licenses were issued upto 31/03/2016 and 29,444 fresh Smart Card Licenses have been issued from April 2015 to March 2016. To provide easy and efficient services to public, registration of new vehicles through authorized dealers have been commissioned. 1,29,735 vehicles were registered through authorized dealers up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 and 25,690 vehicles have been registered from April '15 to March '16.

### Mobilization of Resources

The revenue collection of the Transport Department for the last four years is given in Table No. 6.3. It is seen from the table that the annual revenue collection of the department has increased from ₹ 165.09 crore during 2013-14 to 414.19 crore during 2014-15

indicating an increase of 151 percent in revenue collection during the period.

Table No. 6.3  
Revenue collection of the Transport Department for the last four years.

Year	Amount (₹ in Lakh)
2012-13	16271.42
2013-14	16509.83
2014-15	41419.53
2015-16	22326.67

110 beneficiaries have been provided with subsidy for purchase of Y/B Motor Cycles, Y/B Auto rickshaws, Y/B Taxis & Tourist Taxis totaling to ₹ 118.12 lakh.

### Other Initiatives

- “The Goa State Interim Compensation to Road Accident Victims, 2015” is modified for providing financial assistance to Road Accident Victims irrespective of already existing insurance cover. Rs. 18.00 lakh have been sanctioned to 9 beneficiaries.
- All stations authorized to issue PUC certificates for vehicles, have been upgraded with Modern computerization equipment to test the pollution levels of vehicles. So far, 51 PUC centers have been authorized to issue PUC certificates under the scheme.
- The Goa State Subsidy for replacement of old passenger buses Scheme, 2001 is implemented in order to curtail vehicular pollution and to promote clean environment. Total beneficiaries are 6 for which an amount of ₹ 18.60 lakh has been disbursed.
- The Goa State Fuel Subsidy to Private Stage Carriage Operators Scheme, 2014 has been implemented. Fuel subsidy to 151

bus owners amounting to ₹ 28.74 lakh has been disbursed.

- An amount of Rs.828.99 lakh has been disbursed to KTCL towards compensation for the concessional pass scheme.

### Service Delivery

- Under “Digital India Scheme” Smart Card Registration Certificates & Motor Driving Licences has been launched and implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. 2015 where in public can make online payment of Road Tax and Passenger Tax.
- Digitization of old Tax details carried out.
- Digitization of Registration details of old vehicles is in progress.

### Success story

**SMS complaint system:** An SMS Based Complaint Registration system has been launched wherein citizens can lodge complaints with the department through SMS, to the number provided regarding eve teasing, non-issuance of tickets, rude behavior of conductors, rash & negligent driving etc, without visiting the concerned office. The response from the public is tremendous and so far around 1108 complaints have been registered through SMS.

## KADAMBA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED

### Major Initiatives

- 50% concession is provided to Students, Senior citizens, Children from 3 years to 12 years on intra-state routes, etc.
- 100% concession is provided to HIV patients, Freedom Fighters, Blind

Persons, Physically disabled, Cancer Patients, World War II veterans, Handicapped / Disabled, Ex-servicemen and widows.

- K.T.C.L provides 100% concession to the persons with disabilities and operates 2 buses on Panjim – Margao and Panjim – Vasco route especially to facilitate the persons with disabilities with no charges of fare route.
- Special busses designed keeping in mind the comfort of the city commuters, the low floor height and alighting passengers making everyday hassle free which are purchased under JnNrum /Amrut Scheme.
- The Corporation is assisting the postal authorities in transporting mail bags so as to facilitate quick and reliable dispatch of mail to the interior and distant villages.
- An emergency service is also made available to the villagers on nominal charges such as to shift the patients to nearby hospitals where alternate mode of transport is not available.
- The Corporation is operating non-stop shuttle service on routes, Panaji - Margao, Panaji - Vasco, Margao - Vasco, Panaji - Ponda, Panaji-Mapusa and Margao-Curchorem on heavy demand from the public.
- At present, the Corporation is having 528 own fleet, which includes 6 Volvo buses. Besides, the Corporation has hired 4 air conditioned Volvo buses on contract basis from private parties and the same are made operational. The Corporation is operating air-conditioned Volvo buses on Panaji-Bangalore route, Margao-Panaji-Shirdi route, Margao-Panaji-Mumbai route and Vasco-Panaji-Hyderabad route and vice-versa.

### Seasonal Pass Scheme

Seasonal Pass Scheme-KTCL: The Scheme provides concession to daily commuters travelling in buses operated by KTCL to encourage the use of Public Transport system in Goa. 88,034 beneficiaries have availed the Seasonal Pass Scheme. .

- Commuters in general:
  - Concession of 40% for weekly pass.
  - Concession of 50% for fortnightly pass.
  - Concession of 60% for monthly, quarterly, half yearly and yearly pass.
- To students and others who are presently eligible for 50% concession:
  - Concession of 70% for weekly pass.
  - Concession of 75% for fortnightly pass.
  - Concession of 80% for monthly, quarterly, half yearly and yearly pass.
- KTCL has introduced online booking to enable the passengers to book their seats even from remote places. Six routes are made available for online bookings viz, Goa- Mumbai, Goa- Shirdi, Goa- Pune, Goa- Belgaum, Goa- Bangalore and Goa- Hyderabad.
- 14 agents have been appointed by ICTCL for booking of passenger tickets spread all over Goa and at other locations outside Goa. This has resulted in improved occupancy by around 20%.

### Other Initiatives

- Increase in kilometers operation by operating casual contract.

- Direct counter booking of buses for extra operation of KTC buses.
- Advertisement on buses on internal as well as external paneling of buses.
- Training to the drivers for inculcating good driving habits.
- Fixing speed limit device, for restricting the speed.
- Energy conservation measures such as
  - Smoke control
  - Anti pilferage device
  - Purchase of fuel efficiency engine
  - Modification of bus-body design
- Replacement of overage fleet for better cost control and for increase in the load factor.
- Operation of Ashtavinayak Darshan tours by 15 seater Tempo Traveller AC vehicles on every Friday and also for pilgrimage tours like Shirdi, Pandharpur, Valankini, etc
- Utilising Govt. School buses for operation during school holidays/idle hours to increase revenue.
- KTCL is catering to the needs of other 122 private schools to facilitate students with concessional fare.
- Introduction of ETM machines for issue of tickets.
- Providing buses for religious functions in Goa like St. Xavier Feast at Old Goa, Tripurari Pournima Ustav, Tapobhoomi at Kundaim, etc.
- 12 meter air conditioned buses are operated on nationalized routes to provide luxurious and comfortable service to passengers thereby to increase revenue.

### Infrastructure development:

- The newly constructed bus stand at Valpoi has been handed over to KTCL by the Government on lease basis w.e.f. 12/06/2015. The Corporation has started giving on

hire basis the hall constructed at Valpoi bus stand.

- The KTCL has carried out repairs and renovation work of Mapusa bus stand through GSIDC.

Table No. 6.4  
Year wise Expenditure of KTCL from 2011 to 2015  
(₹ 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
2014-15	16100.81	52.40	-1826.19

## INLAND TRANSPORT

### River Navigation

- Consultant has been appointed for the project of 'Development of Chapora River for Inland Water Transport'
- Under 'Sagarmala' project, important projects have been initiated such as development of Jetties, ramps etc.
- Fast ferry service to connect Dona Paula to Vasco: 'Expression of

Interest' from interested and competent parties for preparation of 'Techno-Feasibility' report for operating ferry/launch service between Vasco-Panaji and other viable routes through inland water ways of Goa was invited and the matter is under consideration.

### Mobilization of resources

1. Leasing of unutilized land, ramps and jetties to private parties for revenue generation.
2. Implementation of III Shift system.

### Achievements

- The Department has the credit of providing safe, sure, uninterrupted and affordable ferry service to the public round the clock since pre-liberation.
- Four new ferries added to its fleet.
- All the ferries have been surveyed and registered under the Indian Vessels Act, 1917.

Table No. 6.5  
Year wise Accidents, Income and Expenditure in brief of KTCL from 2012 to Till Dec' 2015

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Till Dec'15)
No. of Accidents	80	59	75	51
Income (₹ in Lakh)	9477.47	12464.47	14274.62	8743.35
Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	10801.64	14869.25	16100.81	9871.63
Profit / Loss (₹ in Lakh)	-1324.17	-2404.78	-1826.19	-1128.28

Table No. 6.6  
Year wise Income of KTCL from 2011 to 2015

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Earnings				Total	
	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
2012-13	5775.40	22.59	3702.07	14.48	9477.47	37.07
2013-14	6698.24	23.41	5766.23	20.15	12464.47	43.58
2014-15	7201.23	23.44	7073.39	23.02	14274.62	46.46

- Action on consultancy report for fast ferry service at Vasco-Mormugao and modernization of the Departmental workshop has been initiated.
- A new ferry route at Adpai-Rassaim has been opened.
- All the Ferry ramps and jetties are repaired and kept safe for travelling public.
- Operation of ferry / Launch services at Vasco-Panaji, Aldona-Panaji
- Modernization of the Departmental Marine workshop with modern machinery and facilities.
- Bunkering facilities for Panaji Minor Port.
- Beautification of ferry routes particularly at Panaji, Betim, Chodan, Malim etc.

### Minor Ports

#### Major achievements

- The construction work of new Captain of Ports jetty having a length of 185 meters has been completed at a cost of ₹ 15.02 crore. 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 and vessels belonging to Customs, Police and NIO.
- The construction of new Captain of Ports jetty at Old Goa is in progress.
- The proposal for the purchase of new Grab Dredger has been

approved by the Government for an amount of ₹ 2.38 crore.

- The construction of a new terminal building for the Captain of Ports Department has been approved by the Government at an estimated cost of ₹ 27.00 crore.
- A new website has been created on 20/08/2015 and all the information pertaining to the Caption of Ports department has been uploaded on the website.
- The 58th Batch (Engine) and 60th Batch (Deck) of New Entrants training course regular batch has concluded on 31/03/2016. The advanced /refresher training course, two regular batches in Deck Discipline and Engine Discipline of 4 months duration (15 days ON/OFF basis) have commenced from 1st June 2016.
- Cargo traffic handled by Captain of Ports Department for the year 2015-16 is 484412 M.T.

Table No. 6.8  
Revenue collected by Captain of Ports department during last 5 years.

Sr. No.	Year	(₹ in lakh)
		Amount
1.	2011-12	4006.38
2.	2012-13	1321.02
3.	2013-14	437.07
4.	2014-15	777.00
5.	2015-16	752.82

Table No. 6.7  
No. of Students enrolled in various disciplines

Courses	Conducted		Students enrolled
	From	To	
Advanced Refresher Training Course.			
a) 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Inland Master	01/06/2015	15/09/2015	04
b) Inland Engineer	01/06/2015	15/09/2015	05
c) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Inland Master	16/06/2015	30/09/2015	28
d) 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Engine Driver	16/06/2015	30/09/2015	20
<b>Total</b>			<b>57</b>



- The Water Sports Policy draft is framed and submitted to the Government for decision /approval.
- Formulation of rules for registration of specialized vessels used by Casino operators, transhippers etc. have been vetted by Law department and is under approval of Finance department.

### Other initiatives

- A fast ferry/launch service to connect Dona Paula to Vasco.
- The Dredging of Mandovi, Zuari, Chapora and Sal rivers and feasibility study of development of Chapora River for both tourism and navigational purposes in the hitherto unexplored and under developed hinterland of North Goa.
- Upgradation and modernization of the Maritime School at Brittona.

### Major Ports

- The State has only one major port at Mormugao. The operational statistics of the Mormugao Port is given in Table No. 6.9.

Table No. 6.9  
Operational Statistics of Mormugao Port

Item	Unit	2015-16
Total cargo capacity		47.35
Cargo traffic handled	Million tonnes	
a) Import		5.41
b) Export		15.37
c) Total		20.78
No. of employees	Number	2066
Passenger traffic handled (no. of vessels)	Number	30867 (29)

The financial status of the Mormugao Port as on 31st March, 2016 is given in Table No. 6.10.

Table No. 6.10  
Financial status of Mormugao Port

(₹ in crore)		
Sr. No.	Item	2015-16 (Provisional)
1	Operating Income	337.50
2	Operating Expenditure	248.88
3	Operating Surplus	88.62
4	Add: Financial Miscellaneous Income (FMI)	9.46
5	Less: Financial Miscellaneous Expenditure (FME)	92.99
	<b>Net Surplus</b>	<b>5.09</b>

### CIVIL AVIATION

The Directorate of Civil Aviation has floated Request for Qualification (RFQ) on 3rd October 2014 for Construction of Greenfield International Airport at Mopa in Pernem Taluka on PPP basis. The RFQ process has been completed. The developer for construction of the Airport is likely to be known in May 2016 and the construction work is expected to start from November 2016. The first phase of the project is likely to be completed and commissioned in the year 2019.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has granted Environmental Clearance for the project. The mandatory clearances required from Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs has been obtained.

### 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 2013' have estimated the available ground water sources in the State as 14625 Ha.m and the net annual draft as 53.77 mcm. The stage of ground water development is 37%, which falls in the safe category of groundwater exploitation.

### Major achievements

#### Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

- The Salaulim Irrigation Project (SIP) in the South of 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 260 MLD.

A scheme for SCADA and Telemetry at Salaulim Irrigation Project (SIP) is completed which helps in getting 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. The project is drawn by the PWD for Sanquelim, Assonora and Podocem treatment plants to meet the potable

water needs of the surrounding areas. The entire project is 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 irrigation potential created and utilized under major/medium projects is given in Table No. 6.11.

#### Hydrology Project Phase II

Goa's performance under HP-II has been remarkable, it came to a close in March, 2014. As a sequence to HP-II, the World Bank has introduced HP-III named as National Hydrology Project (NHP).

The National Hydrology Project would not only provide additional financial support but also offer excellent opportunity to introduce new technologies into water resource sector planning & management. National & International technical expertise would be available to further strengthen the HIS network.

Exposure of stakeholders by way of National and International study tours, updating of skills through various training courses conducted by experts from Central Government Agencies, World Bank Experts will also reflect in improved efficiency of staff leading to better delivery of service and development of human resource.

Table No. 6.11  
Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized under Major/ Medium Projects

(in Ha.)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Potential created (ult.)		Potential utilized (ult.)	
		2015-16	Cum. upto 2015-16	2015-16	Cum. upto 2015-16
<b>Major &amp; Medium Irrigation</b>					
a	Tillari Irrigation Project	73.00	16336.20	313.77	4447.76
b	Salaulim Irrigation Project	-	14106.00	-	3915.00
c	Anjunem Irrigation Project	-	4620.00	-	3208.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>35062.20</b>	<b>313.77</b>	<b>11570.76</b>

### Minor Irrigation

Under Minor Irrigation schemes, irrigation potential to the tune of 30506.95 Ha has been created, out of which 59.00 Ha have been created upto March 2016. Potential utilized is 25,747.50 Ha, out of which utilization during 2015-16 is 50.00 Ha.

Three minor irrigation tanks have been constructed in the State to impound water for irrigation at Chapoli in Canacona taluka, Panchwadi in Ponda taluka and Amthane in Bicholim taluka. These tanks have a combined storage of 20.89 mcm. The three tanks also cumulative supply 35 MLD for drinking water. Another minor irrigation tank at Gavnem in Canacona taluka, planned to serve the ST community is under construction. Almost 80% of the work of this tank is completed. Besides irrigating 100 Ha., the tank has a water supply component of 5 MLD for domestic use. The command area of the tank 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 to 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 365 bandharas holding storage of 383.33 lakh cum have been constructed for irrigation as well as water resources development.

### Ground Water Recharge

Industrial estates on plateaus in the State are areas where by far 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 at these locations to recharge ground water.

Three recharge works have been completed at Verna Industrial Estate for ground water recharge.

### Command Area Development (CAD)

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

In response to the National Policy to encourage Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM), the State has formed 86 Water Users' Associations to operate and maintain the network of distributaries and water courses in the commands of Salaulim Irrigation Project, Tillari Irrigation Project and Anjunem Irrigation Project. A total area of 12689.09 Ha has been covered under field channels and 13922 farmers have been trained in farming techniques. The achievements under CAD of irrigation projects is given in Table No.6.12.

### Flood Control, Anti-Sea Erosion and Drainage

Flood control, anti sea erosion and drainage measures have been implemented for a length of 0.744 Kms at susceptible places in the state to prevent damage to property against floods and destructive sea-erosion and drainage congestion especially during the monsoons.

### Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP)

The four talukas of Sattari, Canacona, Sanguem and Dharbandora have been brought under Western Ghats Development Programme. Minor irrigation schemes with shorter gestation periods such as open wells, tube wells, bore wells, lift irrigation schemes, tanks and bandharas are undertaken under WGDP to serve these hilly areas. The irrigation potential created and utilized under WGDP is given in Table No. 6.13

Table No. 6.12  
Achievement under Command Area Development of Irrigation Projects (CCA)

Sr. No.	CAD Activity	TIP	SIP	AIP	Total
1	Area covered under FCs in Ha	5839.09	4750.00	2100.00	<b>12689.09</b>
2	Warabandi in Ha.	150.00	2701.00	1545.00	<b>4396.00</b>
3	Land leveling/ shaping in Ha.	-	326.00	593.00	<b>919.00</b>
4	Farmer's Training in Nos.	2015	7696	4211	<b>13922</b>
5	Water Users' Associations in Nos.	42	28	16	<b>86</b>

Table No. 6.13  
Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized under Western Ghats Development Programme  
(in Ha.)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Potential created (ult.)		Potential utilized (ult.)	
		2015-16 upto March 2016	Cum. upto 2015-16	2015-16 upto March 2016	Cum. upto 2015-16
<b>Western Ghats Development Programme</b>					
1	Surface Water	5.00	2373.00	4.20	2017.70
2	Ground Water	3.00	1846.00	2.60	1569.10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>4219.00</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>3580.00</b>

## New Initiatives

**The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)** is a flagship program, the first World Bank funded project in India exclusively focusing on ex-ante disaster risk mitigation. It is being implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi with support from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India, focusing on cyclone prone coastal States and UTs.

The project is part of a broader national multi-hazard mitigation program taken up by the NDMA that includes understanding hazards like seismic risk, floods, landslides and establishment of a National Disaster Management communication network.

The NCRMP is structured in phases, based on the risk levels of the states and their implementation readiness. Phase I, under implementation since 2010, includes the states of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. In Phase II, the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, West Bengal, Karnataka and Goa are being included.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce vulnerability to cyclone and other hydro-meteorological hazards of coastal communities in project States, and increase the capacity of the State entities to effectively plan for and respond to disasters.

Ground water Policy 2014: Goa is one of the foremost states to implement the Goa Ground Water Regulation Act, 2002 (Goa Act 1 of 2002). Government has already notified the Ground Water Officers for North and South districts of Goa and also the Ground Water Cell under the chairmanship of Chief

Engineer, WRD. Government has also framed rules under the Act.

Government had notified the urban areas, industrial areas and coastal areas as scheduled areas under the Act in 2007. However in 2012, whole of Goa has been notified as the scheduled area. Government has also made rules under the Act to charge rates for drawal and transportation of ground water under different uses and rules to register all the drilling companies who drill bore wells in the State.

Though the overall ground water utilization is safe, there are some localized stressed areas as follows:

- Industrial Areas
- Coastal areas
- Urban areas
- Mining areas

Hence, the need of a comprehensive ground water policy which aims at development of ground water on a sustainable basis, regulating it and also managing it in a professional manner to prevent its pollution and degradation.

Hence, the Government has adopted the Goa Ground Water Policy 2014 after consultation with experts and stakeholders.

## New initiative taken up to improve the service delivery

### Registration of wells

Forms for the registration of wells have been made available in all Village Panchayats w.e.f. 02/10/2015 and Special Gram Sabhas were held in all Panchayats for creating awareness in this regard.

### Ground Water Resources Management:

- In order to regulate ground water extraction and transportation the State has enacted the Goa Ground Water Regulation Act, 2002. A Ground Water Cell has been set up as provided under the Act to take policy initiatives on matters such as framing of rules, decisions on granting permissions to wells, fixation of ground water tariffs etc.
- Two Ground Water Officers, one each for the North and South districts have been appointed under the Act to implement the provisions of the Act. Keeping in view the level of ground water use in the State and other relevant factors, the whole State has been declared as a "Scheduled Area" by a Notification issued under the Act. As per the provisions of the Act, it is mandatory to register all existing wells as well as to obtain prior permission before drilling a new well. In addition, there are restrictions on transportation of ground water beyond stipulated limits in a year.

### Works carried out: Initiatives

- 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 by availing loan from NABARD under RIDF is

being taken up and the work is in progress.

- The following measures are envisaged/ taken to avoid over-utilization of ground water in the Verna Industrial Estate.
  - Pumping 30 MLD raw water from D2 Distributary of SIP from Davorlim village out of which, 10 MLD will be supplied to the Verna Industrial Estate, 10 MLD will be supplied to Zuari's and 10 MLD will be supplied to the PWD at Cuelim - work completed.
  - Regulating the ground water pumping.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

### Bridges

During the year 2015-16, the following bridges were completed at a total completion cost of ₹ 790.22 lakh.

- Construction of parallel bridge at Arpora Baga on MDR 10 in Calangute Constituency.
- Construction of double span (8.00 mts each) RCC slab Culvert at Kudaswada in V.P. Nagoa - Arpora under Calangute Constituency.
- Construction of bridge at Ghodemol Morlem in V.P.Morlem of Sattari Taluka in Poriem constituency.
- Construction of bridge at Sulcorna over river Kushavati in Quepem constituency

In addition to the above there are six works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 2451.72 lakh are in progress in the current financial year.



### State Highways

The following three works were completed at a total completion cost of ₹ 1810.38 lakh.

- Improvement of the riding quality of the stretch of State Highway No.5 from Arlem junction to Raia ch.0 to ch.2000 in Salcete Taluka.
- Widening & strengthening of SH-7 from Guddemol Junction to Sanvordem Tisk from Ch.14.30Kms to 18.10 Kms in a length of 3.80Kms in V.P. Sanvordem in Sanvordem constituency
- Improvement to riding surface of SH-6 from Sanguem Court to Uguem in a length of 7.20Kms in Sanguem Constituency. (Balance Work).

Further, ten works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 2394.68 lakh are in progress in the current financial year.

### Major District Roads

The following seven works were completed during the year 2015-16. The total cost of completion is ₹ 2079.95 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 MDR 15 from Binani junction to Corporation Bank in Tivim Constituency.
- Improvement & hotmixing of road from Ecoxim to Donwado and road leading to Paithan in V.P. Salvador-do-Mundo in Porvorim Constituency.

- Providing hot mix carpet on MDR-34 from Valkini to Bhati in a length of 5.00Kms in Sanguem Constituency.
- Improvement and providing hot mix carpet to the road from Banastari to Khandola in Priol Constituency.
- Improvement of road by providing and laying AC carpet four lane road from Mahalwada to Navadurga Temple at Madkai in Madkai V.P. in Madkai Constituency.
- Improvement & hotmixing of road from Ch.5680.00 on MDR.-26 (Valpoi to Thane) in Poriem Constituency

Further, 19 works are under various stages of completion in the current financial year. The total estimated cost of these works amounts to ₹. 10,095.35 lakh.

### Rural Roads

Under rural roads, 53 works have been completed during the current year. The total cost on completion of these works amounts to ₹ 6,781.66 lakh. Further another 106 are in progress and are at various stages of completion. The total estimated cost of these works is ₹ 19,322.95 lakh.

### Touristic Roads

Under touristic roads, the work of widening and hotmixing of road from CHOGM road to Navetim in V.P. Pilerne in Saligao Constituency was completed at a cost of ₹ 118.00 lakh.

Besides the above work, nine works are in progress and are at various stage of completion. The estimated cost of completion of these works is ₹ 953.73 lakh.



## 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.

### Urban Water Supply Schemes

Under Urban Water Supply Schemes, the work of Improvement of water supply scheme in Mormugao Constituency - Phase I was completed at a cost of ₹ 458.25 lakh.

Besides the above work, eight works are in progress and are at various stage of completion. The estimated cost of completion of these works is ₹ 4,469.54 lakh.

### Rural Water Supply Schemes

Most of the villages in Goa exhibit semi urban nature. The water requirements in most of the rural areas are that of a medium class town. Most of the villages are covered under the 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.

The following two works have been completed during the year 2015-16:

- Improvement of WSS Designing supplying installation &

commissioning & maintenance of 10 MLD pressure filter plant & construction of 3000 cum RCC sump at Verna Pumping Station, Cuelim, Verna Goa including operation & maintenance for a period of 3 years

- Strengthening, improvement, replacement and minor extension of the distribution network of various water supply schemes in Mandrem constituency.

Besides the above works, ten works are in progress during the current financial year.

## SANITATION

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, to take the goal of total sanitation and clean environment in urban areas.

### Urban Sanitation

The following three works were completed during the year 2015-16. The total cost on completion is ₹ 126.70 lakh.

- Construction of 87 nos single seater pour flush water seal laterines with twin leach pits in Navelim Constituency
- Minor extensions of sewerline to facilitate house sewer connections at

different places in Ward No. II, III, IV, V and VI of Mormugao Constituency.

- Renovation/ modification of existing 14 MLD STP at Katem Baina, Vasco-da-Gama- Design, supply, installation, testing & commissioning of motor control centre panel & surface aerator.

Besides the above completed works, works in respect of twelve schemes are under process. The total estimated cost of these works is ₹ 11434.11 lakh.

### Rural Sanitation

The work of construction 250 single seater pour flush water seal latrines for five users with leach pits in V.P. Sanvordem in Sanvordem Constituency have been completed during the year 2015-16. The total cost on completion is ₹ 50.78 lakh. Besides the above works, seven works are under process. The total estimated cost of these works is ₹ 372.50 lakh.

### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- The Swachh Bharat, Nitol Goem Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014. It is deliberate attempt changing the mindset and acknowledging the right of every individual to live in a healthy and clean environment.
- Under Swachh Bharat, Nitol Goem Mission, 110 toilets have been constructed across 14 municipalities (and CCP) which includes Individual House Hold Toilet (IHHT), Community Toilet (CT) & Public Toilet (PT) against 918 orders issued by the PWD.
- 2048 applications have been sanctioned under IHHT (Individual

House Hold Toilets) and 5800 applications are under process. Similarly, 100% door to door collection of solid waste has been achieved across 214 wards in all the 14 urban bodies of Goa.

- An amount of ₹ 1263.25 lakh central assistance was provided to Kadamba Transport Corporation Limited (KTCL) for the purchase of 50 buses.
- The cities of Margao and Panaji are the beneficiaries of National Urban Livelihood Misson (NULM) and the proposal to include more cities has been sent by Goa State Urban Livelihood Mission (GSLUM) to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.
- The entire Collection of garbage is being monitored by Solid Waste Management Cell. The collected non-biodegradable waste is baled at the material recovery facilities in Carapur-Sarvona in Bicholim and in Cacora Industrial Estate. The baled waste is sent to Cement Company in Karnataka for scientific disposal through co-processing.
- 94 schools in the state have been provided with a set of four bins to inculcate the habit of segregation at source.
- 2,92,074 bins has been supplied to all the fourteen Municipal Councils in the State of Goa.
- 11 bailing machines and 11 utility vehicles have been supplied to Municipal Councils.

### Integrated Development of Major Towns (IDMT) scheme

- Renovation of existing cemetery at Kharikatem in Sanguem at the cost of ₹ 90 lakh.
- Construction of vegetable shed in Mapusa municipal market at a cost of about ₹ 423.53 lakh wherein approximately 210 vendors can be accommodated has been constructed and handed over to Mapusa Municipal Council.
- Re-development of football ground at St. Joseph High School Pernem, at an amount of ₹ 27.00 lakh.
- Construction of first floor to the existing structure of ground and mezzanine floor for buildings A, B & C in Mapusa municipal market. The first floor is taken with gal volume sheets, wherein municipality can generate revenue as the space can be utilized for shops, offices, restaurants etc.
- Upgradation of existing kabrasthan at Bendawada in Sanguem has been completed at a cost of ₹ 2.30 crore.
- Development of existing fish market at Mapusa and development of multipurpose hall at an estimated cost of ₹ 3.50 crore.
- Construction of market complex in Canacona Municipal Council wherein 165 vendors can be accommodated on the ground floor.

### National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

The Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor.

The Margao city and the Panaji city are the beneficiaries and the mission will be applicable to more cities also as the proposal sent by Goa State Urban Livelihood Mission (GSULM) to Ministry Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India is under considerations.

Total amount released to Goa State Urban Development Agency (GSUDA): ₹ 62.11 lakh as per Annual Action Plan submitted to Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (M/o HUPA)

### TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING

Preparation and implementation of Regional Plan for Goa is in progress. The Government has initiated the process of rectifications / corrections in Regional Plan for Goa 2021. In this regard, suggestions / rectifications have been sought by general public.

The scheme regarding refund of Infrastructure tax upto 25% in respect of Green buildings certified by the TERI has been finalized. A draft MOU to be signed by the Government has been submitted to Finance Department for approval.

Town and Country Planning Act is proposed to be amended for allowing Eco tourism projects in eco sensitive areas of hinterland Talukas. An Ordinance in this effect has been prepared.

All village level plans prepared under Regional Plan for Goa 2021 and also inputs received from all stake holders are uploaded on Government website <http://www.goa.gov.in> for public viewing and to ensure transparency.

The Net working of all branch offices of the Department and Planning & Development Authorities for achieving objective of e-Governance as per road map for e-Governance for State is in progress.

Regulations regarding Agro based activities in cultivable zone / orchard zone have been notified and are being implemented.

Procurement of Auto DCR has been taken up for quick and accurate processing of Development proposals submitted by individuals.

An amount of ₹ 36.24 crore and ₹ 65.77 lakh was collected as Infrastructure Tax and processing fees respectively during the year 2015-16 upto February, 2016.

## **FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES**

The proposal of having Coastal Fire Station cum Disaster Shelter under the Government of India proposal of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) is under consideration.

Coastal Fire Station cum Disaster Shelter have been identified at Sodiem-Siolim, Mandrem-Pernem and Porvorim in North Goa District and Cumeabhat-

Velim, Benaulim, Colva and Betal batim in South Goa District. Formalities regarding acquisition of land at Bicholim and Valpoi for setting up Fire Stations are in process.

The Construction of the new Annexe Building at Fire Force Headquarters, Panaji is in process.

452 Fire Prevention Inspections of Government Buildings, 158 Fire Prevention Inspections of Hospitals and 1143 Fire Prevention Inspections of Educational Institutions have been undertaken in the State and recommendations have been made for Fire Safety Measures to be adopted in the occupancies.

E-services facility is successfully being implemented. During the year 2015-16, 1268 applications for issue of NOC, 1203 applications for renewal of NOC and 69 applications for issue of Fire Report or Incident Report have been received and acted upon.

In collaboration with knowledge Institution Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Underwriters Laboratories (India), a Mobile App "FIRE SAFE GOA" (One Tap to Save Lives) has been launched, to facilitate citizens to report Fire/Emergencies. It also has a mechanism to report a fire through SMS and call the Fire Authorities for timely action.

As a part of the Fire Safety Awareness, the "Safer School Safer India" Campaign has been launched on 14th April 2015 to enhance awareness amongst students studying in primary schools. 3730 students along with 46 teachers from 27 schools participated in the training programme.

Fire Safety awareness is created among the teachers in “Training of Trainers” programme in “Basic Fire Safety and Evacuation Drill” for Secondary School Teachers. During the year 2015-16, 335 secondary teachers were trained. So far, 3414 Secondary Teachers have been trained since the year 2010.

862 candidates sponsored by Government/Private agencies from the State have been imparted training in different courses viz; Basic Fire Safety, General Fire Prevention, Evacuation Drill and Disaster Management & Fire Fighting Training from April 2015 to March 2016.

During the year 2015-16, the Fire & Emergency Services have collectively attended 6238 Fire and Emergency Calls, during which 156 human lives and 426 animal lives were saved. Property worth ₹ 275.43 Crore have been saved/salvaged due to timely action by the Fire Personnel.

The Fire Personnel have been trained in the skills needed for the State Disaster Response Force. 29 Fire Personnel have been trained in Medical First Response & Urban Search and Rescue and Swift Water Flood Rescue.

A continuous training programme on Community Awareness on Disaster Management is also being conducted.

### GSIDC

- Construction of lecture Hall at Goa Medical College & Hospital at Bambolim, Goa.
- Construction of Girls Hostel at Goa Medical College & Hospital at Bambolim, Goa.
- Construction of Sanskruti Bhavan at Mandopa-Navelim & Davorlim.
- Reconstruction of Government High School at Ambedem, Nagargao in Sattari taluka.
- Construction of compound wall for solid waste management plant at Calangute/Saligao in North Goa.
- Upgradation / Renovation of Government College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Sanquelim Goa.
- Extension / Upgradation of Government College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Khandola, Marcel Goa.



## CHAPTER 7

# AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

## AGRICULTURE

### New Initiatives

- Autonomous institutions have been setup viz State Agriculture Management & Extension Training Institute-Goa (SAMETI-GOA) & Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) for North & South Goa Districts, which will meet the requirement of human resource development for officials and Agriculture extension among farmers.
- District Agriculture Office (North) and District Agriculture Office (South) is set up at Panaji and Margao for smooth disbursement of subsidies to the farmers.
- “Model Village” an unique programme has been initiated under which, two villages are identified in each Taluka for wholistic Agricultural development.
- Under the campaign “Agriculture Services at the doorstep of farmers”, meetings have been conducted in dominant tribal Talukas of Canacona & Sanguem and farmers were provided the agriculture services at their doorstep.
- Praddhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) will be implemented for the benefit of the farmers in the State in order to provide sufficient irrigation infrastructure & irrigation facilities and to adopt organic farming in the State.

- Fallow land survey has been undertaken to identify the agricultural land left fallow and to suggest a suitable Land Use Plan for the State.
- The old plant at Ela Farm has been replaced by a new 2TPH capacity seed processing plant to facilitate production & processing of the entire requirement of seed.
- Agriculture development schemes and programmes have been uploaded on website **agri.goa.gov.in**.
- “Characterization and Mapping of Land Resources of Goa with Reference to Cultivated and Fallow Land Use Systems” has been taken up by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS & LUP), Nagpur which is expected to be completed in 2 years time.

### Crop Production and Input Management

Assistance for Fencing: The protection of agricultural crops from wild and stray animals is required in order to avoid losses. The stone wall, barbed wire, wire mesh and solar powered battery fencing are made available to the farmers by providing subsidy. Assistance of 75% and 90% is provided for general and SC/ST category farmers respectively on all types of fence except solar power battery fencing wherein subsidy to the extent of 90 % of admissible cost to all farmer categories is provided.

During the year 2015-16, 144.56 Km fencing work has been undertaken



incurring an expenditure of ₹ 326.04 lakh.

#### **Interest Subsidy for Agriculture and Allied Activities:**

The scheme envisages making loans available to persons engaged in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Processing and Marketing of Agriculture produce.

The interest charged by Institutions such as Nationalized Banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Goa State Co-operative Bank and Primary Agricultural Co-operatives (PAC's) shall be borne by Government as interest subsidy to the farmer and will be directly released to the respective lending Institutions.

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

During the year 2015-16, 9398 number of farmers have been provided interest subsidy with an expenditure of ₹ 83.32 lakh.

#### **System of Rice Intensification (SRI)**

The principles of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method include applying minimum quantity of seed and water and transplanting of 10-12 days old single seedlings in a square pattern.

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

Over 702 farmers across the State have adopted the SRI methodology covering about 217.71 ha. incurring an expenditure of ₹ 21.35 lakh. This system of farming has provided an increase in paddy yield upto 25-30 per cent as compared to the conventional method.

#### **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 for the use of different agricultural machinery & equipment.

During the year 2015-16, 27,390 nos. of farmers have been benefitted with assistance towards custom services provided for hire charges with an expenditure of ₹ 251.16 lakh.

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 2015-16, 2684 nos. of different modern System of Rice Intensification agricultural machineries and implements have been made available to the farmers on subsidy incurring an expenditure of ₹ 844.09 lakh. The achievement under various components of modern agricultural machineries is given in Table No.7.1.

Table No. 7.1  
Achievement under various components of modern agricultural machineries

Sr No	Component	Achievements (upto 20/12/2015)	
		Physical (in Nos)	Financial (₹ in lakh)
1	Tractor (30 HP and above)	14	59.00
2	Mini Tractor	15	32.00
3	Power Tiller	362	155.75
4	Manually operated implements	245	11.72
5	Specialized power driven equipment's	749	143.00
6	Plant Protection equipment's	246	9.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>411.22</b>

### Construction of Bio-gas Unit

The State also 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 thereby reducing the pressure on burning of bio-mass and conventional source of energy.

During the year 2015-16, 107 biogas plants have been constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 17.55 lakh.

### Development of Jalkund

Jalkund is an artificially created structure on hill slopes or on plain areas designed to store rain water with a storage capacity of 12 cu.mtr of water to meet the critical demand of the crop in their growth, especially during dry spell of monsoon. 100% subsidy provided by the Government for maximum of 3 nos of Jalkund per farmer.

During the year 2015-16, 93 Jalkunds have been constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 8.53 lakh.

### Assured price for Agriculture Produce

This unique scheme operated in Goa provides assured price to farmer in respect of Paddy, Coconut, Arecanut, Oil palm, Alsono, Sugarcane and Cashewnuts whenever the price falls below the assured rate the Government pays the difference in the price upto a certain limit. An Assured Price of

₹ 1764.78 lakh has been provided to 12088 farmers growing Paddy, Sugarcane, Alsono, Oil Palm, Cashew, Coconut and Arecanut. The achievements under assured price for agriculture produce are given in Table No. 7.2.

### Development of Horticulture

Horticulture is an important segment of the agriculture sector. It is the fastest growing sector within agriculture. The horticulture has resulted in marked changes in the lifestyles and the consumption habits of our people.

Under the 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 protected cultivation of flowers and vegetables

The protected cultivation has reduced the risk of climatic fluctuation and promotion of off season cultivation. 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 the scheme. Assistance to the farmers is in

Table No. 7.2  
Assured price for agricultural produce

Sr No	Component	Achievements during 2015-16	
		Physical (in Nos/MT)	Financial (₹. in lakh)
1	Areca nut (₹170/- per kg for supari and ₹ 120/- per kg for khoka)	673 farmers/ 1434.74 MT	57.53
2	Cashewnut (₹100/- per kg)	1916 farmers/ 818.12 MT	107.42
3	Sugarcane (₹ 2400/- per tonne)	1191 farmers/ 87099.15 MT	813.88
4	Alsando (₹ 70/- per kg)	9 farmers/ 0.125 MT	0.16
5	Coconut (₹ 8/-)	980 farmers/ 84.48 lakh	185.35
6	Paddy (₹19/- per kg)	7067 farmers/ 6439.48 MT	532.06
7	Oil Palm fruits (₹ 9000/- per tonne)	252 farmers/ 1723.64 MT	68.38

the form of 100% re-imbusement of the cost of construction of green houses or poly houses for cultivation of vegetable/flowers/or any other crops as for the standard cost of construction provided per beneficiary under the scheme.

During the year 2015-16, 54 Nos. have been completed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 395.77 lakh.

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

Vegetable production is a very economically viable agricultural activity. The scheme aims to boost vegetable cultivation in the State by declaring pre-fixed procurement rates in advance of the cultivating season and to provide assured markets through the 18 procurement centres of Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd. (GSHCL).

During the year 2015-16, 526.33 MT of vegetables and fruits worth ₹ 172.34 lakh were procured.

#### **Action Plan to Control Price Rise**

Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd. (GSHCL) implements the scheme for

providing vegetables, fruits and other essential commodities at subsidized rates, through its 840 outlets throughout the State. The GSHCL has also recently introduced sale of fresh flowers through 7 outlets.

During the year 2015-16, 41827.03 MT subsidized vegetable worth ₹ 8892.57 lakh, 3360.90 MT non subsidized vegetables, worth ₹ 577.32 lakh, 1215.76 MT groceries worth ₹ 978.85 lakh and 670.03MT fruits worth ₹ 201.90lakh have been supplied to the consumers.

#### **Assistance for creation of Irrigation Infrastructure**

Irrigation is an important factor in Agricultural operations. Coconut, Areca nut, Sugarcane, Vegetable, Pineapple, Banana etc require regular irrigation. The most efficient systems of irrigation are drip irrigation system and sprinkler irrigation system.

These improved systems reduce the wastage of water and help in large coverage of crops with available water. Government provides subsidies to the farmers adopting these systems under various schemes.

Table No. 7.3  
Achievements under various components of the scheme (NHM)

Sr. No.	Components of the scheme	Achievement during 2015-16	
		Area covered (in ha)	Amount (₹ in lakh)
1	Assistance for Construction of Greenhouse for Cultivation of Vegetables & Flowers under NHM	6.48	299.83
2	Spices (Black Pepper, Nutmeg, Turmeric & Ginger)	19.38	3.87
3	Perennial Fruit crop - Mango	48.31	3.28
4	Plantation Crops including Coastal Horticulture - Cashew	182.87	21.52
5	Non-Perennial Fruits crops - Banana	13.78	3.17

### Digging and Construction of Irrigation wells

All farmers having minimum agricultural land holding of 0.20 ha or more shall be eligible to avail the assistance. The scheme provides 75% of the cost or maximum subsidy ranging between ₹ 75,000/- to 1,50,000/- whichever is less as per farm size /area to be brought under irrigation.

During 2015-16, 125 wells have been constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 107.33 lakh.

### 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 and sluice gate of the creeks which is an integral part of embankment. There are about 550 bunds of total 450 kms. length.

These bunds are repaired in three categories with subsidy ranging from 50% to 90%. During 2015-16, 23 works covering 7.39 km has been carried out involving an expenditure of ₹ 37.83 lakh and protecting an area of 2420 ha.

### Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) a flagship scheme of Government of India has been implemented by the State for attaining sustainable growth in Agriculture and Allied Sectors. All the Sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Dairy, Marketing and Co-operation are part and parcel of the scheme.

The projects highlighted in the District Agriculture Plan are put forth for assistance under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana in the form of a project which is scrutinized by the Project Scrutiny Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Agriculture) and State level Scrutiny Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary for approval.

The unspent balance of ₹ 1068.00 lakh of the previous year is being utilized for the year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 1762.99 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 for implementation of the scheme.

### Achievements

- 26,882 Krishi Cards have been issued till date to all eligible farmers and efforts are being made to

provide Krishi Cards to the remaining eligible farmers. However, 8236 Nos Krishi Cards have been issued to farmers, during 2015-16 for which an expenditure of ₹ 16.74 lakh has been incurred.

- Under the Shetkari Adhar Nidhi Scheme compensation was provided to 725 farmers for losses suffered in agriculture to the tune of ₹ 40.63 lakh.
- Revitalization of Khazan lands in the State and cultivation of Paddy in a phased manner including Crab cultivation during post Kharif season. Under State funds, about 2828 Ha. Of Khajan paddy land is protected & about 14.86 km long bunds are repaired costing ₹ 807.51 lakh.
- Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) scheme, eleven works were undertaken costing ₹ 429.48 lakh. Area protected is 209.31 Ha and length repaired is 3.90 kms.
- Korgut Paddy seed has been supplied to Tiswadi, Bardez, Bicholim and Margao Zones for khazan land cultivation for an area of 28.40 ha. The programme will be continued during Kharif 2016 in an area of 100 Ha.
- Crab cultivation is being explored with the assistance from Directorate of Fisheries and Marine Products Export Development Agency (MPEDA).
- 3500 hybrid coconut seedlings have been distributed to farmers under the

Hybridization of local Banauli Coconut and Dwarf varieties to evolve DxT hybrids scheme.

- School Agriculture education at Government Farms to orient and train school children and teachers in basic agriculture practices. Students have already started visiting Government Farms at Margao, Mapusa, Ela-Old-Goa, Codar- Ponda Goa. So far, 2554 students have visited all the Farms.
- Formulation of Contingency Plan Fund during 2015-16 to provide immediate relief to the farmers - One tonne of green gram seed has been made available to Zones to cover any uplands which might have been left fallow due to erratic rainfall.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

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

### Major Achievements

- Two Key Village Sub-Centres are upgraded to Veterinary Dispensaries i.e. Chandel in Pernem and Varca in Salcete Taluka.



Table No. 7.4  
Achievements under various components under Irrigation infrastructure

Sr No	Component	Achievements during 2015-16	
		Physical (in Nos/Ha)	Financial (₹ in lakhs)
a	Installation of Water Pumpset (90% subsidy)	363 farmers	42.74
b	Micro Irrigation- Installation of Sprinkler(90% subsidy) & Drip Irrigation (70% subsidy)	139.14 ha	62.59
c	Installation of Water Conveying Pipeline (50% subsidy)	61 farmers	5.21
d	Digging Construction of water storage ponds for irrigation ( 50% subsidy)	27 farmers	7.11

- Due to purchase of 7854 numbers of animals by the beneficiaries under Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme through “Cattle Melas”, the average milk collection which was stagnated at 36,000 litres/day has gone up to 65,000 litres/day by Goa Milk Producers Union Limited.
- Two Mobile Veterinary Clinics equipped with portable Ultra Sound machines have been commissioned in North and South Goa districts to provide timely Veterinary services with advanced diagnostic facilities at the door step of the farmers.
- Three New Schemes were launched during the year namely (1) The Goa Small Animal Rescue Management Scheme, 2014 (2) The Goa Stray Cattle Management Scheme, 2013 (Modified) & (3) Short Scheme for Mission Rabies.
- Key Village Scheme (Artificial Inseminations Performed)—16,657 Nos.
- Total Calves Born from Artificial Inseminations – 5,318 Nos.
- Expansion of Government Poultry Farm – 36,163 chicks were produced and 28,637 chicks were sold.
- Seven beneficiaries for transport of poultry feed have been processed for subsidy.
- 225 Piggings were supplied to 116 Beneficiaries from Government Piggery Farm.
- Under Extension and Training Scheme, 19 Farmer’s Trainings were held at many places and 2170 farmers were trained under various Departmental Schemes.
- Under Professional Efficiency Development Programme, 11 candidates have been selected to undergo B.V.Sc and A.H. graduation training.
- Under special component plan for Schedule Caste, 18 Milch animals were purchased by people of Schedule Caste community, 24 Backyard Poultry units were established and also 2 cross bred calves were assisted under Pashupalan Scheme.
- Under Special Component plan scheme for Schedule Tribes, 241 milch animals were purchased by people of Scheduled Tribes community, 280 Backyard Poultry units were established and also 222 cross bred calves were assisted under Pashupalan Scheme.
- *Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme*: For the year 2015-16, 327 Farmers have purchased 1148 animals and ₹ 800.33 lakh of subsidy has been released.
- *Incentives to Milk Producer*: 174 Dairy Milk Societies have been benefited and 7,989 registered dairy farmers have been benefited in cost



of feed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 2909.41 lakh for the year 2015-16.

- *Dairy Equipment Scheme*: 69 farmers applications have been sanctioned for the year 2015-16 and ₹ 33.46 lakh of subsidy has been released.
- *Pashupalan Scheme (Calf to Cow Scheme)*: Assistance provided to 1603 animals of the farmers for the year 2015-16 and ₹ 172.13 lakh of subsidy has been released.
- *Cultivation of Green Fodder Scheme*: 91 farmers have been assisted in growing fodder plots and ₹ 7.57 lakh amount of subsidy has been disbursed for the year 2015-16.

### New Initiatives

- *The Goa Small Animal Rescue Management Scheme, 2014*: The goal of the scheme is to scientifically reduce and manage the number of strays by sterilizing them and vaccinating them against rabies, resulting in control of the stray dog populations as well as protecting them against rabies.
- *The Goa Stray Cattle Management Scheme, 2013 (Modified)*: The scheme envisages the impounding of the stray cattle and transporting them by specialized vehicle to the cattle pound where arrangements are made to look after the animals.
- *Short Scheme for Mission Rabies (Financial Assistance to Mission Rabies Goa Phase II Mass Vaccination Programme)*: The programme has been formulated keeping in mind two main aims i.e. Eradication of Rabies disease and Rabies free Goa. The programme was framed in 2 Phases. The Phase I is already completed by covering Sterilization of 20414 dogs and Vaccinating about 35,500 dogs. The Phase II shall commence shortly.

## FISHERIES

Fishing is an important sector of the State and is the only source of livelihood of sizeable community of the fishermen who have been contributing significantly to the fish production of the State. They are among the most vulnerable communities towards the vagaries of nature. With the escalating fuel and other operational cost on one side, coupled with the uncertainty of a good catch makes this sector dependent on financial assistance from the Government. In order to grant relief to the fishermen to overcome the financial losses, various financial assistance schemes are being implemented.

- **Monsoon Fishing Ban in Goa**: The long standing demand of the monsoon fishing ban in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), along the West Coast has been notified as 1<sup>st</sup> June to 31<sup>st</sup> July and is being implemented by Goa and the neighbouring States in their area of jurisdiction i.e. upto 12 nautical miles.

### ➤ Infrastructure Development

- 80 percent of Upgradation work of Fisheries Jetty at Panaji has been completed.
- Administrative approval has been conveyed for construction of 4 fishing ramps at Ambelim, Assolna, Issorcim, Velsao in Mormugao Taluka.
- Land acquisition process for construction of ramp at Saleri Cola in Canacona Taluka is in process.
- Expenditure sanction for construction of fishing Ramp at

- Talpona in Canacona Taluka and Cacra in Tiswadi Taluka.
- Construction of Net Mending Sheds at Issorcim, Velsao in Mormugao Taluka and repair of existing Net Mending Shed at Nuvem, Cola and Dhavalkhazan in Canacona Taluka is in progress. Repair of Net Mending Shed at Carnalem in Ponda will be taken up.
  - The estimates and the design work of jetty at Malim and Cortalim are under preparation by GSIDC.
  - Financial Bid for construction of training wall and fishing jetty at Chapora (North Goa) and Upgradation of fishing jetty at Cutbona (South Goa) has been opened. It was found that M/S Venkata Rao Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd., Porvorim, Goa, is the lowest bidder. Letter of acceptance will be issued to the lowest bidder by GSIDC.
  - Up-gradation of 4 major fish landing centres i.e. Chapora, Malim, Cortalim and Cutbona.
  - Repairs of the existing Fisheries Administration Building and internal roads at Fisheries Complex at Colva would be taken up.
  - Construction of Community Hall (Phase II) at Karapur, Sakhalim has been completed.
  - Additional Sulabh Souchalaya Complex at Cutbona, approved and work is undertaken by Sulabh Social Service Organization, Porvorim.
- The freshwater fish seed hatchery, Kerim has produced 3 lakh advanced fingerlings of good quality for this year.
  - 93 beneficiaries have been provided financial assistance for construction of fishing crafts either of wooden or F.R. Plastic.
  - 52 & 389 beneficiaries have been provided financial assistance for the purchase of new Petrol OBM and replacement of Kerosene OBM with Petrol OBM respectively.
  - 2,189 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance in the form of subsidy towards purchase of Kerosene/Petrol OBM.
  - 680 beneficiaries were covered under financial assistance scheme on Goa Value Added Tax (VAT).
  - 101 beneficiaries were covered under Interest Subsidy Scheme on loans for Agriculture and Allied activities.
  - 23,581 beneficiaries were covered under Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen.
  - 5,733 beneficiaries were covered under General Insurance Scheme for active fishermen.
  - 15,591 beneficiaries were covered under Saving-cum-Relief Fund scheme.
  - 3 fishermen were provided financial assistance under Development of fishermen Village Housing.
  - 7 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance for purchase of Power Block.
  - 3 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance for purchase of farm equipments.

### Major Achievements

- Five mobile fish stalls were introduced.

- 9 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance for purchase of feed.
- 12 beneficiaries were benefitted under the scheme of Brackish Water Aquaculture farms.
- 111 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance under various schemes for Scheduled Tribes.
- 102 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance for purchase of Life jackets & life buoys for the fishing vessels.
- 504 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance for purchase of insulated boxes in order to preserve the fish in hygienic condition for marketing purpose.
- 50 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance for purchase of fishery requisites.
- Under the RKVY scheme, the Department has started on-going project of "Open Sea Cage Culture" for culturing high value fish. The Government of India has sanctioned ₹ 306.50 Crore (50% State & 50% Central Share) for phase II. 22 cages have been installed at Pollem in Canacona taluka. The culture of fish fingerlings is in progressive stage.
- Under the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) scheme, regular fresh Water fish was regularly stocked in the fish reservoirs of Goa at Anjunem, Amthane, Chapoli, Selaulim and Panchawadi with 50,000 seeds of Indian Carp (IMC).
- Aqua Goa Mega Fish Festival has been conducted from 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 at Navelim, South Goa and on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 at Mapusa, North Goa to create awareness about fisheries / sea food and to bring buyers / sellers in the fisheries sector under one platform.
- The Grey mullet, scientifically known as *Mughilcephalus* & locally known as Shevto has been declared as the State fish of Goa at the Aqua Goa Mega Fish Festival, Navelim.
- A traditional canoe race was organised to keep up the spirit of the traditional fishermen on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 below the Cavelossim - Assolna Bridge rowing on the river Sal. 41 participants including 5 women contested for the same.
- 18 fisher youth have successfully completed 6 months fishermen training course. 102 entrepreneurs were given short term training on aquaculture practices. One candidate was sponsored by the Government for undertaking 4 year diploma course of BFSC in fisheries at Dr. Balasaheb Sawant, Konkani Krishi Vidya Peeth, Dapoli, Maharashtra.

#### Trends in Fish Catch

- Trends in fish catch (Marine and Inland) in the State for the period from 2004 to 2015 up to December, 2015, is given in the Table No. 7.5. Variety wise, quantity of Inland and marine fish catch from 2005 to 2015 up to December, 2015 is given in Annexure - 41 and Annexure - 42 respectively.
- It can be seen from the Table No. 7.5, that the annual Inland fish catch has shown an increasing trend from 2010 onwards except 2014.

- During the current year the inland fish catch has increased to 4648 tonnes (upto Dec, 2015) as compared to 3718 tonnes in 2014.

Table No. 7.5  
TREND OF FISH CATCH 2004 – 2015  
Annual fish catch (in tones)

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
12.	2015 (upto Dec,2015)	*108240	*4648	*112888

\*Provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Govt. of Goa

Table No.7.6  
Export of Marine Products 2004-2014

Year	Quantity (in tones)	Value (₹ in Lakh)
2004	8855	3907
2005	11002	6178
2006	14117	7299
2007	18268	9336
2008	21533	19783
2009	27009	19563
2010	37212	28891
2011	37829	33125
2012	42675	37918
2013	33939	41181
2014	40365	51195

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Govt. of Goa

## COOPERATION

The Cooperative Sector in Goa is playing a vital role for providing support to the key sectors like credit, agriculture, dairy, fisheries etc.

The Goa Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007 has been amended on 3/10/2015 in order to include 12<sup>th</sup> Taluka of Dharbandora. The distribution of the Cooperative Societies by type is given in Annexure - 43 and the progress of Cooperatives Societies during the last 5 years is given in Table No. 7.7

### Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

The State Government provides financial support to the Karkhana by way of Share Capital Contribution/ Medium Term loan etc. With a view to protect the interest of cane growers in the State and to enable the Karkhana to overcome the financial difficulties, for being the only Sugar Factory in the State.

During the crushing season 2015-16, the Sakhar Karkhana has crushed 10,10,56.801 MT of sugarcane and produced 9,6165 Qtls of sugar with an average recovery of 9.60%, Out of the total crushing, 58087.128 MT is the Goa cane and 42969.673 MT is the Gate cane.

Financial support by the way of share capital contribution to the sugar factory to the tune of ₹ 7427.38 lakh and ₹ 1075.00 lakh by way of medium term loan has been provided by the Government as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016.

### Construction of Sahakar Bhavan at Ponda

Cooperative education and training is life line of the Cooperative Movement. Skill development is undertaken through necessary training programmes provided to cooperators for managing

the cooperative Institutions. At present such training facilities are only available at Vaikunth Mehta Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune.

The local co-operators are reluctant to go to the said institution for training which varies from 15 days to 3 months.

Therefore, it has been proposed to construct a Sahakar Bhavan at Ponda to impart training to the co-operators along with other amenities like Conference Hall for meetings/seminars, Guest Rooms, Library, etc.

The construction work of the Sahakar Bhavan is in progress and nearing completion. An amount of ₹ 1.09 crore has been spent on construction work of the Sahakar Bhavan till 31/3/16.

#### **Mobilization of resources**

The Department generates resources by way of Audit fees, processing fees, Filing fees, ABN and Execution fees charged to Co-operative Institutions.

The Audit fees are recovered from the Societies concerned on the completion of Audit. Audit fees of the Cooperative Societies and Cooperative Banks in the State are assessed on the basis of working capital / turnover of the respective society.

During the year 2015-16, audit fees amounting to ₹ 40.04 lakh Processing fees amounting to ₹ 12.55 lakh and Filing fees amounting to ₹ 5.88 lakh have been recovered from Coop. Societies/banks in the State.

#### **Achievements**

- The Goa Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 2007 is amended on 23/10/2015 in order to include 12th Dharbandora Taluka.
- The Goa State Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd, Curti, Ponda has procured ₹ 234.57 lakhs of liters of milk for the year 2015-16.
- The Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd. Panaji has advanced loans of ₹ 1, 24,091.69 lakhs for agricultural and non- agricultural purposes for the year 2015-16.
- The Goa State Coop. Housing Finance & Federation Ltd., Panaji sanctioned advanced loan of ₹ 3.73 Crores for construction of houses/ tenements for the year 2015-16.
- 187 New Coop. Societies have been registered during the period for the year 2015-16.
- 626 Societies have been audited for the year 2015-16.
- 47 numbers of inspections and 27 numbers of inquiries of various societies were conducted by the department.
- 131 cases of arbitration and 21 cases of execution were solved and disposed.

The Progress made by the Cooperatives movement over the years can be seen from the comparative figures for last five years indicated in the below given table:-

Table No. 7.7  
Progress made by Cooperative movement

Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as on 31st March, 2015				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	No. of Coop. Societies	2697	3091	3727	4046	4247
2	Membership (No. in lakh)	9.22	9.69	10.197	10.807	11.200
3	Paid up Share Capital (Rs. in crore)	322.59	400.68	275.17	286.66	511.81
4	Working Capital (Rs. in crore)	6085	6252.33	5221.72	5820.35	6662.59
5	Deposits (Rs. in crore)	4630.70	5208.95	3931.64	4527.28	4550.83
6	Consumer Business	438.64	530.94	1149.66	613.24	526.58



## CHAPTER 8

### INDUSTRIES

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

It also includes facilitating and synergizing the State and the private sector to create an environment in which existing industry can grow and expand and new industries can take root and prosper.

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

However, industrial growth has been muted over the last few years due to economic slowdown and lack of a robust frame work for industrial development.

#### Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Government of India had enacted the Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, w.e.f. 02/10/2006. Accordingly, industrial units were classified as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) individually based on investment in plant and machinery.

The number of enterprises acknowledged under Entrepreneur Memorandum Part – I during the year 2015-16 upto September 2015 is given in Table No. 8.1

Table No. 8.1  
Number of Enterprises acknowledged under  
Entrepreneur Memorandum Part – I

Type	Number of Units	Expected Employment Generation (Persons)	Proposed Investment (₹ in lakh)
Micro	234	2140	8988.43
Small	67	3134	13432.26
Medium	4	186	2715.00
Total	305	5460	25135.69

The Entrepreneurs have to opt for Entrepreneur Memorandum Part-II after commencing the production process. 36 micro units, 20 small units and 2 medium units, with total investment of ₹ 8273.8 lakh providing employment for 1083 persons have been registered during the year 2015-16 (upto Sept, 2015).

Online filing of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum is encouraged on the Udyog Aadhaar portal maintained by Ministry of MSME, New Delhi. The Udyog Aadhaar is filled on self declaration basis and no supporting document is required to be submitted while filling the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum. However, the Central Government or the State Government or such person as may be authorized to seek documentary proof of information provided in Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum wherever necessary. The Director of Industries, Trade and Commerce has been authorised to seek documentary proof wherever necessary. The number of enterprises with Udyog Aadhaar from October to March 2016 is given in Table No. 8.2.

Table No. 8.2  
Number of Enterprises with Udyog Aadhaar from  
October to March 2016

District Name	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
North Goa	359	149	10	518
South Goa	239	144	16	399
Total	598	293	26	917

The Government has notified two schemes namely:

- Share Capital to Local Entrepreneurs and Self Employed Scheme, 2015.
- Goa State 25% Subsidy for Self Employed 2015.

The main objective of the scheme “Share Capital to Local Entrepreneurs and Self Employed Scheme, 2015” is to encourage local youth to start income generating activities and create self employment.

The scheme is devised to encourage local youth preferably of Goan origin to start income generating activities by providing Share Capital Contribution for all activities related to Industrial and other Self Employment Opportunities.

On the other hand the scheme “Goa State 25% Subsidy for Self Employed 2015” has been introduced to encourage entrepreneurs to avail financial assistance under Chief Minister Rozgar Yojana.

The scheme provides for payment of 25% subsidy on fixed capital investment for all activities related to industrial and self employment opportunities, except activities covered under Red Category and activities related to Tobacco and Liquor.

### Incentive to Entrepreneurs/Industrial Units

12 MSME units have been disbursed subsidy amounting to ₹ 27.02 lakh. Further, 350 beneficiaries have been disbursed loan amounting to about ₹ 8.14 crore under Chief Minister’s Rojgar Yojana (CMRY). The validity period of 9 MSME’s has been extended upto 31/03/2016.

An amount of ₹ 77.21 lakh is disbursed to 7 units under National Mission on Food Processing as 2<sup>nd</sup> Instalment.

### Participation at Important Events

- India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 14<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> November 2015 organised by the India Trade Promotion Organization, New Delhi.
- India International Trade Fair 2015 to showcase the capabilities in Industrial Sector. The Department has sponsored Asturi Exhibition in the State.

The GHRSSIDC participated in various exhibitions / Craft, Bazaars / Trade Fairs / Handicraft Promotion Events as detailed below for popularizing and marketing of Goan Handicrafts and allied products.

- India International Trade Fair, New Delhi.
- Goencarancho Ekvot at New Delhi
- Chandigarh Fair
- International Film Festival of India (IFFI), Goa

Further, the Corporation also operates and manages emporia across the State to provide marketing support for Goan Handicrafts and artisans.

### Goa Industrial Development Corporation

- The Goa-IDC Board has approved the proposed amendment to section 37-B in order to facilitate the speedy disposal and remove the difficulties faced by the Corporation in implementing the provision of section 37-B. The notification in this regard has been published on 07/09/2015. This has made the procedure of issuing licences and other clearances speedy and simple.
- The Board has approved the proposal to allot a plot with open space and road portion totally admeasuring 57574 m<sup>2</sup> at Pissurlem Industrial Estate for Setting up of Common Hazardous waste treatment Storage Facility to Goa Industries Environment Management Association.
- Goa-IDC has allotted a total area admeasuring 165794 m<sup>2</sup> in six Industrial Estates viz. Verna, Kundaim, Madkaim, Sanguem, Shiroda and Honda under special Project category to 13 Industrial Units whose investment would be ₹ 490.67 crore and generate employment potential to 2327 persons.
- 20 plots total area admeasuring 24495m<sup>2</sup> have been allotted in the Industrial Estates of Shiroda, Cuncolim, Pissurlem and Honda whose investment would be ₹ 15.35 crore and generate employment potential to 211 persons.
- Goa-IDC has issued work order and tendered the work for providing high quality core infrastructure to industries in its various industrial Estates in Goa.
- Goa-IDC has allotted land to Electricity Department for erection

of Sub-Station for providing high quality power supply to the industries in various Industrial Estates.

- The process of allotment of plots to 27 applicants in Shiroda and Panchawadi Industrial Estates are under process.
- Applications are invited for allotment of 90 plots in Industrial Estates of Verna, Kundaim, Panchawadi, Sanguem, Canacona, Tuem Kakoda, Pissurlem and Cuncolim.
- Eleven unutilized plots admeasuring 64,761 m<sup>2</sup> have been reverted and repossessed.
- A new Administrative building has been inaugurated in Madkaim Industrial Estate to provide better facilities to industries in Madkaim Industrial Estate.
- 51 infrastructural developments works amounting to ₹ 26.24 crore have been taken up in various Industrial Estates.
- Land acquisition for land admeasuring 3,26,953 m<sup>2</sup> for setting up of new Industrial Estate at Latambercem in Bicholim Taluka is in progress.
- Land admeasuring 10,000m<sup>2</sup> has been allotted in Kundaim Industrial Estate for setting up of Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility.
- Industrial Meet was organised to discuss the problems of Individual entrepreneurs.
- Online revenue collection module has been launched and operated in many Industrial Estates to facilitate the entrepreneurs.

### Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB)

- 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.

- 101 proposals with project cost of ₹ 623.75 lakh and involving subsidy of ₹ 205.17 lakh have been sanctioned under the Prime Minister' Employment Generation Programme during the year 2015-16 which will generate employment for 605 people. Out of the proposal sanctioned 68 were provided with subsidy to the tune of ₹ 113.52 lakh involving project cost of ₹ 345.43 lakh as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.
- KVIB was entrusted the job of supplying school uniforms and raincoats to the students of Std. I and III of all Government schools in the State.

### 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. Eligible women are provided with sewing machines, necessary accessories, tools, etc. for undertaking embroidery and tailoring jobs as self-employment.
- During the year 2015-16, 487 beneficiaries were finalized by the Corporation for granting subsidy under Goa Clay Idol maker's scheme. 34 training programmes and 7 Inter-State tours were conducted in which 680 persons

and 239 persons participated respectively.

### Economic Development Corporation

The Corporation continued its activity by granting long term loan assistance to Industrial / Service / Infrastructure projects and has sanctioned term loans of ₹ 34,072.35 lakh upto March 2016. The Corporation expects to post income of about ₹ 7400 lakh and profit of about ₹ 3800 lakh before tax and provision for reserves during financial year 2015-16.

### Major achievements

- The Chief Minister's Rojgar Yojana (CMRY) is being implemented with enhanced loan limits and added incentive of 25% subsidy on assistance granted towards fixed capital investment. During the year 2015-16, 307 additional beneficiaries have been sanctioned loan assistance amounting to ₹ 1395.09 lakh. Since the inception of CMRY scheme, the Corporation has assisted 5754 beneficiaries. The total CMRY loan sanctioned amounts to ₹ 13168.31 lakh and disbursements of ₹ 11068.17 lakh on cumulative basis. The performance of CMRY for the last five years is given in Table No. 8.3.
- Under the Modified Interest Rebate Scheme – 2012 (MIRS-2012) interest rebate is provided to units in backward talukas. Additional interest rebate is also provided to resident/non resident Goans and women entrepreneurs. The MIRS – 2012 has been extended till 31/3/2018 as proposed in the Investment Policy and is actively promoted and operated to

promote Industrialisation in the State.

- The Government has made the EDC its Nodal agency to implement the “Debt Relief Scheme for mining affected borrowers of Financial Institution”. As on March 2016, the EDC has processed 4477 application and have sanctioned subsidy amounting to about ₹ 7980.33 lakh to 3977 applications under the scheme. From the sanctioned cases, EDC has disbursed ₹ 5041.63 lakh to 2866 applications. In addition, claims of 32 borrowers amounting to ₹ 60.46 lakh is filed with the Government for release of funds.

#### **Infrastructure development plans and their current status**

Maintenance and regulation of Patto Plaza is in process through implementation of successful Pay Parking Scheme and cleaning contract on regular basis. Presently, a free toilet facility is also provided for users of Patto Plaza. Constant regulation of unwanted advertising, hawkers, unauthorized use of roads and footpaths is in place. The Patto Plaza is now a model for creation and maintenance of public areas for Panjim City and Goa.

#### **Steps initiated to involve people in the process of development**

EDC has so far financed more than 5750 entrepreneurs for establishing various activities like dental clinics, ayurvedic and homeopathic clinics, medical stores, restaurants and catering units, photography units, bakery units, beauty parlours, software development, photocopy centres, communication centres, tailoring units, flour and 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.

#### **MINES**

As per the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the State Government conducted fourteen e-auctions (from 17.02.14 to 24.12.15) 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 85,92,544 metric tonne of mineral ore is bided through these e-auctions and total amount collected is as under:

Sale Value	₹ 886.84 crore
Royalty	₹ 104.30 crore
Processing fees	₹ 17.18 crore

The Directorate of Mines & Geology has issued Order dated 15/01/2015, revoking the Order which had temporarily suspended mining operations in the State of Goa. Mining activities in the State have resumed after a gap of almost three years.<sup>89</sup> Renewal Orders of mining leases are issued and executed amongst whom the adhoc production limit of 20 million tonnes is distributed.

Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) surveys of 90 mining leases have been completed. Goa is one of the first States in India to have completed this exercise. 7.31 million tonne of iron ore and 0.586 million tonne of bauxite have been produced during the year 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 42.91 crore received towards Royalty from extraction of iron and bauxite ore for the financial years 2015-16.



Table No.8.3  
The performance of the CMRY Scheme for the last 5 years

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Sanctions	1911.00	1544.83	755.25	1768.89	1271.93	1395.09
Disbursement	1887.46	1416.76	559.53	1409.16	1099.20	1071.05
Recovery %	82.05	84.24	84.70	85.52	85.79	86.97

(₹ in lakh)

Monitoring the extraction and transportation of minor minerals is carried out so that the value of mineral is recovered from illegal transportation. 121 trucks and 15 canoes were impounded and an amount of ₹ 11.86 lakh have been recovered towards compounding charges from truck owners during the year 2015-16. 1011 Transit Pass Books were issued for transportation of minor minerals during the year 2015-16 Further an amount of ₹ 1.95 crore has been received towards royalty on minor minerals during the year 2015-16.

24 sites along the major rivers in the State have been identified for sand mining and permits for sand extraction have been issued during the year 2015-16.

E-auctions of the mineral ore stacks lying at the various mines/stockyards under the supervision of Monitoring Committee appointed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court is being carried out as per the directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No.435 of 2012 dated 21/04/2012.

Special Investigation Team is constituted for investigating the illegalities in the mining sector for the period from 2007-2012. A comprehensive audit of mining leases has also been undertaken through empanelled Chartered Accountants.

The Government has formulated a scheme, "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 Goa Mineral Ore Permanent Fund has been set up with a provision of ₹ 65.87 crore.

Similarly, the Government has constituted and established a Trust being non-profit body viz. North Goa District Mineral Foundation and South Goa District Mineral Foundation for both the districts of the State.

The Goa Grant of Mining Leases Policy, 2014 has been formulated and approved by the Government which is in accordance with its policy decision, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act) and Rules made there under and in consonance with the Constitution of India. Preliminary Report and Interim Report on Macro level study on Cluster of Iron ore mines with respect to dumps and capping of fresh extraction of ore has been received from National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI).

The website of the Directorate of Mines and Geology is updated on regular basis to bring about transparency among the general public. E-auction details are readily available on the website.

The Goa Electronics Limited has developed e-mines software wherein important modules such as issuance of challans, e-filing of monthly returns by mining lease holders, issuance of permits, Vehicle Tracking System (VTS)



monitoring are covered.

Directorate of Mines and Geology in association with M/s Mega soft System, Margao has developed software for:

- Issue of Registration with acknowledgement validity for a period of 12 months from the date of registration for ore carrying vehicles as well as machinery deployed in mining sites.
- SMS facility to all trucks registered with the Department for renewal of Truck Registration after a period of 12 months from the date of registration.
- Monitoring and tracking the vehicles/machineries fitted with GPS.
- Information on vehicle movement made available to general public on the official website.
- Over 5,00,000 pages of documents scanned and stored in easy retrieval

documents management system.

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.

Further, the Government also introduced the scheme “Debt Relief Scheme for mining affected borrowers of Financial Institution” to provide financial relief to the borrowers in the mining sector who are defaulters with the banks and are in financial distress due to closure of mining industry in the State.

The performance of beneficiary oriented schemes under mining sector are given in the Table No. 8.4 and Table No. 8.5 respectively:

Table No. 8.4  
Performance of Welfare of mining affected people

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number of Truck (Tipper) Owners benefitted	6963	6023	6280
Number of Unemployed Persons benefitted	1434	1617	1936
Total	8397	7640	8216

Table No. 8.5  
Performance of Debt Relief Scheme for Mining affected borrowers of financial institutions

Beneficiaries	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Dec. 2015)
Number of Borrowers of Financial Institutions		
Barges	1	6
Mining Machinery	2	24
Truck (Tipper)	295	1127
Total	298	1157

## CHAPTER 9

### GOA INVESTMENT PROMOTION BOARD

The Government of Goa recognizes the need to kick-start investment in the Goan economy. The state has high potential due to the availability of a combination of port, rail, road and airport for efficient logistics and educated population, reliable and economical power supply and plentiful water resources along with an excellent lifestyle and availability of social infrastructure.

The Government is committed to making Goa a destination for best-in-class, resource efficient industries by making running a business delightful and pleasurable, with processes that are efficient, transparent and investor friendly. The Government is acutely aware of areas where improvements are required across the institutional and governance framework and intends to make necessary changes in legislation to bring about these improvements.

#### Goa Investment Policy 2014

This policy aims to articulate the various initiatives being undertaken to make Goa a preferred and aspirational investment destination. The Goa Investment Policy 2014 has been enacted with the objectives of:

1. Creating 50,000 new jobs by 2019.
2. Facilitating Rs. 25,000 crores of new investment into Goa by 2019.
3. Providing high quality logistics infrastructure to industries.

4. Providing 24\*7 high-quality power supply and quality core infrastructure to industries.
5. Using innovative and socially acceptable mechanisms to make land available for industrial development.
6. Setting up an investment Promotion Board and bringing clarity to roles and responsibilities of Goa IDC, EDC, DITC, GEDC, ITG and GTDC.

This policy also aims at providing guidance for policies in other investment areas from the primary sector, and for creation of the institutional framework for facilitating investments in the thrust areas and other areas decided by the Investment Promotion Board/ Government of Goa on an ongoing basis.

#### Goa Investment Promotion Act, 2014

The Goa Investment Promotion Act, 2014 was formulated to provide for the promotion and facilitation of investment in the State of Goa and constitution of the Goa Investment Promotion & Facilitation Board so as to introduce a mechanism with the prime objective of providing and facilitating the investment in the State of Goa which set up a need for setting up a Board.

#### Goa Investment Promotion Board

The Goa Investment Promotion Board (IPB) was constituted on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014 and has held 9 meetings of the Board since constitution.

## *VISION*

*To be an aspirational investment destination by making business a pleasure for best-in-class manufacturing, knowledge-based industries, tourism, entertainment and other service industries while improving the environmental and social indicators of the state.*

The Board has granted in-principle approval to 33 new industrial units, 15 new Hospitality projects, 18 projects of expansion of the existing Industrial Units, 2 proposals each pertaining to Educational Institution and Marinas, and 1 for Entertainment. However, these marina proposals are granted only in-principle approval and the project proponents are required to obtain statutory clearance in the first instance. The total investment expected from all these units is Rs. 7,113 crore and employment potential is 14,035.

The investment proposals cater to cross section of the economy and are spread across the state. They range from Pharmaceuticals, Electronics, Hospitality, Agro-Tourism, Ship Building, Breweries etc. Although, Verna remains the most sought after region for investments given its central location and presence of some global corporate giants, other places such as Sanguem, Kundaim and Tuem have evinced a lot of interest as well.

### Guiding principles for evaluation of investment proposals

<b>Industry/ Investor type</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ in thrust investment areas</li> <li>➤ existing investors</li> <li>➤ environment friendly units</li> </ul>
<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ in remote/ backward talukas, i.e. Pernem, Sattari, Sanguem, Quepem, Canacona, Bicholim and Dharbandora</li> </ul>
<b>Employment generation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ percentage employment to Goans</li> <li>➤ Ration of employment generation to plot area</li> <li>➤ compensation being offered</li> </ul>
<b>Operations history</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ historical corporate governance standards</li> </ul>
<b>Contribution to state revenues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ expected revenues to the state government</li> <li>➤ expected ratio of state government revenue to land requirement</li> </ul>

*Small & Medium Enterprises*

Companies such as Himachal Futuristics and TCPL are on the verge of setting up another factory in Goa, post the success of their units already operational here. A German company, Ceramtec, has made Goa its Indian headquarters with a plant to manufacture myriad Ceramic items in the pipeline. Mahalasa Enterprises, manufacturers of 'Araldite', have bagged a major order from a Fortune 500 company and are setting up another unit in Goa to fulfill it.

The Government has taken a bold decision to give Goa Shipyard Ltd., an order of minesweepers amounting to \$5 Billion with an expectation that it would attract many ancillary units to move their base to Goa from other parts of the country as also motivate Goan entrepreneurs to enter Defence manufacturing sector. The strategy has worked, with two niche manufacturers in that space approaching IPB.

*Pharmaceuticals sector*

Merck, Indoco, Cipla and other leaders have been aggressive with the expansion strategy. Centaur Pharma has decided to restructure their operational model by shifting their entire manufacturing capacity to Goa and is closing all units outside the state. In the large scale manufacturing division, MRF has been granted permission to set up another plant wherein two-wheel vehicle tyres would be manufactured. Chowgule Group is keen on enhancing their Crane manufacturing capacity in Khandepar by 4 times, from 100 Cranes a month to 400 Cranes in month.

*Tourism sector*

Growth has been multi-dimensional in this sector. 18 new hotels ranging from 5-star resorts to boutique hotels have

been granted permission. Big players in the sector such as the Starwood Group and Hilton are entering Goa, thereby improving the states global profile. Hinterland tourism, given its prospects and tax incentives offered by the Government, has received a major boost with some Goan entrepreneurs seeking permission to set up hotels and agro-tourism ventures in rural areas.

IPB has backed 'Island Tourism' by granting permission to a big-ticket investment at Vanxim Island. This project by Ozone would be first of its kind in the country of its scale. Also, 2 Marinas have been shown a green-flag by IPB. With entrepreneurs keen on doing interesting projects, IPB has promised all possible support. Finally, 6 projects have been approved in the sphere of Distilleries and Brewery. With the demand for alcohol high, companies are keen on manufacturing a lot of in the state itself. The 'Made in Goa' seal is useful for exports as well. Arbor Brewing Company, a pub in Bangalore that has made national headlines for the beer they serve, has decided to enter industrial production sphere by setting up a unit in Goa.

Varun Beverages, manufacturers of 'Pepsi' in Goa, are conducting commercial trial in the new factory at Sanguem Industrial Estate. It would be the first Greenfield project approved by IPB. All the 50 employees on board in the new factory are Goans from Sanguem constituency.

The investments processed through IPB open up an opportunity of employment to thousands of Goans. The IPB is working closely with all the companies to ensure at least 80% of the employment generated is provided to Goans.

Company/Sector specific skills that have not been learnt through formal education have to be taught by offering internships or pre-job training by the investors. These investments would also lead to innovation, traders, civil contractors and act as a boost for startups.

## **Success Stories**

### **1. CIBA**

Established in 2012, the Centre for Incubation and Business Acceleration (CIBA) is a Technology Business Incubator established with support from Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India and Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Govt. of Goa with the following key milestones:

- ▲ On-boarded and supported 53 innovative businesses since inception.
- ▲ Five of the CIBA incubatees won international awards for innovative ideas.
- ▲ Management has 12+ years of prior incubation experience in nurturing over 3,500 microenterprises between 2000-2012, as a part of Agnel Entrepreneurship Development Institute (AEDI).
- ▲ CIBA, and its predecessor AEDI is proud of building 2,000+ profitable and sustainable businesses, not only contributing to India's GDP, earning foreign exchange and creating jobs, but also been able to significantly change the living standards of thousands of families.

Table No. 9.1

Sector wise Performance as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016

Sector	Financial Value of Investments (Rs. in crore)	Job Creation across skill levels (Nos.)
Manufacturing	3507.74	7155
Tourism	3012.91	5070
Pharma	494.25	956
Education	66.25	725
Others	33.22	129

At the moment, CIBA is incubating 21 innovative businesses in the areas of IT, Food Processing, Clean Technologies, Electronics and product design and Mixed Technologies at its campuses in Verna and Assagao.

### ***Business Enablement***

CIBA not only extends operational and infrastructural support to its incubatees, but also provides cutting-edge business advisory, mentoring and funding opportunities.

#### ***Advisory***

- ▲ Professional Mentoring

- ▲ Training Programs, and Workshops
- ▲ Marketing & Business Promotion Insights

#### ***Operational Infrastructure & Financial Assistance***

- ▲ Seed Funding
- ▲ Cubicle/ Office space
- ▲ Conference Room
- ▲ Meeting Room
- ▲ Bioscience Lab
- ▲ Food Processing Lab
- ▲ Library
- ▲ Cafeteria



### Affiliations & Associations

CIBA has formed several key associations with government agencies, corporates, premiere educational institutions and organizations, including: CIIE – IIM-A; Indian Research Development Corporation, ASSOCHAM, Unitus Seed Fund; Asia Pacific Incubators Network; IBM India Ltd ; Indian STEP and Business Incubator Association (ISBA); Amazon Web Services; Vakil search.com; Indo Portuguese Chambers of Commerce and Industry; CII etc.

### Events and Programs

To keep the entrepreneurial spirits high, CIBA plans and organizes multiple events and programs round the year. These events focus on identifying and appreciating innovation, cross-sharing of ideas and exchange of sector-specific business knowledge, as well as provide a platform for cross-dialogue between first-time entrepreneurs, business houses, sponsors, federal authorities and investors. Some of the events Lean startup Bootcamps, Global Entrepreneurship Week events, Hackathons, Startup Saturdays, Tech pitch contest, IPR, Android workshops, Ideation workshops, Mentoring and Networking opportunities, E-cell activities, Growth Hacking, Top coder Competition, and the flagship programme Kaun Banega Udyogpati.

### 2. GITIC

The Goa IT Innovation centre (GITIC) is established by the Directorate of Industries Trade and Commerce, Government of Goa and the Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The primary aim of the GITIC is to be a business support institution that works at successfully developing and guiding fledging companies by providing new

entrepreneurs with specific resources and services which they would not otherwise afford. These services are developed by the incubator management and offered both in the business incubator and through the network of contacts.

The main goal of the GITIC is to produce successful businesses that will leave the program financially viable and independent. Successful 'graduates' who have passed out from the incubator will have the potential to create jobs, revitalize the community, market new products and services and strengthen the state and national economy.

GITIC is designed around four thrust areas which are essential for the success of the Incubation project – entrepreneurial training, business support, facilitating finance and technology support.

### Accomplishments

Over the last couple of years, the industry has witnessed heightened entrepreneurial activity. IT being knowledge intensive sector provides excellent probability to translate novel innovations and path breaking ideas into profitable entrepreneurial ventures. The Center was designed to assist start-ups by facilitating access to critical enabling and support infrastructure. Further, the centre also provides consultancy services to budding start-ups. Since 2011, GITIC has:

- Fostered links with leading universities and technical institutions across the state to identify pioneering technologies and initiate their commercialization. The IT Incubation Center provides

enabling infrastructure to start-up companies and would assist them (incubation period 2-3 years) to acquire a critical mass.

- Developed 18 companies that have provided 120 jobs to the Goan workforce.
- Introduced networking meets – Tech Friday held monthly, GITIC has reached out to the Goan IT community. Entrepreneurs & CEOs from over 60 companies have been part of this event.
- Created a Whatsapp / Hike group and has linked over 100 companies / units together. Another key benefit that allows more contracts to be taken on by companies was established, resource sharing. Through these, companies can share resources from other underutilized ones thereby keeping contracts instead of losing out due to lack of a workforce. It also serves as channel for sharing IT related information quickly across companies.
- Tied up with Startup Goa to gain access to a network of resources that link start-ups with International companies. It has also leveraged the use of their resources to collect data of the IT companies in Goa. There are currently over 100+ companies listed on [www.maps.startupgoa.org](http://www.maps.startupgoa.org). This also helped develop the [www.madeingoa.com](http://www.madeingoa.com) site hosted by Dept of IT to map IT companies in Goa as well as the IT registry for companies in Goa.
- Hosted an IT road showing April 2015 with 5 entrepreneurs and outreached 600 students from 5 institutes in 4 days. The focus was to create awareness of the IT industry, motivate students to take up innovation and create understanding of setting up an IT company in Goa. In April 2016, GITIC hosted the second edition of this program.
- Outreached to the public by way of panel discussion, news articles and asked media partners to create awareness of IT companies in Goa.
- Owing to space limitations, GITIC has mentored 10 virtual incubates since 2014 from Chandigarh, Pune and Goa.
- A social media presence of over 1100+ like on its Face Book page.
- Won the prestigious Business Goa award in 2013 for its contribution to being a business Catalyst. In 2016, GITIC was also felicitated for being a Business Catalyst.
- Branding of GITIC is gaining momentum. Currently there is a waitlist of 5 companies ready to begin operations out of GITIC. More Expressions of interest come in regularly.
- GITIC is a partner of the Microsoft Biz Sparks program. It is also affiliated with MSME for its Technology Incubator program. Organizations like NASSCOM, Scaale, Startup Commons and 91springboard are also affiliated.
- GITIC is constantly in touch with Industry heads across Mumbai, Delhi, Pune and Bangalore for various IT related events and information.
- GITIC has also closely worked with Goa IT professionals group to advance IT in remote areas affecting SC's, ST's and OBCs. Its network is a prime factor for

connecting with various organizations and resources.

#### *Facilities at GITIC*

Spread over 180 sq. mts GITIC provides infrastructure and facilities required by prospective entrepreneurs to develop, test and process their ideas and projects at an economical cost. Facilities at GITIC include:

- 46 plug and play work stations
- 10 Cabins with seats ranging from 3 to 7 seats
- 4 MBps FO leased line from Tata
- Advisory Cell

- Seminar/Meeting/Conference rooms
- Mentoring Committee
- Internet connectivity
- VOIP Technology on request and billing as per actuals
- Telephone facility, with advanced Centrax technology

#### *Activities*

Activities permitted at GITIC include, and are restricted to, IT-related work in the realm of Product development, Product innovation, Software testing, Simulation, Prototyping, Pilot experimentation, Online training, etc.

## CHAPTER 10

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The main objective of rural development is to eradicate poverty among the rural populace and fill in the widened gap between the rich and the poor. Keeping this in mind, various schemes are implemented in rural areas for poverty reduction, employment generation, rural infrastructure habitant development, provision of basic minimum services etc. The details of these schemes/programmes are given below:

#### DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

##### Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) renamed as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) scheme has been restructured 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 60:40 respectively.

Goa State Rural Livelihood Mission has been constituted and registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is launched in the State on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2015. Annual Action Plan for the year 2015-16 have been formulated and presented before the empowered committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RD), Government of India.

##### Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme and the financing of the scheme is

shared by the Centre and the State, in the ratio of 60:40 respectively. Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to construct and up-grade their houses. The assistance provided for construction is ₹ 70,000/- with an additional assistance of ₹ 25,000/- from the State Government, thereby taking the total assistance provided for the purpose to ₹ 95,000/-. The assistance provided for upgradation of existing houses is ₹ 15,000/-.

During 2015-16, construction of 1126 new houses has been completed. As regards upgradation of existing houses, 587 houses have been upgraded.

##### Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

Under the scheme, pension of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of 60 to 80 years of age 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 Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) per BPL beneficiary in the age group of 40-79 years and also an amount of ₹ 300/- per month per BPL beneficiary is given as disability pension in the age group of 18-79 years under Indira Gandhi National Disability

Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). 1648 pensioners have been covered under the scheme during 2015-16.

### **National Family Benefit Scheme**

Under the 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 2015-16, 184 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 volunteer to do unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. The enhanced wage is ₹ 208.00 w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2015.

Under the scheme, 21,857 Job Cards have been issued since inception of the scheme. During the year, 2015-16, 737 Job Cards have been issued, 286 various works have been completed, 119 works are in progress and 1.08 lakh mandays have been generated.

### **Goa Gram Samrudhi Yojana (GGSY)**

The scheme provides creation of infrastructure assets in the rural areas such as panchayats ghars, community halls, crematoriums, rural roads etc. Most of the works are taken up in tribal areas. Many panchayats have submitted their proposals for construction of new

panchayat ghars since the premises are very old.

The maximum limit for works with the approval of the Committee constituted under GGSY is ₹ 25.00 lakh. Any work above the prescribed limit is to be approved by the Government.

Under the scheme, 34 projects have been completed and another 25 projects are in progress. Besides, 79 new projects have been sanctioned during the year 2015-16.

## **SETTLEMENT & LAND RECORDS**

The project of Computerization of Land Records has been completed. Textual Land Records (i.e. Record of Rights (ROR)), and Graphic Land Records (i.e. maps) have been digitized and computerized copies of land records are issued to public within shortest time.

The project of Integration of Textual and Graphical Data of Land Records by which ROR details and graphical details can be issued as a single document has been launched successfully and titled as "Form XV" and "Form J" for villages & cities respectively for which legal sanctity is provided by amending the relevant rules of Goa Land Revenue Code, 1968.

The official website i.e. [www.dharnaksh.com](http://www.dharnaksh.com) with a facility of issuing digitally signed ROR/Map through internet has been introduced for which the Department was awarded Geospatial World Excellence Award 2013 at the conference held at Rotterdam, Netherlands and also E-Governance Excellence Award 2012-13 from Computer Society of India, a



prestigious organization recognizing achievements in the field of e-governance.

All the land records have been integrated with the Sub-Registrar's office to facilitate the online mutation of properties in cities.

A new sub-office i.e. office of Inspector of Survey & Land Records in Ponda Taluka has been started with the vision of taking services to the doorsteps of citizens. The new office will facilitate the requirements of survey related works of citizens of Ponda.

The District Collector of North Goa has introduced partition and conversion module to simplify the procedure involved in partition and conversion of the land through Single Window System.

Since computerization of Land records has been completed in all the talukas, the service delivery of plans has been improved from 5-6 days to maximum 2 days; survey plans can also be availed online through the website.

It is proposed to Geo-reference the existing maps which would enable the shift from Local Co-ordinate System to Global Co-ordinate System which is one of the important requirements for GIS based land records system for an estimated cost of ₹ 417.00 lakh.

The work will be undertaken under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Land Records Modernization Programme on 50:50 funding pattern between Central and State.

The Directorate of Settlement and Land Records (DS&LR) has its offices in Panaji, Mapusa, Mormugao, Margao,

Quepem and Ponda. New offices are proposed to be started in remaining 6 talukas of the State to take the services to the doorsteps of the people.

## PANCHAYATS

- House Tax has been exempted for residential buildings belonging to the persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL), provided the building is exclusively used for their own residential purpose.
- Under Rural Garbage Disposal Scheme 2005, funds are provided to the village panchayats for acquisition of land for garbage sites and for development of garbage collection site and other facilities required for disposal of garbage for which an amount of ₹ 190.00 lakh has been released to cover 103 panchayats of the State.
- Under the scheme, Assistance to the Panchayats for Disposal of Plastic Garbage, annual financial assistance of ₹ 1,00,000/- is provided.
- An amount of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been released as one time grant to Mining affected village panchayats for executing infrastructure development works.
- Three village panchayats viz. V.P. Querim- Terekhol, V.P. Tuem and V.P. Mandrem are covered under the Deendayal Infrastructure Development Scheme 2013, which is implemented to undertake major infrastructure development projects in the villages for its rapid progress.
- Financially weaker village panchayats are released grants for the payment of salaries to the village panchayat staff, salaries and other allowances to elected representatives of Panchayats / Zilla Panchayats. During the year 2015-16, grants amounting to ₹ 916.49

lakh have been released to 90 weaker panchayats.

- Grants-in-aid are released to village panchayats whose annual income does not exceed ₹ 40.00 lakh, to undertake various infrastructure development works such as construction of panchayat ghars, community halls, development of playground, construction of children's parks, roads, culverts, etc.
- Zilla Panchayats are released grant-in-aid as Infrastructure Development Grants to undertake various infrastructure development works such as land acquisition for garbage plant, construction of roads, bridges, children's park, footpaths, community halls, retaining walls, compound walls, cleaning and covering of drains, construction of steps, etc.
- The Rajiv Aawas Yojana was implemented during the year 2008 to provide financial assistance for the construction of new houses and repairs of existing houses. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 25,000/- shall be sanctioned for the purpose of construction of new house and ₹ 12,500/- for the purpose of repairing an existing house. Year wise number of beneficiaries under Rajiv Aawas Yojana is given in Table No. 9.1

Table No. 10.1  
Year wise construction and repair of houses

Item	Years			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number of Beneficiaries	529	694	320	135

### Mobilization of Resources

- Matching grants are released to the Village Panchayats in proportion of the taxes collected by the Panchayats. An amount of ₹ 649.45

lakh has been released to 190 Village Panchayats 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.

The income of Panchayats by broad heads for the year 2015-16 is given in Annexure - 44. It can be seen from the Annexure - 44 that Grants from the government accounts for 51.54 percent of the total income of the panchayats followed by proceeds from taxes, fees etc which account for 27.75 percent.

The expenditure incurred by the Panchayats to provide necessary services can be broadly classified into 8 broad heads. The block wise expenditure of Panchayats by broad heads during the year 2015-16 is given in Annexure 45. It can be seen from the Annexure 45, that 39.46 percent of the total expenditure is incurred in undertaking public works followed by expenditure on administration which accounts for 36.78 percent.

## CHAPTER 11

### TOURISM

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

#### Tourist Arrivals

In order to promote Goa as an ideal tourist destination, several initiatives and tourism infrastructure projects were undertaken to improve the facilities for the tourists and carrying capacity of the State. The State received 52.97 lakh tourists in 2015 (January to December) (Provisional) which comprised of 47.56 lakh domestic and 5.41 lakh foreign tourists, compared to 40.58 lakh tourists during the same period in the previous year. The number of tourists (both domestic and foreign) who visited the State since the turn of the century is given in Annexure - 47.

Chart No 11.1  
Number of Tourists visited the State – 2000 – 2015 (P)



It can be seen from the Annexure – 47 that the percentage increase in the number of tourists has increased from 11.96 percent in 2013 to 30.01 percent in 2014. The huge increase in the number of tourists may be attributed to the Exposition of Sacred Relics of St. Francis Xavier at Old Goa. It is to be noted that the number of tourists visiting the State declined during the year 2008 from 25, 97,443 tourists during 2007 to 23, 71,539 tourists in 2008 registering a decline of -8.70%. This may be due to the global recession which engulfed the world economy. The percentage increase in domestic tourists which was 3.51 percent in 2010 increased to 5.06 percent and 12.48 percent during 2012 and 2013 respectively. However, the year 2014 & 2015 witnessed the highest increase of domestic tourists during the decade.

The percentage increase in the number of foreign tourists which was 17.10 percent in 2010 declined to 9.28 percent in 2013 and further to 4.32 percent in 2014. Country-wise number of foreign tourists during the years 2013 to 2015 is given in Annexure -48 and the number of tourist arrivals by chartered flights during the tourist season (October to May) is given in Annexure - 49. It is seen from the Annexure - 49 that the number of chartered flights has increased from 615 in 2008-09 to 900 in 2010-11 and further to 1128 in 2013-14. In the current season, 786 chartered flights with a total of 1,58,726 tourists have landed in the State till May 2016.

Chart No 11.2  
Year wise Tourist Arrivals by Charter Flights  
(Season October to May)



### Tourism Promotion and Marketing

Tourism has become a highly competitive industry and each and every nation is trying to attract tourists to their country. Similarly, each State in India makes all efforts to attract more tourists in their States and Goa is not an exception. Continuous efforts are being made through promotion in print and electronic media and participation in various travel related events in India and Overseas, in order to promote Goa as an ideal tourist destination with a view to increase foreign exchange earnings.

At the National level, the State participated in the following events in 2015-16:

- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 31<sup>st</sup> July to 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2015 at Kolkata.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> July 2015 at Hyderabad.
- IITM held from 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> July 2015 at Chennai.
- IITM held from 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> July 2015 at Bangalore.
- India Travel Mart at Amritsar.

- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> September 2015 at Ahmedabad.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> September 2015 at Surat.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> October 2015 at Pune.
- IITM held from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> September 2015 at Gurgaon.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 24<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September 2015 at Mumbai.
- IITM held from 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> August 2015 at Mumbai.
- PATA Travel Mart held from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> September 2015 at Bangalore.
- SATTE held from 29<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2016 at Delhi.

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

- OTDYKH-LEISURE, Moscow held from 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> September 2015.
- IFTM Top Rosa, Paris held from 29<sup>th</sup> September to 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2015.
- ITB Asia, Singapore held from 21<sup>st</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2015.
- World Travel Market, London held from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> November 2015.
- ITB Berlin, Germany held from 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> March 2015.

### Awards and Accolades

The State received several awards and accolades for its participation at various events due to its professional and strategic approach as under:

- Bagged the Best Decorated Stall Award at TTF Chennai and IITM – Kochi.
- Bagged the prestigious PATWA Award for Best Wedding and Honeymoon Destination' at ITB Berlin 2015.

- Bagged the 'Best Value Destination (India)' award by Lonely Planet Magazine – India
- Bagged the "Wedding Destination of the Year" Award at IITM, Bangalore and IITM, Chennai.
- Bagged the "Most Technology Friendly Tourism State Award" at IITM – Mumbai.
- Won the "Favourite Leisure Destination" at Reader's Travel Awards by Conde Nast Traveller – India.
- Won the "Most Popular Domestic Destination this winter" by Trip Advisor.
- Bagged the best Eco-tourism state award at IITM, Gurgaon.
- Bagged the "Wellness Destination of the Year" Award at IITM, Chennai.
- Bagged the prestigious India Travel Awards-West as the Best Beach Destination.
- Bagged the prestigious award for "Best Wedding Destination" by travel + leisure.
- Won the "Best Decorated Stall Award" at TTF Hyderabad.
- Voted as the Favourite Beach Destination by Outlook Traveller.
- The Hon'ble Minister for Tourism bagged the 'Best Innovated Tourism Minister' for the year.
- Featured in the list of top 10 Best Winter Sun Locations of the World.
- Ranked sixth in World's Best Night Life Cities list by National Geographic.
- Received Trip Advisor - Travellers' Choice Award for top 25 beaches in India.
- The Government has entered into a contract with M/s Drishti Lifesaving Pvt. Ltd with an initiative to make the beaches of Goa safe for the tourist and general public which has

considerably reduced the deaths by drowning.

- 538 persons have been rescued since July 2014 to 9<sup>th</sup> June 2016.
- 676 lifeguards and 117 Beach safety patrolmen have been employed as on date.

### Mobilization of Resources

- The Government has created full-fledged offices of Deputy Director North Goa and South Goa for timely and speedy registration of the various tourist trade activities.
- The Department has started e-registration system for registration of the various tourist trades, which will facilitate the general public in clearing all hassles in the process of registration.
- Goa Tourism in association with Goa Electronic Limited (GEL) has developed software for collecting tourism statistics and the same is implemented in all hotels during the year 2015-16.
- Registration of various tourist trade/activities for the year April 2015 upto March 2016 is given in Table No. 11.1

Table No. 11.1  
Registration of various tourist trade/activities  
for the year April 2015 upto March 2016

Item	Number
New hotels registered	270
New Travel Agencies registered	44
New Tourist Taxis registered	819
New Water Sports Activities registered	172
Show cause notices issued to Hotels	419
Show cause notices issued to Travel Agencies	40
Show cause notices issued to Tourist Taxis	142
Show cause notices issued to Water Sports Activities	549
Total Revenue Earned during the year April 2015 - March 2016 (₹ in lakh)	228.62
Total Fine Imposed April 2015 – March 2016 (₹ in lakh)	17.51
Cases for Touting reported during the year April 2015 – March 2016	115



- Single Window System for according permissions to organize “Tourism related events” classified into major and minor events have earned an amount of ₹ 231.82 lakh during the current year upto March 2016. 241 Minor and 4 Major events have been granted permissions during the year 2015-16 upto March 2016.

### Policy decision /guidelines taken during 2015-16

- The policy towards illumination of places of tourism importance in the State to exhibit rich heritage of Goa is under consideration of the Government.
- The policy for erection of temporary seasonal structures has been finalized for three years i.e. 2013-16.
- Policy on Shacks, making it responsive to the aspirations of the local people as well as environment friendly has been implemented by formulation of Beach Shack Policy 2013-16.
- The Government has finalized policy for regulating of water sports in the State.
- The Government has decided to implement single window system for all water sports operators and airport taxis through GTDC to ensure transparency in operations of water sports and taxi operators and the same is expected to commence soon.

### Measures to boost Tourism

In order to boost the tourism industry in the State, various works were taken up which are as follows:

- Tourist Information Plaza at Patto has been completed and inaugurated during 2015.

- Construction of Pathway from O'Coqueiro circle to Ambrekarnath Temple, Beautification of Saligao & Parra Road and left out components of the beautification of Mega Tourism Circuit Development of Saligao & Parra.
- Conversion of a portion of existing overhead 11KV and LT lines to undergrounding system along CHOGM road from O'Coqueiro circle to Ambrekarnath Temple and Saligao Junction.
- Roadside beautification and electrification of Saligao-Parra road, repairs and maintenance of monument lighting of three kings Church at Reis Magos.
- Beautification & Illumination of Church of Our Lady of Succour and St. Alex Church Curtorim.
- Development of Mayem Lake Boating side, Bicholim Goa.
- Repairs and Maintenance of High Mast at Assonora Bus Stand, PorvorimTisk Bazaar, Calangute, Candolim, Baga Beach, Colva (2 nos.), Cortalim road Junction, Uttorda, Majorda, Bogmalo Beach, Chicalim road junction, Betalbatim (near primary school and panchayat), Nr. Shantadurga Temple - Fatorpa, Benaulim Beach, Shiroda Bazaar and Fatorda.
- Repairs of existing 30 mts. High Mast by replacing 1000W SV Luminaries with 2X400 W luminaries at Palolem Beach.
- Beautification of Traffic roundabout & roads with pathways and illumination at Ambedkar Circle and Shivaji Circle, Curchorem.
- Renovation/Upgradation spring tunnels and surrounding areas at Boca-de-Vaca, at Panaji.
- Illumination of Shree Devi Sateri temple at Hasapur, Pernem.

- Installation of high Mast lights at Betim Ferry Point, Dadeshwar Ghumthi Baazar, Verem and Saligao market.
- The Government has entered into contract with private service providers for the comprehensive management of cleanliness on the beaches of Goa to provide clean and hygienic beaches for the general public and tourists. The cleaning of beaches is carried out by M/s Bhumika Cleantech Services Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Ram Cleansers & Developers Pvt. Ltd. on the beaches of Goa for North Goa and South Goa respectively. A committee of Information Assistant has been constituted to carry out the random inspection of the beach stretches and report the maintenance of the cleanliness of the beach stretches.
- The ever increasing demand for skilled and unskilled manpower in hotel industry, has led to starting up of Second Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology at Farmagudi in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi. About 25% work has been completed under Phase I.
- High Mast Light at (1) Assolda Junction - Quepem (2) Patto – Ribander (3) Jagadguru Narendracharya Sausthan, Old Goa and (4) St. Agnes Church - St. Inez, Panaji have been installed.
- Repairs/ replacements of façade illumination of (1) Shree Devi Sharvani Maharudra Panchayatan Saunsthan temple at Advalpal Bicholim, (2) Shree Devi Mahamaya Kalika temple at Kasarpal, (3) Shree Marutirai Saunsthan at Mala – Panaji, (4) Shree Devi Lairai Temple at Shirgao – Bicholim, (5) Shree Pandurang Temple at Sankhali, (6) St. Jerome’s Church (Milagres Church) at Mapusa, (7) Shree Ajoba Temple at Keri – Sattari have been taken up.
- The work of development, deployment, management, and operation of Water Safety Patrol throughout the coastline with state-of-the-art facilities in the coastal waters of the State on turnkey basis is in operation through M/s Drishti Lifesaving Pvt. Ltd, Dona Paula.
- Patrolling on the beaches of Goa is being carried out by the IRB Police personnel.
- Adfactos PR, has been appointed to improve the perception of Goa among the tourists.
- A mobile based service for Goa Tourism aims at providing user friendly tourist guidance services through mobile devices to the user. As per the proposal, tourists visiting Goa will be able to get easy and hassle- free access to information on Goa Tourism. The existing tourism website will be made mobile compliant and the funds would be provided by M/s. Info Tech Corporation of Goa Ltd. under World Bank Scheme.

## CHAPTER 12

### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

Science and Technology (S&T) mainly aims in promotion of environment related projects for conservation and upgradation of environment and abatement of pollution in the State.

To achieve these objectives, various science and technology based activities and environmental programmes are undertaken including research projects with the help of line departments, educational institutions, NGOs, Other Research Institutions etc. Various projects like rainwater harvesting, energy conservation measures, solid waste disposal, agriculture, biodiversity, sustainable management of natural resources, etc. are given preferences.

#### Remote Sensing Applications

The State Remote Sensing Centre, housed in the department premises is used to develop infrastructure and provide state-of-the-art equipment and data.

Various projects related to the State viz, zoning atlas for siting of industries, cropping/plantation pattern for irrigated areas, agricultural pattern areas, land use estimation, etc. are carried out.

#### Promotion of Information Systems in Science & Technology

Extensive popularization of S&T programmes are undertaken including Astronomy popular science etc. Grants

are provided to Science Association /GSCST regularly for their activities and common facilities are provided in school / institutions to cover maximum possible areas for promotion of Information Systems. Funds are also 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.

#### Environmental Research and Ecological Regeneration

Under the scheme, environmental awareness programmes and projects contributing to ecological conservation/restoration and adequate implementation of various environmental laws are undertaken.

Environmental awareness programmes for the benefits of students and the community at large are undertaken in collaboration with the Directorate of Education and other Departments & Institutions and deserving NGOs.

Annual programmes such as World Environment Day and other events of environmental significance have been observed. Support has been provided to research projects, material needs and publicity needs contributing to adequate implementation of central and local environmental Acts /Legislations.

### Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

Solar PhotoVoltaics (SPV) + Wind Hybrid Non-Conventional projects which are undertaken with the assistance of Goa Energy Development Agency (GEDA) in Government Institutions including Tourism and Public Health are taken up for maintenance including new installation, during current financial year with the aim to promote use of non-conventional sources of energy in the State.

### Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

IREP is an area based programme with the rural block as a unit of planning. At present, 6 blocks namely Quepem, Sanguem, Sattari, Pernem, Canacona and Bicholim are being covered under the programme. Emphasis is laid upon training demonstration and dissemination of information of the various types of Non-Conventional Energy Gadgets. Besides, Energy Saving Devices like Compact Fluorescent Lamps, Pressure Cookers and Kerosene Stoves are sold at subsidized rates and gadgets like Solar Cookers, Sarai Cookers, Solar Home Lighting Systems and Solar Water Heating Systems are being supplied under subsidized local rate.

### Mobilization of Resources

As most of the works undertaken by the department are oriented to promote S&T projects and environmental awareness, the DSTE by itself does not have any conventional sources of earning revenue. Since last year, the department has introduced Green Cess on petroleum products and Cess on

products sold in Non-biodegradable packing which is collected through Department of Commercial Tax. For the current year upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, the Commercial Tax Department has collected ₹ 16.76 crore revenue under the Green Cess and ₹ 1.61 crore under the Cess on Non-biodegradable packaging.

### Achievements

- Grants have been released to various educational institutions to benefit the students and teachers in the State for organizing science exhibition workshops, seminars etc. in their premises. Also grants have been released to various research institutions and academic institutions, NGOs, University for taking up research projects on Science & Technology.
- Grants are provided to the Association of Friends of Astronomy to conduct various science popularization and awareness programmes for students and public at large at the Public Astronomical Observatory (PAO) at Junta House, Panaji and also other branches of PAO in the State.
- Financial support has been provided to Goa Science Centre, Miramar to celebrate and organize various programmes on “International Year of Light 2015”. They have been also supported with grant-in-aid to organize their annual event “Science Fiesta”.
- Grants have been released to monitoring-cum-working Committee on Solid Waste Management constituted by the Government and working under the Goa State Pollution Control Board, for

management of Solid Waste and its scientific disposal. Plastic collection drives along the State Highways are being conducted by the above committee as a routine task with the help of various line departments and other Government organizations.

- The work of collecting all plastic waste throughout the State at Village Panchayat level with the help of local bodies is also in progress. For the purpose, mass awareness drives are being conducted with the supervision and active support of Solid Waste Management Cell of Department of Science, Technology and Environment.
- The process of setting up of two state-of-the-art solid waste treatment plants, one at Saligao Village of Bardez Taluka, initiated last year has been commissioned on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2016. So also, process of setting up of other such plant at Cacora in Quepem Taluka has been already initiated. This will help in solving problem of garbage in major part of the State.
- Financial Grants have been released to Goa State Council for Science and Technology (GSCST) to conduct State Level Teachers Training workshop followed by Children Science Congress.
- Grant-in-aid have been released to Goa State Biodiversity Board for smooth functioning of the Board and also to organize various programmes /research projects for conservation of Biodiversity of the State.
- A Pilot project for Robotics Learning System initiated in eleven selected High schools in the State has been inaugurated recently and training programme for students have been already commenced.

- The preliminary process for setting up of a Common Bio-Medical Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) has been initiated in the State for scientific management and disposal of bio-medical waste generated within the jurisdiction of the State. The above decision has been taken by the High Level Task Force on Solid Waste management to ensure safe and scientific disposal of all bio-medical waste generated in the State. For the purpose, a plot of land admeasuring 10,000 sq.mtr. has been identified in the Kundaim Industrial Estate in Ponda Taluka.

## FORESTS

The Forest Department is responsible for protection of 1225 sq. km. forest area constituting almost one third area of the State. Out of this, 62% of the area has been notified as protected areas with 6 Wildlife Sanctuaries and a National Park. As per the latest India State of Forest Report 2015, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the forest cover of Goa has been increased by 5 sq.km as compared to 2013 report, out of which 4 sq. km is in Mangrove forests. The total forest and tree cover of Goa is about 68.85%, which includes forests on private lands, horticulture/fruit tree plantations such as cashew, coconut etc.

### Afforestation

Planting of trees within and outside the Government owned forests is promoted. During the current year, more than 58,000 saplings of trees have been planted while 1, 69,528 seedlings have been distributed and sold to general public for planting. Cutting of trees is



also regularized in private land under the Preservation of Trees Act, 1984.

### Awareness Programmes

To create awareness about forest and wildlife conservation, Vanamahotsava was celebrated throughout the State from 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 and Wildlife Week was celebrated from 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct, 2015.

### Turtle Conservation Programmes

About 15.58 ha. privately owned land is under process of acquisition for turtle conservation at Galgibag beach at Canacona, South Goa. An amount of ₹ 17.97 crore is earmarked for Land acquisition award during the current financial year. Also Turtle nesting sites at other beaches such as Morjim, Agonda are being protected during the nesting season for conserving endangered marine turtles.

### Rescue of wild animals

Following measures are undertaken to mitigate human animal conflict:

- 24 X 7 rescue squads/centres are established at Campal, Cotigao, and Margao for rescuing wild animals which enter into human habitations.
- Solar fencing to a distance of 1 km. has been erected in Ibrampur Village in North Goa, as a pilot project to prevent damage of agriculture crops of private land owners by wild animals.
- As per All India Tiger estimation report 2014 of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), Ministry of Environment, Forest &

Climate change, confirmed presence of 5 tigers in our protected areas.

### Promotion of Eco-tourism

The Forest Department has improved /maintained eco-tourism complexes at Bhagwan Mahavir National Park, Mollem and Hathipaul at Cotigao, Canacona. New eco-tourism sites like Kuskem water fall in Cotigao Wildlife Sanctuary have been improved. These sites not only earn direct revenue by way of entry tickets to tourist, but also provide employment opportunities to local people in the interior villages. 431 tourist taxis are operating in the Dudhsagar route. 4, 36,119 number of tourists have visited these places till March 2016.

One new garden has been created at Issorim, Mormugao and 28 existing gardens such as Children's Park at Campal, Ambedkar Garden near Bus stand, Panaji, Joggers Park at Althino, Panaji and Recreational Park at New Pundalik Nagar, Porvorim etc. are maintained.

The existing website of the Department has been re-designed for better information dissemination in collaboration with InfoTech Corporation of Goa Ltd and inaugurated on 8<sup>th</sup> January 2016.

Forest department under a project with GIZ (Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit), a Government of Germany initiative has developed Mangrove interpretation facility at Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary at Chorao Island with a modern centre and onsite exhibits, signages and renovated walkways and watchtowers for visitors.

A comprehensive field training to over 100 frontline staff and Officers of Wild Life (North) and (South) along with Territorial divisions was organised from 20<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> January 2016.

### Revenue collected

An amount of ₹ 52.48 lakh has been collected through the sale of forest produce and ₹ 357.17 lakh through eco-tourism activities and other means like entry fees for tourists, tourist vehicles, forest cottages etc.

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

The Department has been created for evolving suitable IT program with the basic philosophy to realize the dream of taking the benefits of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to the masses of Goa.

### 1. 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 and 1 gbps to all the 189 Village Panchayats and 225 building /locations under the Project. The network further connects departments (around 1000 plus Govt. offices / Sub-offices and 512 Govt. Schools/ Aided Educational Institutes).
- The services availed over GBBN project are Intranet for e-

Governance, Internet, video conferencing, IP telephony etc. The GBBN State Head Quarter (SHQ) is ISO 27001: 2013 certified.

- Goa is the first State where GBBN training centre with IPv6 lab is available.
- The GBBN also offers premium internet to homes, industry and enterprise, Wi-Fi in the panchayat areas, Goa tourism residencies, etc. as Value Added Services (VAS) in the brand name G-Wave.

As on 31/03/2016 the following services are provided:

Internet registered customers - 3497, Internet users on G-wave approx. 34000, 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 NeGP project. The GBBN in partnership with ITG has also launched a cloud based health application for the District Hospital, Mapusa on pilot basis.

### 2. State Data Centre (SDC)

- The Goa State Data Centre has been setup and operational 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.
- The data centre is managed and operated by the department itself and provide 24x7 operations.

- An online portal [www.e-requestdoit.goa.gov.in](http://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.

### 3. AMC for Extended GBBN Connectivity

The Department has been carrying out the work of On-site Comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) for the management and maintenance of Extended GBBN Fiber Connectivity, Local Area Network (LAN)/UPS Electrical Cabling, including Networking Equipment's, carried out through the GAP-I Infrastructure project of DOIT and e-Governance Project of ITG through M/s InfoTech Corporation of Goa Ltd. (ITG).

The AMC is of comprehensive nature which includes maintenance / repair/replacement of the networking components.

### 4. Shifting / Connectivity of GBBN

The Department of Information Technology has been receiving requests from various Government Departments to provide GBBN connectivity to their respective offices since their offices are being shifted to new locations. Moreover, some of these shifts of the GBBN facility are due to the shifting of the source location, the point of presence (POP) from where the GBBN connectivity is extended to the respective location/ offices. The need of GBBN connectivity arises due to the various e-Governance initiatives taken by the respective Government Departments, Institutions, Corporations

and Autonomous Bodies etc. The Departments are requesting GBBN connectivity on urgent basis for their day-today functioning. There are also requests for new GBBN connections to be carried out on urgent basis. M/s Infotech Corporation of Goa Ltd. (ITG) is appointed as the nodal agency for carrying out the shifting / urgent connectivity works.

### 5. Extended GBBN Connectivity

ITG has completed the Phase-II of Gap Infrastructure project for extending the Goa Broad Band Network (GBBN) connectivity to 734 Locations (Government departments, PSUs, Educational institutes and Corporations) from the nearest GBBN L3 switch. The Go-live date of the project being 01/11/2013, the project was under warranty till 31/10/2015. Currently, the project is maintained by ITG under extended warranty till 31/10/2019.

- ITG, the nodal agency for carrying out the shifting / urgent connectivity works has also connected around 150 Govt. Departments / Institutions / Corporations/Autonomous Bodies, etc. over the GBBN.
- ITG has started WiFi, browsing and printing facility at the Government College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Sanquelim for their students and staff.
- ITG has initiated a proposal to provide GBBN connectivity to few remaining Government offices and middle schools to make the GBBN coverage 100 %.
- ITG has initiated a proposal for taking up the implementation and

maintenance of WiFi connectivity of the educational Institutes over GBBN so that the students along with teachers can access the outside world for information in the educational domain. ITG also intends to take up the Surveillance solution to monitor the premises of educational institutes thereby increasing the security of the school.

- ITG is the Nodal Agency for the SWAN Project under NeGP and intends to enhance the Voice/ Video communication over the GBBN Network.

### 6. State Wide Surveillance Project

- The major responsibility of the Government is to provide safety and security for its citizens and its assets. The project envisages implementation of a State-wide comprehensive surveillance system to facilitate 24x7 scanning and monitoring of vehicular traffic, human movement etc. by setting up of unmanned surveillance cameras throughout the State at all the major roads and junctions, public places and places of strategic importance.
- The data will be stored, monitored and analyzed at the centralized control room which will be setup for the project. The project shall be implemented under the aegis of the Department of IT, Government of Goa, with close coordination and support from the Home Department /Police Department. A tender has been floated for selection of a consultant for initiating the project.

### 7. e-Assembly – Paperless Software for the Goa Legislative Assembly

The e-Assembly application has successfully eliminated paper usage from the LAQ process. The application was built in-house using open source technologies and various features are being rolled out in a phased manner. The resulting savings in paper and printing cost alone amount to nearly Three crore rupees a year.

### 8. Goa valuation and e-Registration (GAURI) Software

- The Department of Information Technology has won the prestigious Elets Knowledge Exchange Award 2015 in the IT sector 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) has been reduced considerably resulting in same day registration and same day return of original registered document. The software is presently used by the Sub Registrar offices of Tiswadi, Salcete, Bardez, Quepem, Sanguem, Mormugao, Pernem Talukas for their day to day functions.
- The Department has taken up rollout of the GAURI Software in other Sub Registrar offices at Ponda, Canacona, Bicholim, Sattari, Dharbandora and District Registrar Office (North & South Goa) along

with Centralized database architecture.

### 9. Online NOC Application Software

The Department of Information Technology (DoIT) is a nodal agency for rendering procurement services to Government Departments/Undertakings for commonly used Computer Hardware items such as computers, laptops, servers, printers, and scanners & UPSs. However, it is mandatory for these Departments/Undertakings to obtain prior NOC from DoIT in order to procure these hardware items and the request for such NOC is being sent using the Online NOC Application (version 1.0). DoIT has developed a new Online NOC Application (version 2.0) which is an end to end paperless system and is intended to process the NOC request within short span of time so that the Government Departments/Undertaking can procure the required hardware items against the NOC from DoIT.

### 10. Collection and Monitoring of Vessel Dues

In an effort to streamline the process of vessel dues collection by Captain of Ports Department (COP), the Department of Information Technology has developed an application that helps Captain of Ports in keeping track of the vessel dues payment and collection of dues. The 'COLLECTION AND MONITORING OF VESSEL DUES' software basically focuses on five types of vessel dues levied by the Department on all types of vessel using Goa's waterways.

These dues are, Mooring due, Port due, Annual License fees, Wharf age due and

Tonnage due. The different types of vessels which are eligible to pay dues /taxes /fees includes, Passenger Launch, Barges, Mechanized/Non-mechanized vessels, Cruise boats.

The software aids in calculation of dues for all types of vessels, calculates the penalty in case of late fee payment and keeps track of payments done by vessel owners regarding various dues in respect to their vessels. Also maintains all registration details of vessel, vessel owner and post computerization payment details of vessels.

A new module is added to this system whereby the vessel owner can view his pending due details at his ease without visiting the Department.

### 11. State Service Delivery Gate (SSDG)

As a step towards providing services to the doorstep of the citizens under State Portal and e-Form project the State has rolled out 50 e-Services and 2 Utility Bill Payment services. 74,083 transactions have been made through the project. Some of the Key highlights of SSDG projects are as follows:

- The State Portal along with e-Forms and SSDG is available online on [www.goa.gov.in](http://www.goa.gov.in).
- SSDG is acting as a nerve centre, would handle large number of transactions made would help in tracking and time stamping all transactions of the Government.
- Simplify the above task by acting as a standards based messaging switch and providing seamless interoperability and exchange of data has been launched and integrated



- with MSDP (Mobile Service Delivery Platform).
- Helpdesk (Toll Free No- 1800 233 5060) setup to avail information on services across the State.
  - Won Dataquest Platinum award for the highest implementation of payment services.
  - Integration with Payment Gateway is successful and the entire project has been successfully certified by STQC and compliances for all components have been obtained.
  - GPSC end to end recruitment process with payment facilities being delivered under the project and currently, around 2,476 candidates have applied online for the various posts.
  - Goa Board SSC and HSSC examinations process have been computerized under the project and in this academic year (2015-16) around 49,265 applications have been received.
  - Phase Two of the project has been initiated and new Implementation agency for the project has been selected by following codal formalities.
  - The new State portal with revamped layout and themes has been completed and new State portal id Mobile/Tablet and Disability complaint is expected to be launched soon.
  - Multi-level central application development for the department forms processing for all the live e-forms is in process.
  - Process of online allotment of plots and flats as a part of scheme of Goa Housing Board has been launched under the hands of Hon'ble Chief Minister and the same is in progress under the scheme.

- As is and to be process with the detail project report for the Labour and Employment department has been developed.

### 12. Implementation of Biometric Attendance System (BAS)

- As part of the Digital India programme, Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), GoI 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 implemented the Aadhaar based Biometric Attendance System in the department on pilot basis and communication for its roll-out to other Government Departments is in process.

### 13. Computer Based Examination System

The Department has implemented the computer based examination system for various departments/ undertakings /agencies/institutions/bodies/corporation /PSUs under Government of Goa for carrying out their recruitment process. The System has been designed to provide comprehensive end-to-end solutions that integrates and automates the entire processes involved in recruitment, thus facilitating online registration, online application, online

payment, application scrutiny, online hall ticket, computer based testing and computer based assessments. The system offer greater accuracy, efficiency, transparency, reliability, flexibility, scalability, efficient administration, cost saving, time saving etc.

Goa Public Service Commission (GPSC) is the first organisation in the State to successfully adopt the computer based examinations system; such as computer based recruitment tests which are being regularly conducted by GPSC for various posts in an efficient and transparent manner, thus simplifying and streamlining its direct recruitment process.

#### 14. Investment in the IT/EMC sector

The Government with an objective to serve as an enabler for Promotion of Information Technology Industry in Goa and to bring Investments to the State has taken up the following through ITG:

- Setting up of Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) for the Electronic System Design Manufacturing (ESDM) at Tuem, Pernem over an area of around 5,97,125 sq. mts under the EMC scheme of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deity), GOI.
- Government has taken possession of land area of around 2, 69,890 sq. mts. for setting up of IT Park at the Kadamba Plateau, Tiswadi.

As a first step, ITG through a tender has selected the consultant for carrying out the Transaction Advisory Services for the development of Information

Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services Park and Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMC). The consultant is currently on board and working on the project.

#### 15. IT Education

##### ➤ IT Knowledge Centre

InfoTech Corporation of Goa Ltd. is imparting 28 Government approved computer courses at the IT Knowledge Centres established across the State. The vision of the project is to impart computer training to at least one member of every family till the village level on Information and Communication Technology, which will help the Citizens to be IT literate. Till December 2015, training has been imparted to around 15,000 students at these training centres. These include 9000 SC/ST students, 4,700 general students and 1,550 Government Employees. Under the SCP/ST and TSP scheme, all candidates belonging to Schedule Caste and Tribal community are eligible for taking up any approved course through IT Knowledge centers free of cost across the State of Goa.

##### ➤ IT Mass Literacy Scheme

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 in the Country, keeping in view the objective of the National

Policy on IT 2012 to make one person in every household IT literate. Government has identified ITG as the State Implementation Agency which will ensure that the targets of the scheme are achieved in a time bound manner. As on date, more than 200 beneficiaries have been enrolled for L-I level course. The scheme is now known as Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA).

➤ **Skill Development in Electronic System and Design Manufacturing (ESDM) for Digital India**

Under the aegis of Digital India program, DeitY, Govt. of India has approved the scheme for facilitating skill development for 3,28,000 persons in ESDM sector for improving the employability of the student/ unemployed youth. State of Goa has been identified as Medium State with a target of skilling of total 8,000 persons for period of 4 years with a target of 1,600 person for the first year. The training under the scheme can be carried out by training agencies duly recognized by any of the three identified agencies viz Electronic Sector Skills Council of India (ESSCI), Telecom Sector Skill Council (TSSC) and National Institute of Electronics and IT (NIELIT). The courses covered under the scheme are approved by an Expert Committee constituted by DeitY.

Info Tech Corporation of Goa Ltd has been appointed as the State Implementing Agency for the

implementation of training under ESDM scheme and is preparing to take up the task in view of the upcoming Electronic Manufacturing Cluster at Tuem Pernem.

➤ **Cyberage Laptop Scheme**

ITG has been implementing the scheme for supply of laptops to the higher secondary school students since 2013. The e-tender for the year 2015-16 is floated by ITG and is currently under the process of submission of bids by the vendors.

**16. e-Governance**

- ITG has been implementing the e-tendering system across the State since 2011. The system is integrated with payment gateway in the year 2014-15. The bidders can pay the tender fee, EMD and other fees online through e-Payments options such as credit card, debit card, net banking, RTGS and NEFT, and can also apply for tenders by sitting at their preferred work place or home, there by relieving them in visiting Government office. Further, with this decision ITG aims at providing Audio Guide, Mobile website, Smart phone specific applications etc. for Blackberry, Android, iPhone and Windows application for Goa Tourism to facilitate new and existing possibilities of accessing information regarding Goa Tourism for the growing populations of mobile web users. The project is funded by DeitY, GOI under the World Bank assistance and ITG is coordinating with the Tourism department and

DoIT for the implementation of the same.

- ITG has empanelled agency of the Govt. of Goa for design and development of Websites. ITG has developed websites of around 22 Departments/Institutes of Govt. of Goa and development of websites of around 9 departments/institutions is in process.
- ITG has also submitted a proposal 'e-Goa' to DeitY, GOI under the Good Governance and Best Practices scheme for implementing total 170 services for 10 departments of the State. The same is presented before the working group committee at Deity GOI by ITG and is under review with GOI.
- After successfully implementing a cloud based health application for the District Hospital, Mapusa at no cost on pilot basis for the last one year, ITG has undertaken implementation of the Billing system for the district hospitals under the Directorate of Health Services. ITG has also submitted a proposal to implement a Hospital Information Management System (HIMS) / Billing system for Goa Medical College and Hospitals. The HIMS will computerize various management operations, financial/technical and other health related functions for all the constituents of GMCH and DHS.
- As an initiative towards m-Governance, ITG is providing various services like SMS, Push & pull SMS services, Voice gateway, USSD gateway, Location based services, billing gateway etc. ITG has been appointed as the nodal

agency for implementing Mobile Service Delivery Gateway (MSDG) and the same is fully functional. Around 30 Departments / Institutions of the State are using the service for their day to day functioning.

### 17.e-District Mission Mode Project (NeGP)

- The e-District is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the national e-Governance Programme (NeGP) , with Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), Government of India as the Nodal Department, to be implemented by the State Government through their designated agencies.
- The project aims at electronic delivery of identified high volume citizen centric services project at district and sub-district level, which are not part of any other MMP.
- The project envisages to create a robust and scalable platform leveraging and utilizing optimally the four pillars of e-infrastructure namely, the State Data Centre (SDC), the State Wide Area Network (SWANs) implemented as Goa Broad Band 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 project implementation strategy is being worked upon with e-Revenue Application of Goa Electronics Limited in North Goa and DC Suite Application of National Informatics Center in South Goa district.

### 18. Capacity Building (NeGP)

The 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 setup State e-Mission Teams (SeMT).
- Impart specialized trainings and orientation programs for SeMTs.
- Facilitate decision makers, knowledge sharing & bringing in international best practices.
- Strengthen Administrative Training institutions and other Government Institution at the National and State level. The Department organized Specialized training and orientation programs for SeMTs, Technical Staff of DOIT, GEL, ITG, NIC and Heads of the Department, I.T Nodal Officers of the various Departments, Cyber Crime Training Programme for officers of Prosecution, Law, Police, DOIT, GEL, ITG, & 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.

### 19. State Data Centre (NeGP)

- 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 serviceability in the 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. The agency for implementation of the project has been already identified by the Government and the work has already started.

### Other initiatives/Projects

- ITG, being the Nodal Agency currently handles the AMC of the ICT Infrastructure for around 60 Departments / Institutions Corporations and their sub-offices as well as the AMC of the Extended GBBN Connectivity across the State.
- ITG has undertaken the project System for the Ponda and Curchorem-Kakoda Municipal area under the MPLAD Scheme, South Goa during the year 2015-16.
- ITG has undertaken the project of supply and installation of the ICT equipments to the Electricity department covering their various divisions in the State during the year 2015-16.
- ITG has been appointed as the management consultant for UT projects namely SSDG and Union Territory Wide Area Network



- (UTWAN) of UT Administration of Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The project is in the final stage of completion.
- ITG has completed the data entry for Births (1997 - 2015) and Deaths (2001 - 2015) records (around 1 Lakh) at Goa Medical College and Hospital (GMC) in Sept,2015.
  - ITG is also associated with the Government Departments and Institutions such as Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Goa Medical College, Directorate of Fire and Emergency, Goa Industrial Development Corporation, OBC Corporation for providing Data Entry Operator services under the empanelment of Data Entry. Total 60 Data Entry Operators have been deployed till date.
  - ITG has completed hosting the GSIDC application over internet.
  - ITG has been successfully providing the other IT services w.e.f. 2012 to the Departments /Institutions, Corporations etc. like Antivirus solutions, Supply Installations & Commissioning of computer hardware and peripherals (ICT), etc.
  - ITG proposes to undertake many more projects to promote the Digital India programme of GOI like Digitalization- Heritage documents (Achieves and Archaeology), Surveillance of the Goa Medical College Campus, Video conferencing facility to panchayats over GBBN, e-Governance applications of various departments, etc.

## CHAPTER 13

### SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi launched Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014. It aims to realise the dream of a 'Clean India' by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019, the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister nominated Dr. Mridula Sinha, Governor of Goa, as his brand ambassador for the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The Hon'ble Governor Dr. Mridula Sinha took keen interest and endeavoured to spread awareness among the people about the need and importance of cleanliness at all places and has nominated 9 ambassadors for this programme. A Committee of 13-members has been formed to chalk out various programmes for this purpose.

The Hon'ble Governor personally led cleanliness drives at different places, in and outside Goa. She participated in 113 activities during this period, including in Goa and in other States like New Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat. She held meetings with various sections of the society on this subject including representatives of voluntary organizations, Sarpanch's, Mayor of Panaji and Chairman of Municipal Councils, College Principals, NSS Co-ordinators, Hotel Representatives, Industry captains, Media personalities, Real Estate Developers, Doctors/Hospital authorities, etc. The Hon'ble Governor adopted Panaji, Mapusa, Margao, Vasco and Ponda for being made Model Cities of Cleanliness. As a part of this strategy, Clean Panjim Mission was inaugurated by her on 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2015. Co-ordination Committees were also constituted for this purpose for all the 5 cities.

The Raj Bhavan staffs have also volunteered to maintain cleanliness in the Miramar circle area as part of the Clean Panaji Mission. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan hoardings have been installed at Railway Stations, Bus Stands and University Campus and at the border points at Patradevi, Dhargal and Chorla. As part of the efforts to create awareness, the Hon'ble Governor has written a song and a pledge for school children about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and several appropriate slogans on the subject.

#### **Suggestions made to various Stakeholders:**

##### **a) To the Government**

- To control illegal dumping of debris and garbage on roadsides and public places.
- To paste stickers with the wordings "SWACHH GOA, SWACHH BHARAT" on all Government vehicles and State Transport Corporation buses.
- To install LED display on S.B.A. slogans in the buses.
- To distribute CDs to the schools to create awareness among students about maintenance of cleanliness.
- To install hoardings on SBA at Railway Stations, Bus Stands, public places and entry points on the borders of the State.
- To provide metallic net along the river 'Mandovi', at Panaji, to prevent throwing of garbage and waste into it.
- To make a film of 30 minutes duration on SBA by the Department of Information and Publicity.
- To make an appropriate REMARK

in the Confidential Reports of the Government officers and staff, who take keen interest in maintenance of cleanliness in offices and outside, which can be taken into account while considering their cases for service benefits, such as promotion, etc.

#### **b) To Real Estate Developers**

- To provide toilets to schools and at public places, wherever they do not exist
- To provide accommodation, toilet facilities and water to the construction workers engaged by Builders/Developers at the building sites, in order to prevent open defecation and unhygienic conditions
- To avoid dumping of debris and waste on roadsides and public places
- To provide independent garbage treatment system in residential and commercial complexes.
- To create awareness among residents/occupants of buildings to stop use of plastics and instead, make use of cloth/paper bags for routine purposes.
- To motivate residents / occupants to devote at least one hour in a week for cleanliness activities in and around their buildings and selected streets/areas.
- To exhibit LED display on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in residential and commercial complexes and important localities in towns / city.
- To plant trees in residential / commercial complexes.

#### **c) To Doctors / Hospital Authorities**

- To provide adequate toilets in the Hospitals for visitors and maintain proper cleanliness in the hospital premises.

- To have proper Biomedical waste disposal system in the Hospitals;
- Placing of adequate number of dust bins of suitable size inside and outside Hospitals.
- To encourage Hospital staff to maintain cleanliness in their premises, for which rewards can be given for best performance.
- To organize campaigns to create awareness among the people, particularly children, about the importance of cleanliness.
- To stop the use of plastics and instead make use of cloth / paper bags.

#### **d) To Media**

- To adopt some places / streets by media personalities for maintaining cleanliness.
- To organize weekly cleanliness drives.
- To provide dust bins and hoardings in some places sponsored by Media.
- To paste Swachh Goa, Swachh Bharat slogans on vehicles and envelopes.

#### **e) To Industrialists**

- To provide Sauchalayas to the employees in their places of stay.
- To provide clean drinking water to the employees in their places of stay.
- To plant trees in large number, which give fruits, timber and shade, particularly in places affected by various kinds of developmental activities, including mining.
- To form separate committees to pursue cleanliness mission and to review activities.
- To set up Counseling Centers for the employees and arrange pre-marital counseling for the people.

**f) To Hoteliers**

- To print Swachh Bharat Slogans on the receipts issued by Hotels.
- To provide adequate dust bins at places where tourists visit, including beaches.
- To provide garbage treatment system in the Hotels, so as to avoid illegal dumping of garbage outside.
- To organize competitions for the Hotel staff on cleanliness and give suitable rewards for best performance.
- To stop use of plastics and instead make use of cloth/paper bags for routine use.
- To observe fourth Saturday as Clean Day when Hotel staff may devote one hour for cleanliness drives.
- To exhibit LED display on SBA in Hotel premises and at selected locations in the city/towns.

**g) To College Principals and NSS Co-ordinators**

- To install suitable hoardings on SBA in college premises.
- To paste slogans “Swachh Goa Swachh Bharat” on vehicles and the envelopes used by the offices.
- To print slogans on receipts issued by Colleges.
- To place dust bins in the College premises.
- To provide separate toilets for girls and boys, and to ensure their cleanliness.
- To allocate areas in the campuses among the students for maintenance.
- To organize cleanliness drives in the campus and outside the Colleges on regular basis.
- To motivate the teachers to give counseling to students on cleanliness once in four months.
- To observe fourth Saturday as Clean Day.

- To encourage students to produce paper bags which can be sold in the market for a price, and to avoid use of plastic.
- To motivate NSS volunteers to sensitize households on garbage segregation.
- NSS volunteers and Coordinators to form groups and take up the causes of about 10-15 families by each. Each group should be allotted particular residential colonies. They should visit the houses, mingle with people, understand each family and help them to sort out their problems, if any, especially those who are lonely and aged.

**h) To Mayor of Panaji Corporation and Chairman of Municipal Councils**

- To bring about qualitative improvement in urban administration, in the light of SBA objectives, in the background of increasing population.
- To re-orient the administrative mechanism to an integrated approach to sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
- To elicit the support and assistance of people to achieve the objective of cleanliness.
- To ensure constant vigilance and supervision over waste littering and other illegal activities.
- To install CCTVs.
- To create awareness among the people about cleanliness.
- To provide adequate number of dust bins.
- To effectively enforce the legal provisions to prevent illegal garbage dumping, spoiling of public places, etc.
- To paste Swachh Goa Swachh Bharat slogans on vehicles, envelopes and on receipts issued by Corporation /Municipal authorities.

- To organize cleanliness drives by Municipal staff once in a week.

**i) To Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Committee (13 Members)**

- To render voluntary service for two hours in a week.
- To conduct awareness campaigns/classes/competitions for School and College students.
- To motivate people to maintain cleanliness in markets, bus stands, hospitals, railway stations, airport, jetties, beaches, film theatres, tourist spots, religious places, public gardens, public meeting places, etc.
- To allocate areas among the Committee Members for maintenance of cleanliness.
- To install hoardings at various places.
- To involve voluntary organizations in cleanliness activities.
- To motivate shop keepers to keep their places clean.
- To organize cleanliness camps once in a week.
- To motivate private vehicle owners to paste Swachh Goa, Swachh Bharat slogans on the vehicles.
- To chalk out appropriate programmes and to implement them in order to achieve the objectives of SBA.

**j) To Sarpanchas of Village Panchayats**

- Panchayats to pursue and fulfill their Constitutional obligations of Health and Sanitation.
- To motivate Panchayat staff to undertake cleanliness drives once in a week.
- To paste Swachh Goa Swachh Bharat slogans on vehicles, envelopes, and receipts issued by Panchayats.
- To effectively enforce legal provisions to prevent illegal garbage

dumping in Panchayats.

- To organize Prabhat Pheris by school children with suitable placards.
- To provide adequate dustbins and hoardings with suitable slogans on cleanliness.
- To motivate villagers in order to involve them in SBA activities.
- To provide toilets at various places, giving their maintenance to factories/contractors.

**SUGGESTIONS MADE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

**i. To the Hon'ble Prime Minister**

A column may be added in the Confidential Reports of Officers and staff for writing remarks about the interest shown/work done by them about cleanliness in the office premises as well as outside. The remarks could be taken into account while considering their cases for service benefits like promotion, etc.

**ii) To the Hon'ble Finance Minister, and to the Hon'ble Minister for Heavy Industries and Public Enterprise**

To observe "Apna Haath, Apna Parisar" for one hour every week by various Government organizations.

**"Communication Model"**

- To remind people on cleanliness but they must be renewed at regular intervals;
- Use staff communications where available, to inform people and report successes;
- Put cleanliness on the agenda;
- Walk around the office at regular intervals to establish good practice;
- Generate messages to stimulate



interest and get people talking.

- Use part of an existing notice board or create a dedicated one about cleanliness drive
- Create competitions between different teams, departments, organizations, corporate entities or agencies. Try a quiz or a contest to design a new poster;
- Include the cleanliness slogan or message in memos, minutes or other standard internal communications;
- Adding cleanliness messages to pay slips is a good way of attracting attention;
- Create leaflets, booklets or newsletters to show people how they can work on cleanliness;
- Provide a scheme for people to suggest Cleanliness ideas and offer

rewards;

- Invite experts to talk about cleanliness and Environmental issues.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is not just about cleaning surroundings but also seeking the participation of people in planting tree, creating trash-free environment, providing sanitation facilities and paving a way for Swachh Bharat eventually.

A Clean India is of utmost importance for promoting the nation as an ideal destination for tourists from across the world.

The Hon'ble Governor has appealed to the citizens to whole heartedly participate in the Clean India Mission, so as to make it a success as early as possible in the interest of the nation and the people.

## CHAPTER 14

# DEMYSTIFYING STATE FACT SHEET OF NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, 2015-16 – Series 4

### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour, husband's background and woman's work, HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, and, domestic violence will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family

welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women

aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Goa. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable

due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Goa was conducted from 20 January 2015 to 6 April 2015 by Goa Institute of Management (GIM) and gathered information from 1,588 households, 1,696 women and 761 men. Fact sheets for each district of Goa are also available separately.

Table No. 14.1  
Goa-Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>				
Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.1	81.6	85.0	78.0
Population below age 15 years (%)	25.0	20.0	23.2	23.9
Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	996	1,054	1,018	1,028
Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	894	1,109	966	921
Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	98.9	99.0	98.9	94.7
Households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.9	99.8	96.4
Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	97.8	93.7	96.3	79.9
Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	76.8	80.8	78.3	60.9
Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	91.0	72.0	84.1	61.3
Households using iodized salt (%)	97.6	92.5	95.7	77.3
Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	18.5	11.4	15.9	11.1
<b>Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</b>				
Women who are literate (%)	88.0	90.8	89.0	83.6
Men who are literate (%)	93.5	96.6	94.7	90.3
Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.5	57.7	58.2	48.9
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>				
Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.8	2.7	9.8	11.7
Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(17.3)	(0.0)	10.6	7.2
Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.6	1.8	2.9	3.6
<b>Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)</b>				
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	*	*	13	15
Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	*	*	13	20
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>				
Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	33.2	13.5	26.3	48.2
Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	31.6	12.0	24.8	37.2
Female sterilization (%)	21.6	6.3	16.3	25.8
Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.3
Pill (%)	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5
Condom (%)	8.5	4.4	7.1	7.5

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)<sup>5</sup></b>				
Total unmet need (%)	16.9	18.7	17.5	15.2
Unmet need for spacing (%)	8.0	8.8	8.3	7.5
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>				
Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	49.6	36.8	44.2	19.4
Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	(76.6)	*	(76.0)	38.4
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester(%)	84.7	83.9	84.4	85.7
Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	90.6	86.2	89.0	92.4
Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	97.6	93.9	96.2	86.8
Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	66.3	69.5	67.4	59.6
Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	64.4	61.6	63.4	57.4
Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.5	91.0	96.3	na
Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor / nurse / LHV / ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.0	90.5	92.1	75.3
Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	6.8	8.4	7.4	na
Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (₹)	4,159	5,941	4,836	na
Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	0.0
Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor /nurse/LHV/ANM/ midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	50.3	48.1	49.5	na
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
Institutional births (%)	95.8	98.8	96.9	92.3
Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.3	59.9	58.2	43.2
Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	2.8	0.0	1.8	1.9
Births assisted by a doctor / nurse / LHV / ANM /other health personnel (%)	97.5	97.6	97.5	94.0
Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.5	27.7	31.4	25.7
Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	58.9	37.7	51.3	36.7
Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.8	21.8	19.9	17.9
<b>Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)	(87.7)	(90.1)	88.4	78.6
Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	96.8
Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	(93.7)	(91.4)	92.9	87.2
Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	(94.0)	(94.7)	94.2	87.5

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	(95.6)	(98.2)	96.5	91.2
Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(89.7)	(75.9)	85.2	na
Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	88.3	91.7	89.5	31.0
Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)	(72.7)	(86.4)	77.2	83.2
Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)	(27.3)	(13.6)	22.8	15.5
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.0	5.2	3.8	6.8
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	*	50.6
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	*	*	*	na
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	*	*	*	72.1
Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.9	2.4	1.4	3.6
Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(89.1)	(88.7)	89.0	83.2
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	72.5	74.7	73.3	59.7
Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	*	*	(60.9)	17.7
Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	*	*	*	66.8
Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	(9.3)	(8.6)	9.1	na
Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	*	*	(15.1)	na
Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	11.5	8.2	10.4	na
Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	18.3	23.2	20.1	25.6
Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	27.7	11.5	21.9	14.1
Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	13.7	2.1	9.5	5.6
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	25.3	21.2	23.8	25.0
<b>Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>14</sup> (%)	10.3	22.2	14.7	27.9
Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	8.4	14.7	10.8	24.7
Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>14</sup> (%)	36.3	28.5	33.5	20.2
Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	35.3	28.2	32.6	15.5



Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Anaemia among Children and Adults<sup>15</sup></b>				
Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	52.2	41.2	48.3	38.2
Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	30.9	32.1	31.4	37.9
Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	*	*	(26.7)	36.9
All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	30.8	32.0	31.3	38.0
Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	12.3	8.7	11.0	10.4
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)<sup>16</sup></b>				
<b>Women</b>				
Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	8.4	9.8	8.9	na
Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	4.9	5.8	5.2	na
<b>Men</b>				
Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	12.6	11.9	12.3	na
Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	7.9	6.3	7.3	na
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
<b>Women</b>				
Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.7	5.6	6.3	na
Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.4	1.7	1.5	na
Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.8	0.6	0.7	na
<b>Men</b>				
Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.4	14.0	10.5	na
Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.8	2.6	2.7	na
Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	na
<b>Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of</b>				
Cervix (%)	51.3	47.6	49.9	na
Breast (%)	44.6	45.9	45.1	na
Oral cavity (%)	51.6	52.3	51.8	na
<b>Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	36.0	32.2	34.6	28.5
Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	42.9	40.4	41.9	30.3
Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	80.8	71.5	77.4	47.6
Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	91.9	84.7	89.2	56.8
<b>Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)</b>				
Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	94.5	92.6	93.8	91.1
Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	24.7	21.7	23.6	33.2
Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	15.3	8.7	12.9	16.8
Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.9	0.9	1.6	na
Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	33.4	34.8	33.9	na

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	84.4	79.9	82.8	42.4
Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	81.5	79.8	80.9	na
Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	94.1	81.7	89.3	na
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.7	2.3	1.9	4.4
Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	22.1	18.6	20.8	27.8
Women who consume alcohol (%)	4.2	4.4	4.2	2.1
Men who consume alcohol (%)	49.4	37.0	44.7	40.0
Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past 12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	*	*	(21.9)	na
Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past 12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.1	9.5	6.6	na

## FOOTNOTES

- 1 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.
- 2 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.
- 3 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.
- 4 Includes other methods that are not shown separately
- 5 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant. -
  - Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
 Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
  - At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
  - Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
  - Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
 Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.
- 6 Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectable and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.
- 'na' not available
- ( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
- \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
- 7 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
- 8 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days.
- 9 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.
- 10 Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
- 11 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
- 12 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
- 13 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
- 14 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
- 15 Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status.
- 16 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).
- 17 Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- 18 Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection.
- 19 Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco.

## CHAPTER 15

### Unique Identification (UID) / Aadhaar and National Population Register (NPR)

#### UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION (UID) / AADHAAR

- Aadhaar is a unique 12 digit number issued to the resident of India.
- It uses demographics such as Name, Date of birth, Gender, Address, (email and mobile optional), biometrics of resident to achieve uniqueness (10 finger prints, 2 Iris and Photo).
- It is the largest biometric system in the world.
- It is the world's first identity platform where identity of the resident can be verified online.
- Current Authentication Platform benchmarked for 100 million authentication transactions per day.

#### Aadhaar in Goa

UID Project was launched in Goa on 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2011. The Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation (DPSE) had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Government of India on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2012 for implementation of the UID project in the State of Goa.

As per the MoU, the Director, DPSE has been appointed as the Registrar for all Aadhaar related activities in the State and the Chief Secretary Government of Goa is the State Coordinator for the same.

The Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation is the Nodal Department for the implementation of UID Project in the State of Goa.

#### Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs)

At present, there are 7 Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs) functioning in the State of Goa under National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL). The services being rendered to the Goan Residents at the Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs) are as under:

- New enrolment of Aadhaar
- Checking of status of Aadhaar
- Issue of E-Aadhaar copy to the resident
- Corrections in demographic details like Name, Address, Date of Birth, etc and updation of biometric details of the residents

#### Aadhaar Seeding

Aadhaar Seeding is a process by which UIDs of consenting residents are accurately included in the service delivery database of service providers.

**Aadhaar seeding is necessary:-**

- To facilitate Aadhaar enabled service delivery.
- To prevent de-duplication of database and leakage prevention.
- To increase reach and efficiency in delivering goods and service.
- To avoid repeated KYC checks on beneficiaries.

**Aadhaar seeding in the database of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes**

The Prime Minister Office (PMO) is actively monitoring the progress of aadhaar seeding into the database of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes in its Pro-active Governance And Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) review meetings to ensure that maximum schemes which are beneficiary oriented are made Aadhaar compliant so as to bring in total transparency in the implementation of the schemes.

- To enable residents to easily establish their identity and claim their benefits/ obtain services.

DPSE monitors the seeding status of 5 select schemes in the State viz. Public Distribution System (PDS) ration card holders, Pension programme (including old age, disabled and widows), Post-metric scholarships (SC,ST, Minorities), LPG consumers with subsidized connections and MNREGA and reports the same to UIDAI on regular basis.

**Initiatives undertaken to attain cent per cent enrolment****Special Drives:**

The Hon'ble Prime Minister is actively monitoring the implementation of the UID/Aadhaar project to attain 100% aadhaar coverage in the country with special emphasis on enrolment of children in the age group of 0-18 years. The Chief Secretary, Government of Goa is actively monitoring the scheme in the State.

Table No.: 15.1  
The progress report Aadhaar seeding in the database of (DBT) Schemes  
As on 31.03.2016

Sr. No.	Scheme Name	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries with Aadhaar number	UID seeding %
1	PDS	1241764	929749	74.87
2	LPG DBTL	432027	373106	86.36
3	MNREGA*	10303	8112	78.73
4	Scholarships	9851	9647	97.93
<i>i</i>	<i>Post- Matric Scholarship- SC</i>	246	244	99.19
<i>ii</i>	<i>Post- Matric Scholarship- ST</i>	5069	4896	96.59
<i>iii</i>	<i>Post- Matric Scholarship- Minority</i>	103	103	100.00
<i>iv</i>	<i>Post- Matric Scholarship- OBC</i>	4433	4404	99.35
5	Pensions (NSAP)	1648	1645	99.82

Table No.: 15.2  
Progress of Aadhaar Enrolment (Age-wise) in the State as on 31.03.2016

Age band	Estimated Population	Aadhaar Enrolled	Percentage
0 to < 5 years	106986	16505	15.43 %
5 to < 18 years	296944	243683	82.06 %
18 years and above	1137956	1157032	101.68 %
Goa State	1541886	1417545	91.94 %

In keeping with the Hon'ble Prime Ministers directives, a plan in co-ordination with all the Stakeholder Departments namely Education Department, Directorate of Women and Child Development and Directorate of Panchayats has been chalked out and organized Special Enrolment Drives/short duration camps of 1-3 days at the Panchayat Level to cover the left out child population.

These drives have been organized by engaging the services of the Enrolment Agency in an effort to attain 100 % coverage in the State.

Directorate of Women & Child Development has been requested to mobilize their manpower and other logistics to get all the children unenrolled, registered in the Anganwadi Centers and to get enrolled at the special enrolment camps. The lists of documents required are forwarded to all the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) offices in order to keep the Anganwadi children ready for enrolment.

The programme has kick started in South Goa District in Dharbandora taluka from 27/01/2016 and as on 31/03/2016, 6980 children have been enrolled covering the talukas of Dharbandora, Canacona, Sanguem and Mormugao.

Simultaneously, the Education Department has also organized enrolment camps to cover school children in all Government Primary School in Sanguem Taluka enrolling 2436 children.

DPSE is actively monitoring the progress of the drives. The Statistical Assistants posted at the ICDS and Block Development Office (BDO) level are deputed to supervise the camps to ensure maximum enrolment.

Police protection has also been arranged to maintain law and order at the camp sites.

Press releases are issued in popular dailies to sensitize the public to avail the special enrolment drive facility extended to them.

Besides, spot enrolment camps are also organized at the behest of special requests received from Panchayats/other institutions depending upon the number of people to be covered.

A programme has been chalked out to cover the remaining talukas in a phased manner and the drives are presently underway in Quepem taluka.



### Initiatives proposed to attain cent per cent enrolment:

- Expedite to setting up of 14 nos. of PECs at the 12 taluka headquarters, 2 nos. at each district headquarters through Goa Electronics Limited (GEL). These 14 PECs will also function as mobile kits to cater the Local bodies/Institutions/Old Age Homes/NGOs etc. on request.
- Procure 5 nos. of Tablets for placement at the Goa Medical College (GMC), District Hospitals and sub district hospitals to capture Aadhaar at birth.
- Make all DBT scheme in the State Aadhaar compliant for total transparency in the implementation of the schemes.

### Updating of National Population Register (NPR) database

The Population Census was conducted in the State of Goa during the year 2010-11 and simultaneously the National Population Registrar (NPR) was prepared for the State. Updation of NPR database is a time bound exercise taken up on a national level during the calendar year 2015.

As part of this nationwide programme, the exercise of Updation of NPR and seeding the database with Aadhaar Number was initiated in the State of Goa with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2015, by conducting house to house enumeration.

The Notification to this effect was published in the Official Gazette dated 23/10/2015.

The Secretary (Planning), Government of Goa is the State Coordinator to monitor the exercise and the Director, DPSE is the Nodal Officer for the smooth implementation of the programme in the State.

As per the rules of the Citizenship Act 1955 the Government of Goa has appointed Officers as shown in Table No. 15.3.

Notification in this regard has been duly published.

As the Nodal Department, Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation (DPSE) is responsible for coordinating with the Directorate of Census Operations (DCO) for all NPR related activities and also for receiving funds from Government of India and its timely disbursement to the District Registrars / Collectors as per their requirements in keeping with the guidelines of the Ministry.

The Directorate has also conducted a State/District level training regarding updation of NPR on 21/10/2015 chaired by the State Coordinator (NPR), Secretary (Planning and Finance) Government of Goa.

Table No.:15.3  
List of Officers appointed for the implementation of NPR programme

Sl. No.	Designation of Officer	Name of Appointment	Jurisdiction
1	Collector, North Goa District	District Registrar of Citizens Registration (DRCR)	North Goa District
2	Collector, South Goa District	District Registrar of Citizens Registration (DRCR)	South Goa District
3	Additional Collector, North Goa District	Add. District Registrar of Citizens Registration (ADRCR)	North Goa District
4	Additional Collector, South Goa District	Add. District Registrar of Citizens Registration (ADRCR)	South Goa District
5	Deputy Collector, Panaji, Margao, Mormugao, Sub-Divisions	Sub- District Registrar of Citizens Registration (SDRCR)	Respective Sub-Divisions including Urban Agglomeration Areas
6	Mamlatdar, Tiswadi, Salcete, Mormugao, Bardez, Pernem, Bicholim, Sattari, Ponda, Sanguem, Quepem, Darbandora and Canacona Taluka	Sub- District Registrar of Citizens Registration (SDRCR)	Respective Talukas including Urban Agglomeration Areas
7	Joint Mamlatdar, Bardez, Ponda and Salcete Talukas	Add. Sub- District Registrar of Citizens Registration (ASDRCR)	Respective Talukas
8	Talathi	Local Registrar of Citizens Registration (LRCR)	Village level

The entire NPR exercise is being monitored by DPSE and all support is extended to the NPR functionaries. A State User - web portal has been created for monitoring and reporting the entire NPR exercise as required by the Ministry. Accordingly, the State Level Administrator for NPR Updating exercise has been created and the Joint Director, DPSE, has been designated for the same.

The NPR database collected during 2010 has been used for updating purposes. The NPR database has been arranged State/District/Sub-district/Town/ Ward/Enumeration Block (EB) wise and respective pdf files have been generated by National Informatics Centre (NIC for printing EB wise Booklets and provided to the enumerators for field work.

During the updation process, the enumerators are requested to capture

the ration card numbers in addition to the Aadhaar numbers and also verify the details such as name, date of Birth, Fathers/Mothers/Spouse name, address etc.

As on 31/03/2016, out of the total number of 2958 Enumeration Blocks (EBs) in the State, 2670 blocks have been enumerated, of which 2637 blocks have been uploaded on the web portal.

90 % of the enumeration work is completed and the remaining will be completed shortly. The data entry work will be undertaken by the Collectors/ District Magistrates / Deputy Commissioners in a decentralized way so that simultaneous progress can be achieved.

This Directorate has forwarded the methodology for data entry as received from the Ministry to the District Registrars. As per the directives

received from the Ministry the data entry is to be completed within a period of 120

days (4months) after completion of the enumeration work.

Table No. -15.4  
The taluka wise progress of EBs enumerated/updated as on 31.3.2016

Taluka	EBs Enumerated	No. of EBs uploaded
<b>NORTH GOA</b>	<b>1112</b>	<b>1079</b>
Pernem	75	42
Bardez	431	431
Tiswadi	58	58
Panaji (UA)	220	220
Bicholim	185	185
Sattari	143	143
<b>SOUTH GOA</b>	<b>1558</b>	<b>1558</b>
Mormugao (R)	89	89
Mormugao (UA)	200	200
Salcete	369	369
Margao (UA)	203	203
Quepem	160	160
Sanguem + Dharbandora	151	151
Canacona	83	83
Ponda	303	303
<b>GOA STATE</b>	<b>2670</b>	<b>2637</b>

## CHAPTER 16

### OTHER SECTORS

#### ARCHIVES AND ARCHAEOLOGY

##### ARCHIVES

Research facilities have been extended to 53 scholars including 31 foreign scholars. About 28,100 certified documents comprising of around 32,650 copies were issued to the public and 1,029 digital images of records on CD ROMs were issued to the research scholars.

Nearly 26,000 files of courts of Quepem, Ilhas, Margao and Ponda, and records of Directorate of Accounts, Military etc. were verified and sorted. Inspection of records from various records creating agencies as per Archival norms was carried out. 11,000 files have been acquired from courts after verifying and sorting. The proposal for digitization of archival records dating from 1530 onwards has been administratively approved.

60 folios from the codice, 'Foral de Salcete' and 35 Modi Marathi documents were transcribed. The XVII<sup>th</sup> Local History Seminar Volume "Sources for the Study of Goan History" was published. Similarly, Scientific rehabilitation and repairs to old records, preservation and upkeep of the repositories, housed at three different repositories have been taken up.

##### ARCHAEOLOGY

Regular repairs, periodical conservation and restoration of the 51 protected monuments/sites are being pursued for

their proper upkeep. Vegetation and debris clearance of all the protected monuments/sites has been completed. The restoration work of the Church of Reis Magos, the Chapel of Weeping Cross, Old Goa, Church of Our Lady of Help, Ribandar, fort of Alorna and Chapora is in progress. The Government is also helping the Museum of the Christian Art financially by paying for the security required to guard the precious heritage objects.

##### ART & CULTURE

A two day workshop was held on "Awareness – raising and Capacity Building on UNESCO 2003 Convention for safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and its implementation". The Directorate has initiated projects on pilot basis in three talukas namely Bicholim, Sattari and Canacona with an aim to make an inventory of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) elements in Goa.

The famous "Lokotsav" festival was organized from 8<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> January 2016, which was participated by National and International folk artists and crafts persons.

"National and International festival with innovative ideas" scheme is initiated which brings together brilliant minds across all the disciplines that have an impact on human affairs.

The Directorate in Joint collaboration with the Indian Society for Theatre

Research, India and Goa University organized a conference on theatre from 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> January 2016 at Sanskruti Bhavan in which almost 150 participants attended the conference.

Under the Kala Sanman Scheme, 2378 artists were provided financial assistance during the year 2015-16.

- Six bronze casting sculptures have been created under Establishment of Public Art Scheme.
- During the year 2015-16, 30 arts students were provided scholarships for their advanced training in the field of art & culture outside the State of Goa.
- Financial assistance has been provided to 65 Folk performing groups, 46 Bhajani groups/ mandals and 3 Choir groups for purchase of Costumes & Drapery, bhajani equipments and western musical instruments respectively during the year 2015-16.

Various cultural programmes were organized such as “Chitrangan”, “Ganeshotsav Yatra – 2015” and “Balotsav – 2015”.

e-Governance initiative, has been given highest priority for computerization. 9 beneficiary oriented schemes are made on-line for the public.

## CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

### National Food Security Act, 2013

The National Food Security Act, 2013 is being implemented in the State w.e.f. December 2015 onwards. The Act provides for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by

ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity.

The Act emphasizes on the Women Empowerment, i.e. the eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing ration cards.

Pregnant Women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years will be entitled to meals as prescribed nutritional norms under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). Pregnant Women and lactating mothers will also be entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than ₹6,000. In case of non-supply of entitled food grains or meals, the beneficiaries will receive food security allowance.

Presently, the State procures food grains from FCI, Sada under the following categories:

1. *Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)*: All the beneficiaries are entitled to receive 35 Kgs of food grains (Rice and Wheat Combined) per card per month at a subsidized price of Rice @ ₹ 3.00 per kg and wheat @ ₹ 2.00 per kg.
2. *Priority Households (PHH)*: Under the National Food Security Act, 2013 all the beneficiaries covered under this category are entitled to receive 5 kgs of food grains (rice and wheat) per card per beneficiary at a subsidized price of rice @ ₹ 3.00 per kg and wheat @ ₹ 2.00 per kg.
3. *Tide Over (Above Poverty Line-APL)*: All the beneficiaries covered under this category are entitled to receive 12 kgs of rice and 2 kgs of wheat per card per month at a subsidized price



of rice @ 11.60 per kg and wheat @ ₹ 6.10 per kg.

Under the Act, subsidized food grain are given to the beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on Intra-State Movement and Handling food grains is ₹ 1.30 per kgs and expenditure incurred on profit margins to fair price shop dealers is ₹ 1.70 per kg for wheat and ₹ 2.00 per kg for rice.

Under the scheme, GOI provides subsidy @ ₹ 18.50 per kg for the existing allocation to those States which continue to have the Retail Issue Price of ₹ 13.50 per Kg at Fair Price Shop Level to BPL, AAY and ANP. The Existing scheme is implemented by the State Government from the Month of August, 2013 and will be continued till the further instructions/Orders from the Central Government. At present sugar is being distributed at 500 gms per beneficiary per month at subsidized price of ₹ 13.50 per kg. The year wise allocation of food grains and sugar for the years 2013 to 2016 is given in Table No. 16.1.

With the implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 the State has extended the benefits of this scheme to all the eligible Priority Households (PHH) beneficiaries under NFSA, 2013.

Table No: 16.1  
Year-wise allocation of Foodgrains and Sugar for the years 2013 to 2016.

Year	Allocation Quantity by Centre in MTs		Lifted Quantity of State in MTs	
	Foodgrains	Sugar	Foodgrains	Sugar
2013-14	64651.640	1590.00	63599.64	838.00
2014-15	68318.625	1590.00	62997.44	1467.50
2015-16	64166.310	1590.00	59928.61	1560.00

The Taluka wise beneficiaries Identified & Issued Ration Cards under National

Food Security Act, 2013 is given in Annexure - 52. Category wise beneficiaries identified and issued ration cards under NFSA, 2013 is given in Table No. 16.2.

Table No: 16.2  
Beneficiaries Identified & Issued Ration Cards under the National Food Security Act 2013

Category	Nos. of Cards (House Holds)	Populati-on Covered	Quota of Foodgrains in MTs per month	
			Rice	Whe at
Antodaya Anna Yojana	12812	50017	439	78
Priority House Holds	118080	474917	1928	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>130892</b>	<b>524934</b>	<b>2367</b>	<b>418</b>

In order to make the fair price shops self-sustainable and profitable, Government has enhanced their profit margins substantially from about 80 paise per kg to ₹ 2 per kg and transport rebate of ₹ 0.30 per kg totaling ₹ 2.30 per kg.

The Scheme for supply of subsidized sugar has been extended to all food security beneficiaries by State Government.

The power to issue ration cards has been delegated from Asst. Director/Jt. Mamlatdar to the Inspector under the Service Delivery Act to cut the delay in delivery of the service.

The State Government has designated, The Goa State Womens Commission to be the Food Commission for the implementation of the Act in the State.

## COLLECTORATE NORTH GOA

On-line delivery of certificates has been introduced in 5 talukas of North Goa District. Single Window Software for partition of properties has been

launched to streamline the process of partition. The new self-declaration facilitation service centres have been started in all the talukas of North Goa District.

### COLLECTORATE SOUTH GOA

South Goa District has been awarded as one of the best performers during the Digital India Week, which was celebrated from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015 to 7<sup>th</sup> July 2015.

Jana Suidha Kendras have been established at Margao and at Quepem to assist citizens to fill up various forms which are made available at the counter of Jana Suidha Kendra to submit in Government offices.

Under Saansan Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), two villages of Rachol and Cola have been adopted by the Hon'ble M.P. South Goa. Village Development Plan of Village Rachol is prepared and Village Development Plan for Cola is almost at its completion.

E-revenue services have been successfully launched in the village Cola under SAGY providing seven different services online to the villagers of Cola. Similar services are also proposed to be launched at village Rachol on priority as a part of SAGY.

During the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 8.19 lakh has been sanctioned under Natural Calamity as per Goa Disaster Management Fund Scheme.

A single window system for Partition of land has been introduced as well as e-revenue services have been commenced in three talukas i.e. Sanguem, Canacona and Dharbandora and partly in Salcete Taluka in South

Goa District and will be extended in the remaining talukas shortly.

### COMMERCIAL TAX DEPARTMENT

The Commercial Tax Department collects tax revenue, which accounts for around 65-70% of the total revenue of the State. An amount of ₹ 2793.75 crore was collected by the Department during 2015-16. Revenue Receipts of Commercial Tax from 1986 to 2016 is given in Annexure – 38.

Administration work of the department has been computerized, where in registration of dealers, tax payments, return filing and generation of declaration forms can now be submitted online. Payment of tax, challans, penalties, interest etc. has been made online w.e.f 01/02/2015 through SBI payment gateway with 55 banks and also provided with the help line services in each ward for resolving queries during e-filing of returns, tax payment etc.

The rate of VAT on Motor Spirit has been increased from 10% to 15% w.e.f 01/04/2015. Tax rate on Polyurethane Foam (PUF) has been reduced from 12.5% to 5%. During the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 18.37 crore has been collected as Green Cess and Non-biodegradable Garbage Control Cess, which will be used for waste management.

The Goa VAT Act was suitably amended so as to empower the Commissioner to reduce the tax rate from 5% to not below 3% on infrastructure projects above ₹ 100.00 crore upon request, subject to prior approval of the Government, which are declared to be projects of State importance. As an incentive for film production in Goa, films like Nachom - ia

Kumpasar, The Quest, Prem at first sight etc. were exempted from payment of Entertainment Tax.

### CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

3167 trainees were enrolled in 10 Government ITIs and 223 trainees in 07 Private ITIs during the academic year 2015-16. 2915 trainees have been placed in 314 establishments in 44 designated trades under Apprentice Act, out of which 561 seats are utilized for training in 96 different public / private establishments during the year 2015-16.

Apprenticeship Bharti Melas have been organized at Verna Industrial Estate, Farmagudi Govt. ITI, Mapusa Govt. ITI and Bicholim Govt. ITI, where private sector establishments have participated and selected ITI pass outs for various designated trades.

70 Vocational Instructors (VIs) were deputed to Goa Shipyard Ltd. (GSL), Vasco Goa for training under Multi skilling programme for ITI Instructors of the Welder, Fitter and Structural trades. 10 Government ITIs have been registered as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) under the 'Skill Development Initiative (SDI)' Scheme.

53 Institutes are registered under Human Resource Development Federation (HRDF) Society, with an intake capacity of approx. 3,400 trainees per year. 1200 trainees have been enrolled for the HRDF courses.

681 ITI graduates were shortlisted by the companies, at the interviews at the placement fairs organized by at Verna, Farmagudi, Mapusa, Panaji & Vasco during the year 2015-16.

17 new courses have been introduced in various Government ITIs like, Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Mechanic Diesel, Fitter, Turner, Machinist, Welder, Mechanic Electronics, Food and Beverage, Guest Service Assistant etc., during the year 2015-16.

Skill Development Courses in the Electrical and Computer for Jail Inmates at the New Modern Central Jail, Colvale, have been launched under the aegis of the HRDF Society.

3 additional Private ITIs have been granted provisional affiliation to State Council of Vocational Training (SCVT) for starting courses.

The Education Department is in the process of framing the "Academic Equivalence to Vocational Education" policy for the introduction of Academic Equivalence to Vocational Education by replicating the model of granting "Academic Equivalence to Vocational Education", adopted by the Government of Gujarat.

Approval in principle has been accorded for setting up of ITI in Assolna under Hospitality, Hotel Management and allied trades.

Placement Fairs were organized for the passed out trainees of it is at Verna, Farmagudi, Bicholim, Mapusa, Panaji & Vasco. A total of 109 companies participated and 681 ITI graduates have been shortlisted for placements by these companies.

The Government has approved the proposal of the Directorate General of Training (DGT), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Govt. of India for setting up

Regional Vocational Training Institute (RVTI) for Women in the State.

### EXCISE

The processing and issuances of NOC's to Import and Export permit through its software, GEMS (Goa Excise Management System) has been commenced to bring about transparency in the functioning.

The Goa Excise Management System (GEMS) has been awarded 'Skoch Governance Award' 2015 for being amongst the "Top 25 Finance Project in India." On the occasion of Armed Forces Flag Day 2015, the Department was awarded the third place for maximum collection towards Armed Forces Flag Day.

### FACTORIES & BOILERS

- 28 new factories coming under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 which had not obtained factory license were inspected.
- 58 new factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and 13 new Boilers registered under the Boiler Act, 1923 were granted licenses.
- 30 candidates attended the Certificate course affiliated to Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute (DGFASLI), Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, for the supervisors working in hazardous process factories.
- 124 industrial hygiene surveys like noise, ventilation, illumination, heat stress & work zone monitoring in different factories were conducted.

- Conducted 61 health surveys in different factories wherein 1137 workers were examined.
- Conducted 27 programmes on safety, first aid and other topics to industrial workers and students, wherein 765 participants were trained.
- Conducted 14 programmes for drivers on "Safe Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Road" wherein 455 participants were trained.
- Organized a National Conference on Occupational Safety, Health and Environment.
- Initiated legal proceedings against 5 defaulters of the provisions under the Factories Act, 1948 and Boilers Act, 1923.
- Revenue generated in the financial year 2015-16 is ₹ 297.96 lakh.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Online Registration and Licensing of the Food Business Operators have been commenced. The manual receipt of applications is continued and about 23,000 applications have been received from various Food Business Operators.

Online process of all food related activities as well as drugs sales activities, which includes receipt of application, processing of application, filing of the inspection reports and the final grant / issue of registration / licensing certificate for food and drugs related activities have been commenced.

Structured surveillance programme over the quality of various food articles that are available in the market and being consumed by the consumers to check

for its quality and the food articles of common use have been targeted under this special surveillance programmes. Special drugs surveillance programmes are conducted over the drugs being sold on the State's coastal belts and selling drugs in the absence of the Pharmacists have been started.

### **GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT**

Under Goa Welfare/Pension Scheme for Seafarers, 2264 Seamen or their dependent widows have been sanctioned pension since the implementation of the scheme.

The Goa Human Resource Development Corporation was established with the objective to make special provision for developing human resources in the State. The Corporation recruited security guards/security supervisors, who were trained and deployed in various Government departments /autonomous bodies.

Land admeasuring 4000 sq.m. has been allotted by City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., (CIDCO) to Goa Government for construction of Goa Bhavan at Vashi, Navi Mumbai. The estimate has been finalized and the work will be tendered after getting clearance from Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC).

The Government has decided to take up the work of installation of CCTV Surveillance System in a phased manner starting with the Secretariat and Ministerial Block for enhancing security measures to safeguard from any untoward incidents of terrorist attacks and such other intrusion of antisocial elements.

### **GOA COLLEGE OF ART**

Necessary infrastructure has been created to provide a sound base in the visual arts, in carrying out the academic programme including conducting workshops in Mural (Ceramics), Portraiture, Film Making and Editing, Landscape, Animation, Origami & Paper Engineering and various other subjects.

Two clubs viz. Photo Club and Outdoor Activity Club have been formed to promote and encourage students to experiment in various media such as Photography and Illustration.

The administrative & academic section/office have been computerized to facilitate students, staff, parents & visitors seeking information. SMS services have been started to facilitate quick communication. Besides this, a reception is given to the students for seeking job placements of their own preferences in the industry.

### **GOA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

The construction of New Annex building for the four departments i: e Electrical & Electronics, Civil, Mechanical & Computer is in the final stage. Similarly, computerization of all the sections of the college is in progress.

State Government & AICTE's approval is obtained to start M.E. in (Structural Engineering) under Civil Engineering department and online admission for the same is set up and successfully implemented.

### **GOA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY**

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. Five research scholars have registered for the Ph.D. program. The College, for the first time obtained an approval for 5 years by Pharmacy Council of India for B.Pharm. & D.Pharm. Courses. Two faculty members received Travel Grants from ICMR and UGC to attend and deliver research presentations at Shanghai and Beijing, China. More number of books and national & international journals have been purchased to fulfill the requirements of the students.

Of the 51 M.Pharm students, 42 GPAT qualified students have been receiving scholarship of ₹ 8000/- per month from AICTE. The College proposes to apply to AICTE for approval as QIP Centre to provide opportunities to faculty members to improve qualifications.

### **GOA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL**

Construction of Phase II of the College building is nearing completion. As per the revised BDS Regulations 2011, Interns and students are posted to Primary Health Centres to provide dental treatment in rural areas.

Upgradation of website and computerization of all departments including patient's record is in progress.

### **GOA MEDICAL COLLEGE**

2092 procedures including 595 coronary interventions, 33 pacemaker implantations and 20 paediatrics cardiac interventions were performed during the year 2015-16, by the Department of Cardiology.

The departments of Cardiovascular and Thoracic surgery performed 355 surgeries including 224 open heart surgeries, 33 thoracotomy, 38 vascular surgeries and 58 intermediate surgeries during the year 2015-16. 214 blood donation camps were organized during the year.

12 Renal Transplant Programmes were carried out successfully by the Department of Urology.

New lecture halls with seating capacity of 300 and 350 respectively and girls hostel was inaugurated. The Department of Plastic Surgery has begun functioning in the new premises and the ward including burns care unit is due for commissioning.

The Medical Council of India has accorded approval to increase post graduate seats from 85 to 107. A multidisciplinary research unit of the Indian Council of Medical Research to take up advanced medical research in various disciplines has been setup. Specialty clinics viz. postnatal, high risk pregnancy, menopause, malignancy and infertility clinics have been started. Free medicines besides free orthopedic implants are provided to the residents of Goa.

### **New Initiatives**

The construction of examination hall cum auditorium is nearing completion and the Department of Plastic Surgery has begun functioning. The construction work of new 20 bedded hospital and hostel of 18 rooms with double occupancy has begun. Starting of a ward for the geriatric patients and a full-fledged geriatric medicine course is under process.

### Government Polytechnic, Curchorem

Extension of Polytechnic building worth ₹ 7 crore is taken up. The work of providing platform and cupboards in the newly constructed laboratories has been completed. 100% placement of Mechanical Engineering & Electrical Engineering passed out students. Development of various laboratories is in progress.

Under Community Development through Polytechnic Scheme (CDTP), training is imparted to the community youths surrounding the polytechnic. 231 trainees have successfully completed various courses.

### GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, PANAJI

Under Community Development through Polytechnic Scheme, need based courses are being conducted for rural masses. A total expenditure of ₹ 7.12 lakh has been incurred benefitting 615 beneficiaries.

Under Persons with Disability Scheme (PWID) (minimum 40%), 3 students have been admitted under formal training programme and 6 students have undergone non-formal training programmes.

Curriculum revision, incorporating industrial training component all Diploma non-sandwich programmes have been successfully implemented which enables students to get exposure to development of skills.

Student database management and fee payment software have been implemented successfully, which enables quick access to the details of

the students. This also avoids human errors and wastage of time.

### GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, MAYEM

Technical training programmes were conducted for school dropouts, unemployed youths & women under the scheme of Community Development through Polytechnic. Further, camps on Grafting, Vermicompost & Mushroom Cultivation were conducted in villages under Transfer of Technology.

Under Transfer of Technology, camps on grafting, vermicompost & mushroom cultivation and solar appliances was conducted in villages benefitting 210 students.

Under Technical Supportive Services, various camps on two wheeler servicing, four wheeler servicing, repair & maintenance of electrical gadgets, refrigerator, A.Cs, water coolers, plumbing works and repair of sewing machines were held.

Under Information Dissemination, camp on diabetes detection and blood pressure check was held. Expert doctors gave special extension lectures on menopause, breast cancer & food & hygiene for the women. Special awareness talks on Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics were also conducted in villages.

### HEALTH SERVICES

#### Infrastructure Developments

- Construction of 3 hospitals viz; 500 bedded district hospital at Margao, new building of Cottage hospital

Chicalim & new building of PHC at Navelim is in progress. Similarly, new building of Primary health centre at Shiroda is nearing completion.

- Approval has been accorded to construct additional building and upgrade the existing setup for community health centre in Pernem and reallocation of PHC Colvale to Pirna with a new 12 bed facility building and converting PHC Colvale to RMD is in progress. Upgradation of Community Health Centre, Curchorem is in progress.
- The construction work of extension block of Primary Health centre Quepem is completed.

Under Universal Immunization Programme, 1,27,481 and 1,25,270 children less than five years of age were administered immunization in the State on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2016 and 21<sup>nd</sup> February 2016 respectively. House to house mop up is also undertaken to administer polio drops for those children who missed on the specific day.

Under 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. De-worming is also carried out twice a year.

Under Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme, a women can avail the monetary benefits i.e. ₹ 700/- for rural and ₹ 600/- for urban areas even if they belong to the BPL family or any women of the

SC/ST community irrespective of their income. 992 beneficiaries have been benefited during the year 2015-16.

Under mediclaim scheme, 549 persons (including 36 relaxation cases) have benefitted under the scheme and an amount of ₹ 9.64 crore has been claimed during the year 2015-16.

Under Goa State Illness Assistance Society (GSIAS) scheme, financial assistance is provided to the poor patients living below poverty line for availing super specialized medical treatment.

An amount of ₹18.76 lakh has been provided benefiting 23 patients during the financial year 2015-16.

Under National Tobacco Control Programme, 2 District Tobacco Cessation Centres (DTCC) are functioning in each district hospital. The Sr. Psychiatrist at the 2 district hospital are the Nodal officers for the programme along with 6 enforcement squads which have been constituted in each district, each comprising of the Mamlatdar, Police Officer and SI of the Area. The performance of National Tobacco Control Programme in the State during the year 2015-16 is given in Table No. 16.3

Table No. 16.3  
Performance of National Tobacco Control Programme for the year 2015-16

Item	North Goa	South Goa
New Tobacco Users	722	559
Smoking	235	165
Smokeless	487	420
Reduced (Old)	52	407
Quit (Old)	44	09
Patients Counseled	692	1303

### National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

District Mental Health Programme is functioning in South Goa from Hospicio Hospital. Mental Health Services are delivered by outreach and PHC based (3 CHCs and 5 PHCs) by a Sr. Psychiatrist. The number of mental disorder cases reported in the State during the year 2015-16 is given in Table No.16.4

Table No. 16.4  
Number of mental disorder cases reported in the State for the year 2015-16

Mental Disorder	Number of cases
Psychosis	148
Neurosis	165
Depression	413
Epilepsy	25
Mental Retardation	48
Child Mental health Problem	23
Substance Abuse	482
Bipolar Affective Disorder	47
Dementia	22
Others	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>1477</b>

\*NMHP functioning only in south.

### GVK EMRI Services

A considerable percentage of the total cases handled by GVK EMRI are obstetric emergencies with rising number of deliveries assisted in ambulance by the Emergency Medical Technician (EMT). Though all the present ambulances have state-of-art facilities to manage an adult patient; Neonatal ambulance has been specially designed to take care of all the neonatal emergencies. Number of cases handled by GVK in the State for the year 2015-16 is given in Table No. 16.5.

Table No. 16.5  
Number of cases handled by GVK in the State for the year 2015-16

	Number of cases
Total no. of life saved	3320
Total no. of deliveries conducted in ambulance	24
Total no. of Deliveries conducted at scene	56
Availed cases since April 2015	36944

### Drop back ambulance service

Free Drop back facility is provided to the mothers with their new born infants who have their delivery conducted either at Goa Medical College, North Goa district hospital, Hospicio hospital and Ponda Sub District hospital and admitted in the hospital for at least 48 hours after the delivery.

It also caters to the Infants (0 to 11 months), who are admitted and discharged from the respective Government Institutions or Hospitals. 2683 persons have been benefitted under the drop back facilities since the inception i: e 17<sup>th</sup> October 2014.

### Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

Tasks performed under the project are as follows:

- Screening of passengers from Ebola Virus Diseases (EVD) affected area at entry points i.e (Goa International Airport Dabolim, Mormugoa Seaport and Panaji minor port).
- 11 passengers (low risk category) who have travelled to Goa from EVD affected countries have completed 30 days follow-up.

- Isolation facility has been identified at Sub District Hospital, Ponda and Cottage Hospital, Chicalim.

IDSP monitors H1N1 Influenza (Swine Flu) situation in the State and conducts surveillance and containment measures through all the peripheral Units. Throat Swabs of suspected cases of H1N1 are sent to NCDC-Delhi for testing.

Table No. 16.6  
Number of H1N1 cases handled by GVK in the State  
for the year 2015-16

Cases	No. of cases
Suspected Cases	881
Positive for Swine Flu	155
Death cases	19

### KFD cases

Kyassanur Forest Diseases (KFD) situation in the State is being monitored. 664 persons have been suspected of which 236 are found to be positive and 4 death case reported during the financial year 2015-16.

### Malaria

4,27,485 patients were tested for malaria and 651 patients were found to be positive as compared to 824 cases reported during 2014. One death was reported at Vasco. 251 locals have been affected by malaria and 20 by plasmodium Falciparum. 62% cases were reported among migrant population at the construction sites.

### Filaria

After successful implementation of Mass Drug Administration (MDA) for last 8

years (2004-2011) and with a coverage more than 85% the microfilaria rate is

reduced to <1% and therefore the State has been qualified for Transmission Assessment Survey (TAS) for stoppage of MDA.

The school children in the age group of 6-7 years were screened for detection filarial antigen in February 2013. The next TAS will be carried out soon. If Micro Filaria rate continues to be the same, then Goa will be declared free of Filaria.

### Dengue ever/Chikungunya/Japanese Encephalitis

293 cases of Dengue have been detected during the year 2015. Similarly, there were 31 cases of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) and out of these, 1 was confirmed for Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and 32 cases have been confirmed for Chikungunya during the year.

### TB Control Programme

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is based on the internationally recommended strategy to control TB known as Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS). 20 designated sputum microscopy centres in the State carries examination.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme with the DOTS strategy has been showing moderate performance in terms of cure rate and conversion of sputum rates.

Quarter wise figures for the year 2015-16 are given in table no. 16.7:



Table No. 16.7  
Quarter wise figures for the year 2015-16 under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

	Total numbers of TB cases detected	New sputum positive case detection rate (Expected 70%)	Sputum conversion rate, cohort of previous quarter (Expected 90%)	Cure rate, cohort of 12-15 months earlier (Expected 85%)
1Q 2015	449	53%	92%	87%
2Q 2015	382	43%	90%	87%
3Q 2015	374	42%	94%	83%
4Q 2015	394	48%	95%	86%

Table No. 16.8  
The performance for cataract surgery for the last 6 years:

Sr. No.	Year	Target	No. of Cataract surgery (I.O.L)	Achievement in percentage
1	2010-11	7000	7437	106.24
2	2011-12	9100	7548	82.95
3	2012-13	8460	8499	100.46
4	2013-14	9500	9634	101.41
5	2014-15	10000	10535	105.35
6	2015-16	12000	12013	100.10

Table No. 16.9  
Performance of Health Programmes in the State for the year 2015-16

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students Screened	No. of Students with Refractive Error	No. of students glasses prescribed
1	2015-16	411	57657	1359	271

### 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 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. Performance for Cataract surgery for last five years is given in table no. 16.8.

### School eye screening activities

Under the school health programme, school going children are screened for refractive errors and other eye defects

and are provided free spectacles. The performance of Health Programmes in the State for the year 2015-16 is given in table no. 16.9.

OPD is conducted on Monday for Diabetic Retinopathy and on Tuesday for Glaucoma.

### Environmental and Pollution Control Wing

The Environmental and Pollution Control Wing is the only State laboratory, which caters to the needs of Public, Hoteliers, Industries, Central/State Government agencies and Institutions for the purpose of complete analysis of effluent samples. During the year 2015-16, 2227 samples were analysed and an amount of ₹ 10.96 lakh was collected as analytical fees.

### National Leprosy Eradication Programme

136 cases of leprosy have been detected of local population and 193 patients are under MRD (Multi Drug Therapy) treatment during the financial year 2015-16. Reconstructive Surgery is conducted by Goa Medical College Bambolim for which an incentive of ₹ 8000/- is given for the beneficiary and ₹5000/- for the institution performing the surgery. 2 Reconstructive Surgeries were done during the year 2015-16.

### Achievements under National Leprosy Eradication Programme

- Sustained prevalence rate below 1, which is of 0.69 per 10,000 populations.
- Treatment completion rate is 98% for the year.
- No Grade II Deformity cases found till date (up to March 2016).

- 424 anganwadi workers were trained in leprosy for the year 2015-16.
- 60 Micro Cellular Rubber (MCR) & Self-Care Kits have been provided to all Grade 1 & Grade 2 patients.
- Two Preventive of Deformity (POD) camps were conducted in November 2015.

### STD Control Programme

Sexually Transmitted Disease control programme has three STD Clinics at Mapusa, Margao and Vasco. S.T.D. programme closely co-ordinates with the Goa State AIDS Control Society (GSACS) and execute Sexually Transmitted Disease control measures through the STD Clinics, the Community Health Centres, Urban Health Centres and Primary Health Centres.

### Activities carried out during the year

Procured 5000 rapid Plasma Reagin Kits for testing of STD (syphilis) patients and Antenatal mothers. 4642 RPR tests carried out in STD suspected patients of which 8 were tested positive. Similarly, 8571 Antenatal woman were tested and 1 was found positive.

### 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 shown an increasing trend.

Table No. 16.10  
Number of HIV testing in the State for the year 2015-16

Year	HIV testing	Positive
2013	53037	532
2014	55792	475
2015	62657	345

HIV testing facilities are available at 11 Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTCs), 3 Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) Centres, 19 Facility Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres at (Primary Health Centres) and 8 in Public Private Partnership Hospitals.

One Facility Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (FICTC) at Dharbandora has been established and one Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) Centre is proposed to be established at Sub district Hospital, Ponda.

### **Social Security Scheme for People Living with HIV/AIDS PLHIVs**

The State Government provides financial assistance of ₹ 2000/- per month to eligible PLHIVs under Dayanand Social Security Scheme. 245 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. The State Government also extends the benefit of 50% travel concession to the PLHIVs residing in Goa for travelling on KTCL buses and till date (upto March 2016) 920 PLHIVs have availed the facility.

### **Institute of Nursing Education**

98 nursing staff have successfully completed the Post certificate/Post Basic BSc (Nursing) course. A total of 1392 students obtained a diploma in nursing. Further, 221 students have successfully completed Four year B. Sc Nursing course during 2015-16.

The Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery course was started in the year 2008. As on June 2015, 6 batches of students i.e. a total of 120 ANM students have successfully completed the course. A total of 289 nurse and auxiliary nurse

midwives have undergone in-service training.

### **HIGHER EDUCATION**

- The Government College at Sanquelim has been commissioned. The work of Government College at Khandola and the first phase of building project at Government College, Quepem is completed.
- 156 and 144 students benefitted under 'Bursary scheme' and 'Promotion of Science Education scheme' during the year resp.
- 784 fresh applications and 1072 applications for renewal have been received under the "Interest Free Loan Scheme".
- 14 students received financial assistance for pursuing higher studies in institutions like BITS/IIM/IIT etc.
- One BA-BEd College at Porvorim and BSc-BEd College at Pernem have been started.
- The Government has started special B.Ed course at Nirmala Institution, Panaji for the teachers who wish to teach disabled children and 25 students have been accommodated during the year 2015-16.
- Online services are made available to the students applying under the Goa Scholars scheme and financial assistance scheme for Higher and Technical Education in Institutions of excellence like BITS, IIT, and IIM etc. Applications for B.Ed. and for various other posts are accepted online in order to make the scheme transparent and applicant friendly.
- Permission has been granted for an Agricultural College at Sulcorn, Quepem in GIA section.

**INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY**

Under the scheme of providing interest free loans to Journalists for purchase of computers/laptops & professional cameras, 23 applications have been processed. 23 film producers have been disbursed financial assistance under Goa Scheme of Financial Assistance For Film 2010.

Under the Patrakar Kritadnyata Nidhi scheme (Journalists Benevolent fund) financial assistance amounting to ₹ 2.90 lakh was released to needy journalists found to be in indigent circumstances in emergency cases. 23 journalists are drawing a monthly pension of ₹ 6000/- besides seven family pensioners are drawing an amount of ₹ 1000/- per month under the Goa Journalist welfare scheme.

A media facilitation cell has been set up where in a team of employees respond to misleading news and articles and propagate correct news and fact. A public grievance bell has also been set up. The process of Broadband Network and for preparation of citizen charter has also been initiated.

A seminar for all Heads of Departments was organized to enlighten them about section 4 of the RTI Act 2005. The Department independently produced a documentary on dengue for the Directorate of Health Services. 90 events were covered through video coverage this year.

A quarterly magazine "Nave Parva" incorporating all major achievements and activities of the Government is brought out. The State bagged certificate of appreciation for its participation in IITF 2015 as a partner State.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS**

Phase-I of the new modern central jail at Colvale is completed and is inaugurated. All inmates and the establishment of central Jail, Aguada have been shifted to the new modern central Jail, Colvale. Similarly, 72 under trial prisoners from Sub Jail, Sada, Vasco and 42 under trial prisoners from Judicial Lock-up, Mapusa have been shifted to central Jail, Colvale.

The Hospital block of the said Jail has been made operational and also a dental clinic has been set up in the block.

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) Study Centre was inaugurated at Central Jail, Colvale. 35 inmates have enrolled their names for various courses.

'Farming Agreement' has been signed with the Himalaya Drug Company to cultivate medicinal plants in the premises of central jail Colvale and sub jail Sada, Vasco which will provide employment opportunities to the prison inmates.

**New Initiatives**

The Government is in process of executing Water Harvesting Project in the premises of Colvale Jail. Preliminary inspection of the premises has been carried out and accordingly, a draft report has been submitted.

The Government has set up a bio-gas plant at Central Jail, Colvale. These bio-gas plant works on the organic waste. The bio-gas thus produced can be used for cooking. Further, the process of harnessing solar energy and wind energy by taking the

assistance of the GEDA has commenced.

### **INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY & HUMAN BEHAVIOUR**

30 patient care attendants have been appointed to look into the safety and care of patients in wards & OPD. Child guidance OPD has started functioning twice a week i.e. every Monday and Thursday, in view of increase in the OPD attendance at the child and adolescence clinic at IPHB and in compliance with NHRC report.

Conducted Psychiatric camps/awareness programmes and programmes on Substance use (Alcohol & Tobacco) for the students of class IX<sup>th</sup> in different schools. 105 Medical officers working in Directorate of Health Services have been trained in Psychiatry. Lectures in clinical training in Psychiatry for undergraduate students (MBBS) were conducted.

### **LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

- 4417 inspections were conducted and 21 prosecutions were initiated against the defaulting employers. Further, 37 inspections were conducted under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996. 7 offenders were convicted under various labour laws during the year 2015-16.
- The Industrial Tribunal-cum-labour court and the Labour court disposed off 16 cases and 24 cases respectively during the year 2015-16.
- 1448 registration certificates have been issued to various employers engaging 10 and above building workers and 2,49,004 smart cards/social security cards have been issued to workers under the Goa

Employment Act, 2001 during the year.

- 314 workers benefitted under the Retrenched Workers Assistance Scheme. An amount of ₹ 116.57 lakh has been disbursed towards the same.
- 6 cases under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 and 6 cases under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 were disposed off during the year 2015-16.
- An amount of ₹ 316.05 lakh has been collected as revenue during the year 2015-16.
- Approximately, 159800 insured persons and their families are covered under ESI scheme and upgradation of ESI hospital at Margao from 50 bed to 100 bed has been completed.
- The Minimum rates of wages have been revised for all categories of employees from ₹ 221/- per day to ₹ 323/- per day w.e.f 1/06/2015.

### **New initiatives**

- 660 workers enrolled with the Village Panchayat and 928 building construction workers who are not enrolled under the MGNREG Act, have been covered during the year 2015-16.
- A scheme namely "Registration of Prior Learning (RPL) of construction workers" has been formulated and training providers are empanelled. The Board has identified one of the empaneled agencies "G & G Skills Developers Pvt. Ltd", Haryana for training the building workers in Goa.
- Amendment to the Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1986 has been carried out enhancing the contribution in respect of employees from the existing ₹ 5/- to ₹ 10/-, in respect of employers



from ₹ 15/- to ₹ 30/- and in respect of Government from ₹ 10/- to ₹ 20/-.

- The scheme to give stipend of ₹ 1000/- per month to the trainees belonging to the SC/ST Communities enrolled at the various Labour Welfare Centres in the State is being implemented. 60 ST and 25 SC trainees have been enrolled during the year 2015-16.
- The department is in the process of joining the portal of GOI under “Shram Suvidha” where the services will be delivered online.

### LAW & JUDICIARY

The construction work of High court building at Penha de Franca Porvorim is in progress. Renovation of court building at Tisk Ponda and Canacona has been completed.

Rewiring including addition and alteration work to the A-Court and ‘E’ type quarters in court complex at Judges residence and also the rewiring of ‘D’ type quarters of Junior Judge at Bicholim Goa has been completed. Further, servicing and maintenance work of air conditioner units at High Court of Bombay, at Altinho Panaji has been completed. Other works such as repairs of roof, renovation of flooring, replacement of wooden works, etc. was approximately to the tune of ₹ 4054670.

### LEGAL METROLOGY

6170 inspections were carried out and 657 cases were booked against the offenders during the year 2015-16 up to November 2015. An amount of ₹ 191.32 crore and ₹ 25.63 lakh approximately towards verification fees & compounding fees respectively have been collected.

Several programmes were organised to educate the public in respect of their rights towards weights & measures. Meetings are also held with NGO’s and consumer awareness programmes are organized for creating awareness among the public.

### NOTARY SERVICES

Registration fees have been slightly increased on conveyances. However, conveyances executed by or on behalf of the co-operative housing society have been lowered. It shall be levied @ 2% of the amount or values of the consideration or the market value of the property whichever is higher.

To ease the process of Mutation of property, integration of GAURI – DHARNI Software is under process and offices of Civil Registrar-cum-Sub Registrar, Tiswadi and Salcete have been selected on Pilot basis for the said process. The process of on line payment of Stamp Duty and Registration fees by means of e-challan is under process. This will reduce the use of stamp papers. E-mail services have been provided to all sub offices of Registration Department wherein public can directly communicate. e-SMS Gateway services has been implemented through which dates of appointment for marriage registration, registration of documents, etc. can be done. Departmental website of Registration Department is under construction.

### OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Government initiated steps towards promotion and development of official language Konkani and other language i.e. Marathi, Sanskrit and Hindi. A separate Marathi Akademi for the

development of Marathi language in the State has been setup.

A five day training programme has been conducted in Marathi language for the Government employees from various Government Departments to undertake official correspondence in Marathi.

The Ad-hoc Committee of Goa Marathi Academy has been constituted for the overall progress of Marathi language in the State.

Directorate of Official Language in collaboration with Goa Education Development Corporation has formulated syllabus/modules for the Primary Teachers upto Std IV to give the teaching methods under language development skills. 130 master trainers and resource persons are identified and trained. Further, training has also been imparted in Official Language to 251 Government employees.

The Bhasha Vikas Yojana scheme has been formulated to popularize the programmes and policies of the Government for the development of Konkani, Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit. Government has released financial support to 23 institutions/educational institutions to undertake activities such as workshops /sammelans /seminars /publication of 3/D books, etc. for the development of the said languages. Special language skill development programme were organized in Schools and Colleges.

## **PLANNING, STATISTICS AND EVALUATION**

### **Atal Gram Yojana (AGY) Scheme**

The “Atal Gram Development Agency-Goa” has been registered as a Society

to implement the Atal Gram Yojana scheme in Netravali village with the aim of tapping the full economic potential of that village and developing it as a model village, which can then be replicated for other villages.

In this direction, the third edition of the Matoli Bazaar was organized at Lohia Maidan, Margao on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015 during the Ganesh Chaturthi festival by involving NGOs. This Bazaar was a huge success with active participation of 24 SHGs of the ST community from Netravali village and was largely attended by the public.

### **Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)**

The project is successfully implemented in the State with near 100% enrollment of the adult population and 91.94% of Aadhaar generation. The State is gearing up to ensure that maximum State Plan Schemes that are beneficiary oriented are made Aadhaar compliant. Presently, the seeding of Aadhaar in the beneficiaries' database of 5 welfare/beneficiary oriented schemes viz. PDS, LPG DBTL, MNEREGA, Post Matric Scholarships of SCs/STs/Minorities and Pension (NSAP) is in progress.

As on 31/03/2016, 78% of the beneficiaries of these schemes have been linked with Aadhaar.

The State is now gearing up to enroll children (0-18 years) by acquiring additional enrollment kits with special emphasis on enrollment of children in the age of group of 0-18 years as a part of the nation-wide programme. 4 talukas have been covered in the first phase with 9,416 enrolments.

### **National Population Register (NPR)**

As a part of the nation-wide programme of up-dation of National Population Register (NPR) database, the State has initiated this exercise with effect from 1st November 2015 and the same is in the process of completion. As on 31/03/2016, 90% of the enumeration work is completed.

### **POLICE**

Goa Police are working tirelessly to ensure that police machinery functions in an efficient and effective manner. The overall crime situation in the State remained under control. 2933 cases were reported under Indian Penal Code (IPC) during the year out of which 2487 cases have been detected which implies a detection rate of 85 per cent.

32 and 189 candidates have been selected for the post of Lady Police Sub Inspector and Lady Police Constable respectively.

### **PRINTING AND STATIONERY**

Paperless office project, has been started to reduce the use of paper. All publication materials are received online. This has helped in saving time and has also increased efficiency.

### **REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE**

During the financial year 2015-16, 20270 new registrations have been registered in the employment exchanges. 4288 number of vacancies has been notified by different employers. 35180 persons have been recommended to institutions. 2147 persons have been placed in different Government & Private / Public sector

organizations. Vocational guidance was given to 2307 persons who approached the Regional Employment Exchange.

### **SCHOOL EDUCATION**

The Government has taken serious steps in achieving its objective of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) and has almost achieved its target at the elementary school stage. The growing demand for education at the secondary and higher secondary levels has also been met to a large extent.

The Compulsory Education Act, 1995 has been enforced from 5-9-1996 to ensure that no child in the age group of 6 – 14 years remains out of school. Goa has recorded 88.70 per cent literacy as per the census 2011.

The “Mid-Day Meal Scheme” has been implemented in all Government & Government Aided Primary and Upper primary schools and AIE Centres in the State. Approximately, 1532 schools and 1, 63,000 students in the State are benefitted from this scheme.

Uniforms and raincoats have been supplied to 13000 students of Std. I & III, during the year 2015-16. Similarly, Note books were supplied to 54630 students of Std. II, III & IV in Government and Government aided schools during the year 2015-16.

Under, the Transport scheme, 422 buses have been provided to Government and Government aided schools. A special Education scheme has been designed for children with special needs by providing financial assistance to the needy children and Institutions.

Various Educational facilities to attend both scholastic and non- scholastic achievements are made available to all the special children in the State through the 23 Special Schools and 32 Resource Rooms catering to the Educational needs of differently abled Children in the State.

Under Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan, grant in aid of ₹ 13.65 lakh has been released as State share.

### GOA SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)

Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, is a flagship programme being carried out throughout the country to make the people aware that every child has a right to free and compulsory education and to mobilize the public to ensure that every school should strive to see that it is an RTE compliant school where learning is less stressful and joyful to the child.

Barkha books have been published in Marathi and Konkani and supplied to all Government and Government aided primary schools for development of early reading comprehension in Marathi and Konkani.

Training has been provided to 2607 teachers in Government and Government Aided Elementary schools for 5 days

“**CHIRPUT**” a Konkani magazine, published by the Konkani Basha Mandal, is subscribed to all 73 Konkani Medium Primary Schools in the State in order to develop reading comprehension of the early readers. Similarly, a children magazine in Marathi titled “**TARANG**” is being published for all

Primary Schools in Marathi medium in the State.

68611 and 68039 students have been provided textbooks in Primary section and Upper Primary schools respectively.

2 sets of uniforms for Government school students of Std. II and IV to VIII and 1 set of uniform for Government school students of Std. I and III were provided benefitting 20811 students during the year 2015-16.

2 days Residential Training on teaching children with visual impairment and deaf has been conducted which was participated by 142 participants. Medical assessment camps for identification of Children with Special Needs (CWSN) have been conducted. Altogether, 516 CWSN were identified in the State and 240 CWSN and one Brailier were provided spectacles.

ALIMCO Camp was conducted for 4 days i.e. from 08/02/2016 to 11/02/2016 in which 57 CWSN were identified from the State for provision of aids and appliances.

Transport and Escort Allowance was provided to 84 CWSN and Home Based Education was provided to 3 CWSN during the year.

School complexes play an important role in the educational system by breaking isolation of schools and establishing close linkage with neighbouring schools for improving quality of education by sharing human and material resources with a steering committee at State level, Zonal and Taluka level who monitors & evaluates the functioning of the scheme. 319 School Complexes, 75 Super School Complexes 11 Taluka Level

School Complexes and 3 Zonal Level School Complexes in the State were provided grants.

Under the Cyberage Student Scheme (Laptop), a total of 15153 students of Std. XII benefitted for the academic year 2015-16.

The students undergoing mental, physical related stress are provided solace, safe vent to release their stress, anguish, grievances, etc. through specialized counsellors in a supportive and purposeful manner.

During the current year, 11805 cases and 7272 students were handled from June 2015 to January 2016.

Under the scheme, Vocationalisation of Education at + 2 stage approximately, 5947 students of Std. XII & XII have benefitted during the academic year 2015-16.

During the year 2015-16, one vocational course i.e. Agriculture in Sharda Higher Secondary School, Pernem has been started which benefitted approximately 5947 students of Std. XI & XII.

Pre-Vocational courses such as Elements of Home Science, Agriculture and Engineering have been introduced in Secondary Schools in Stds. VIII, IX & X. 118 students benefitted under this scheme during academic year 2015-16. New Pre-Vocational Scheme for Std. IX & X has been introduced from the academic year 2010-11 onwards. 27 High Schools have started the Pre-Vocational Scheme and approximately, 725 students have benefitted during the academic year 2015-16.

An amount of ₹ 450 lakh has been released towards maintenance and

salary grants to Bal Bhavan for the year 2015-16. Under the scheme, Bharat Yatra, 16 schools have been permitted and 426 students and 33 teachers are benefitted during the academic year 2015-16.

Loan cum grant is provided for improvement of infrastructure in Government and Government aided schools. It also includes cost of land for school building & playground. Loan cum grant will be disbursed through GEDC. 10 applications have been approved under "Infrastructure Loan cum Grant" scheme.

District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) plays a vital role in the field of Education. The intake capacity of this Institute is 100 students per annum, comprising of 50 students each in English and Marathi medium.

'Google for Education' in collaboration with 'State Council of Educational Research and Training' has opened up Web based Centre in DIET for training of key resource persons.

Two Government Primary Schools at Falwada, Kudne, Bicholim & Tamsoda, Dharbandora and one at Ambedem, Nagargao, Sattari have been inaugurated. Similarly, Government Primary schools at Goa Velha, Pale-Siridao, Bambolim and Bali have been renovated.

120 students benefitted under the scheme "Incentive scholarship to meritorious students" and 96 students benefitted under the scheme "Freeship to the children of service personnel" during the year 2015-16.

288 Teachers with B.Ed. qualifications designated as "Trained English Teacher



in Government Primary School” have been appointed and posted in Government Primary Schools in September 2015 on par with grant-in-aid Primary Schools.

### SAINIK WELFARE

- A State Managing Committee of Special fund has been formed for rehabilitation of Ex- Servicemen.
- Construction of the Sainik Rest House will commence after NOC from Town & Country Planning (TCP) for which sanad has been obtained and as per the instructions of the TCP, consultants have submitted the revised drawings as per the regional plan.
- Monetary benefits to World War-II Veterans has been increased from ₹ 6,000/- to ₹ 8,000/- per month w.e.f. July 2015.
- Ex-Gratia Grant has been increased from ₹ 7.00 lakh to ₹ 10.00 lakh to the families of the deceased during the war, in international or border skirmishes and action against militants, terrorists, extremists, insurgents etc. w.e.f. March 2015.
- Ex-Servicemen Contact Programme was conducted at the taluka level.

### SOCIAL WELFARE

Under the Dayanand Social Security Scheme (Freedom from Hunger), financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 32822.23 lakh was release to 1,39,451 beneficiaries.

Under “Stipends & Scholarships to OBC students”, an amount of ₹ 241.60 lakh was incurred benefitting 7577 OBC students. Similarly, under “Post Matric Scholarships to OBC students” an

amount of ₹ 561.91 lakh was incurred benefitting 3355 OBC students.

Under the scheme “Pre-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to the Minority Communities” an amount of ₹ 19.96 lakh was incurred benefitting 1996 Students.

Under the scheme “Post Matric Scholarships to SC Students”, 247 SC students were benefitted incurring an expenditure of ₹ 46.98 lakh. With a view to avoid discontinuation of education among girl students of SC families and to motivate them, the scheme “Kanya Dhan for SC Girl Students” is introduced. An amount of ₹ 11.25 lakh was incurred benefitting 45 Girl students belonging to SC.

Under the scheme, “Grants of Stipends to the Children of those engaged in Occupation involving Cleaning and Prone to Health Hazards” (Safai Karmacharis), an amount of ₹ 2.70 lakh was incurred benefitting 146 student.

### Welfare of Dhangar Community

Eight schemes have been notified to extend facilities and benefits to Dhangar Community on par with the other ST communities in the State. Under these schemes, an expenditure of ₹ 66.95 lakh was incurred benefitting 418 families.

### Various Welfare Schemes for Disabled:

- Under the scheme, “Welfare of Handicapped (Scholarships & Stipends)”, an expenditure of ₹ 13.26 lakh was incurred benefitting 528students.
- Under, “Awards for marriage with Disabled Persons”, 12 Couples were

awarded incurring an expenditure of ₹ 6.00 lakh.

- Under the scheme, “Financial Assistance to Persons with Severe Disabilities”, an expenditure of ₹ 5.60 lakh was incurred benefitting 28 beneficiaries.
- Under, “Grants to NGO’s/Special Schools for Persons with Disabilities for Setting of Physiotherapy Centers”, an expenditure of ₹ 5.75 lakh was incurred benefitting 3 NGOs.
- For the purpose of setting-up of Braille Library for Visually impaired Persons, an amount of ₹ 6.30 lakh was released as grant-in-aid to 3 NGOs.
- Under, “Scheme to manage Special Homes for persons with Physical and Mental Disabilities (JEEVAN JYOT)”, an amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh was released as grant-in-aid to 2 NGOs.
- Under the scheme, “Award for encouraging Disabled Persons”, an amount of ₹ 1.10 lakh was incurred benefitting 4 persons.
- Under “Scheme for Rehabilitation for person with Disabilities”, an amount of ₹ 0.55 lakh was incurred benefitting 1 NGO.

#### Other Various Welfare Schemes

- Under the scheme, Grants to voluntary organizations for running hostels for SC students, an amount of ₹ 10.76 lakh was released as grant-in-aid to 2 Institutions.
- Under the scheme, Book Bank for SC/OBCs students, an expenditure of ₹ 7.99 lakh was incurred benefitting 9 Institutions.
- Under Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955, providing maximum relief to SC population who has been suffering from various types of

disabilities / untouchability in the society, an expenditure of ₹ 10.24 lakh was incurred.

- Under “Financial Assistance to the person engaged in Traditional Occupations/Business including Motorcycle Pilots or “F.A. to Tiny Entrepreneurs padeli, render, khajekar, fogeri, chanekar, podders etc”, an expenditure of ₹ 43.63 lakh was incurred benefitting 796 beneficiaries.
- Under “Financial Assistance to the owners of Kiosks (Gaddas)”, an amount of ₹ 1.50 lakh was incurred benefitting 15 Kiosks Owners.
- Under the scheme, “Financial Assistance to Self Help Groups”, an amount of ₹ 17.50 lakh was incurred benefitting 70 SHGs.
- Under the scheme, “Ummid”, the Local Self-Government and Non-Governmental Organizations are provided with financial assistance to run Day Care Centers for the Senior Citizens, for which an expenditure of ₹ 34.75 lakh was incurred benefitting 25 Centers.
- Under “Concessions granted to Senior Citizens & Disabled for travel by KTC Ltd”, an amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh was released to KTC for providing concession.
- Under “Bachapan” – Social Security cover to Orphan Children, an amount of ₹ 2000/- per beneficiaries is given to purchase books/note books for school going children, for which an expenditure of ₹ 0.06 lakh was incurred benefitting 3 student.
- Under Welfare Scheme for Senior Citizens (Varishta Nagrik Kalyan Yojana), one time financial support of ₹ 4.34 lakh as grant-in-aid released to the association of senior citizens

working for the welfare of senior citizens.

- Under the scheme, “Financial Assistance to SC/OBC/Disabled/Minority Community Students in Nursing Courses”, an expenditure of ₹ 9.65 lakh was incurred benefitting 82 Students.
- Under the scheme, “SAHAYATA”-Organizing Functions and Important Days, an expenditure of ₹ 1.38 lakh was incurred benefitting 6 Centres.
- Under the scheme, “Awards for best Social Worker”, an expenditure of ₹ 3.53 lakh was incurred benefitting 9 beneficiaries.
- Under the scheme, “Loans for Physically Handicapped Persons”, an expenditure of ₹ 0.12 lakh was incurred benefitting 1 person.
- Under the scheme, “Rajiv Aawas Yojana”, an expenditure of ₹ 1.94 lakh was incurred benefitting 31 Centres.
- Under the scheme, “Awards for inter-caste marriages”, an expenditure of ₹ 16.00 lakh was incurred benefitting 16 Couples.
- Under the scheme, “Strengthening of the Department under Social Welfare Wing”, an expenditure of ₹ 219.32 lakh was incurred.

## SPORTS & YOUTH AFFAIRS

### Infrastructure Developments

- The work of Government Village School Playgrounds at Kelbaiwada, Soccoro and Ambelim have been completed and inaugurated.
- 3 indoor and 3 outdoor stadiums are already in place.

### Grants to Non-Govt. Colleges and Secondary Schools for Development of Playgrounds

Under the scheme, 6 Institutions have availed Grants for the development of their Sports infrastructure during the current year.

### Sports Festival

- Approximately, 1,30,000 students have participated in the inter school competition for U-14, U-17 boys & girls in 37 sports disciplines, and Higher secondary competitions for U-19 Boys & Girls in 37 games & sports, organized by the Directorate at the Taluka, District and State level during the first phase.
- The State School Teams have participated in 34 Sports disciplines in U-14 years, U-17 years, U-19 Boys & Girls at the 61<sup>st</sup> National School Games held in various parts of the country and have won 12 Gold, 23 silver and 42 Bronze Medals in various sports disciplines. Tchoukball Boys team has won Silver medal and Girls team has won the Gold medal at the School Nationals.

### Civil Services Tournaments

State Civil Services tournaments in Chess, Swimming, Badminton, Table Tennis, Carrom, Kabbadi and Volleyball was organized in which the State Civil Services Badminton team won 2 silver medals in women’s double.

### Youth Festival

XIV<sup>th</sup> State Youth Festival was organized at Ravindra Bhavan, Fatorda, Margao on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> December 2015. About, 6000 youth participated in the said events.

The North District Youth festival was held at Ravindra Bhavan, Sankhli on 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> November 2015 and the South District Youth Festival at DSYA open ground, Canacona, on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> December 2015.

### State Youth Policy

F24 workshops on “Entrepreneurship and skill development” was organized in 12 talukas (two in each taluka). Also, seminars in areas of “Personality Development”, “Career Scope” and “Value Empowerment” were conducted in which 1500 youth benefitted.

### Grants to Indian Red Cross Society (Goa Branch)

Indian Red Cross Society (Goa Branch) conducted workshop for all Goa teachers/councilors at different places in Goa. Lectures on illicit drug abuse, first aid programme, a lecture on Health & hygiene and Diet & Nutrition for Secondary and Higher Schools under Junior Red Cross and Youth Red Cross Society were conducted. Nearly, 249 students participated in the workshop.

### Promotion of Scouts and Guides Youth Movement

Under the scheme, the association conducted Testing Camp in the Rajya Puraskar camp. A refresher course was also conducted for scouts and guide activities in the primary level and is known as Cubs and Bulbul. Nearly, 221 Teachers have participated in the refresher course.

### National Cadet Corps and Sea Cadet Corps

On the occasion of first International Yoga Day, NCC Units at High Schools

and Colleges with approximately 3488 NCC Cadets participated in the celebration.

1 Goa Girls NCC Unit conducted Annual Training Camp at Vidhya Prabhudeni School campus at Porvorim on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015 to 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2016 in which 171 NCC Cadets and 4 ANOs participated. 1 Goa Girls NCC Unit conducted Annual Training Camp at St. Xavier, Mapusa in which 357 NCC Cadets and 8 ANOs participated.

1 Goa Battalion NCC conducted Annual Training Camp at Bhumika High School campus Parye, in which 658 NCC Cadets and 12 ANOs participated. 1 Naval Cadet was selected at the all India Nau Sainik camp held at Karwar and 2 Naval Cadets were selected in all India Yatching Regatta held at Chilka Odissa.

### National Service Scheme

110 NSS units at college and +2 levels have been working tirelessly taking up various projects like garbage collection, awareness on non-use of plastic, awareness on HIV, female foeticide, blood donation camps, contribution towards Arm Force Day and Consumer Awareness Programme etc. organized one day workshop for NSS Volunteers Programmer Officer on NSS Day 24<sup>th</sup> September 2015. 383 Physical Education Teachers attended the orientation programmes from both the Districts.

### Financial Assistance to Government secondary & higher secondary schools in the State/Physical Education

The Directorate released ₹ 15,000/- each to 76 Government Secondary

Schools and ₹ 20,000/- each to 9 Government Higher Secondary Schools for the purpose of purchase of sports equipments and to incur necessary expenditure towards traveling, meals and refreshments etc. of the students participating in the Inter School/Rural/Primary and Middle School Sports, Mini Sports, participation in the Days of National Importance at Taluka, District & at State level.

### **Goa Football Development Council**

Goa Football Development Council has opened 34 training centres. The council also conducted Football Festival commemorating Asian Football Confederation grassroot day where GFDC trainees took part in various football drills and matches.

### **Grant of Financial Assistance to Sportspersons in Indigent Circumstances**

Under the scheme, 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 67 beneficiaries are availing of this benefit at present.

### **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

Over 5200 GCET applicants were tested and results were processed and declared within 4 working days without any error or discrepancy. 1800 seats in Professional Degree and 1200 Diploma level courses have been filled in an open, transparent manner, solely on the basis of merit. Further, admission to

BAMS course at Gomantak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya & Research Centre, Shiroda are proposed to be undertaken through Centralized Admission process from 2016-17.

Land acquisition for setting up of NIT-Goa is likely to be completed soon after depositing ₹ 4000.00 lakh with EDC for the purpose. Further identification of suitable land for setting up of IIT-Goa is in process.

The Board of Technical Education, Porvorim under Revised Semester Pattern System implemented a mandatory component of Industrial Training of 8 weeks duration for 3 years Diploma Programme batches across 10 streams of Diploma for more than 360 students.

Additional GCET centres are proposed in North Goa and South Goa District in order to provide candidates greater choice of exam center. Income limit of both the parent from all sources has been raised from ₹ 2.00 lakh to ₹ 3.00 lakh per annum for availing 50% tuition fee concession.

Application Receiving Centre is operated at Ravindra Bhavan, Margao, to facilitate candidates from South to submit application forms for GCET and admissions to Professional Degree & Diploma Courses. Doctoral Level Research Centres in the subject areas pertaining to Engineering and Pharmacy leading to award of Ph.D. have been established.

### **TRIBAL WELFARE**

Under Pre-Metric Scholarships to ST Students, financial assistance of ₹ 4125/- per annum is provided to the families of drop out students who are unable to send their children to schools



due to poverty. 10929 students were benefitted under the scheme.

Under Post Metric Scholarships to the Students belonging to Scheduled Tribes, financial assistance in the form of reimbursement of tuition fees is provided to 3313 ST students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.

Under the scheme Vidya Laxmi, 39 girls belonging to ST community who passed SSC Examination and appeared in the XI<sup>th</sup> Std were benefitted. An amount of ₹ 25,000/- has been provided by way of fixed deposit in the name of the girl child and the Officer nominated by the Government. 780 students benefitted under the scheme.

Under the scheme Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana, 5709 students benefitted during the financial year 2015-16. Maintenance allowance of ₹ 750/- p.m. for Day Scholar and ₹ 1500/- p.m. is provided for those staying in Hostel & additional disability allowance of ₹ 750/- p.m. during the academic year (for a period of ten months) is provided to disabled students.

1919 students benefitted under Merit Based Award and Recognition of High Performance in the Board Exams of SSC and HSSC in the State. Financial assistance of ₹ 20000/- is provided to the 1st Five Rank Holders, ₹ 15000/- for scoring 75% and above, ₹ 10000/- for scoring 70% and above, ₹ 8000/- for scoring 60% and above and ₹ 5000/- for scoring 50% and above marks.

8 Institutions were provided grants to the tune of ₹ 99.39 lakh for the financial year 2015-16 for running hostels for ST

students to enable them to pursue their studies away from their place of residence.

Under the scheme Sahayata, financial assistance has been provided to 4 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. 9 NGO's, Village panchayats & FRC benefitted incurring an expenditure of ₹ 21.85 lakh during the year 2015-16.

Under the scheme Atal Asra Yojana, financial assistance is provided to ST families for construction (upto ₹ 2.00 lakh) and repair of houses (up to ₹ 75,000). 1840 beneficiaries benefitted incurring an expenditure of ₹ 1447.00 lakh during the year 2015-16.

Financial support of ₹ 1500/- p.m. per child of widow and ₹ 2000/- p.m. to orphan child is provided to meet the basic requirement on food, clothing and shelter, till the child attains the age of 18 years. 512 children benefitted during the year 2015-16.

Under the scheme Prashikshan Yatra, financial assistance of ₹ 1.50 lakh is provided to the educational institutes in the tribal dominated areas for conducting study tours / excursion for ST students during school vacations, 48 schools benefitted under the scheme.

Under the scheme Antya Sanskar Sahay Yojana, financial assistance of ₹ 20000/- is provided to the ST families whose income is less than ₹ 2.00 lakh for performance of funeral and religious ceremonies related to the last rites of a person. 516 families benefitted with an expenditure of ₹ 99.95 lakh.

Schedule Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 has been enacted with an objective to grant forest land to the forest dwelling schedule tribe and other traditional forest dwellers. In the State, there are 161 revenue villages coming under protection of Forest Right Act and 147 forest right committees have been constituted till date. 13 claims have been settled under the Act.

Under the scheme “ADIVASI VIKAS YOJANA” financial support to Village Panchayats/ Zilla Panchayats and Municipalities for Infrastructure Development in Tribal Areas under Tribal Sub Plan is provided. 66 works have been sanctioned with an expenditure of ₹ 384.63 lakh during the year 2015-16.

### WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Under the scheme, “Nutrition Programme for Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women” supplementary nutrition is provided to the children between the age of 0-6 yrs., pregnant women and nursing mothers. 71054 persons have benefited (including 55238 children between 0-6 age groups and 15816 pregnant and lactating mothers) under the scheme.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA, adolescent girls (Sabla) are provided the benefits under the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) is merged with content enrichment with focus on out-of-school girls by improvement in their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills. During the financial year 2015-16, per day average 34242

(adolescent girls) have benefited amounting to an expenditure of ₹ 522.83 lakh.

Under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) – A Conditional Maternity Benefits (CMB) scheme, cash transfer is provided to all pregnant and lactating women to contribute towards supporting their health and nutritional needs. This scheme is implemented in North Goa District only. 5897 beneficiaries were covered under the scheme during the financial year 2015-16.

Under “Financial incentives to Mothers who deliver a Girl Child – Mamta” scheme, a mother who delivers a girl child used to get financial incentive of ₹ 5000/- soon after delivery. From the F.Y. 2015-16, the scheme is amended to align it with the laudable objectives of nurturing and cherishing the girl child. 5992 beneficiaries have availed benefits under the scheme during the financial year 2015-16.

Three children have been placed in foster care under The Foster Care Scheme – “Vatsalya” which is implemented towards providing non-institutional care for children in need of care and protection.

Under Griha Aadhar Scheme, an amount of ₹ 1200/- per month is provided to the beneficiary to maintain a reasonable standard of living for their families. As on 31/03/2016, 1,40,907 applications have been sanctioned and are receiving benefits under the scheme.

The Laadli Laxmi scheme was launched in the State to address the undesirable tendency of female foeticides and not to be construed or misunderstood as an encouragement to the practice of giving

dowry in any way. As on 31/03/2016, 34,026 applications have been sanctioned under the scheme.

The Grant-in-aid to Mahila Mandals – Swawlamban scheme provides financial assistance to the Mahila Mandal /SHGs for providing training under various trades. Under the scheme, 245 Mahila Mandals/Self Help Group are sanctioned grants to the tune of ₹ 24.47 lakhs for the year 2015-16.

The scheme, “Shelter Home for Women” extends temporary shelter and rehabilitation to those women who have no social support systems due to family problems, mental strain, social ostracism, exploitation and other causes. Under the scheme, grants to Shelter Home for Women i.e. Gomantak Lok Seva Trust, Assagao, Bardez amounting to ₹ 11.84 lakh has been sanctioned for the 2015-16, ₹ 6.33 lakh have been released to Isha Krupa Sadan and ₹ 9.60 lakh to Lar De Santa Terezinha Centre for Destitute Women.

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

The “VEERJYOTI PURASKARS” Award aims to encourage and motivate women

and girls to seek their rights, status, remove gender asymmetries and attitudes, respect, dignity for women and girls in society in the State. The Award is presented on the Republic day to two women or girls showing exemplary bravery and courage against any type of atrocities, violence and/ or harassment.

The “RAKSHAK PURASKARS” Award aims to spread the message to encourage and motivate all to bestow respect and dignity to women in society in the State of Goa. The Award is presented on the Independence Day to two persons who have shown exceptional courage, especially in adverse circumstances in coming to aid, protecting or helping beyond the call of duty and assisting in dealing with the victims of any type of violence, attack or harassment against women and girls in the State of Goa.

15 new Child Care Institutions are in process of registration. In all, 61 Child Care Institutions are registered in the State under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, which include both institutional & non-institutional care services.

## Annexure - 1

## State wise distribution of Population– 2011 Census

Sr No	Name of the State	Males	Females	Total	% of Population to Total Population
1	Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	199812341	16.51
2	Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	112374333	9.28
3	Bihar	54278157	49821295	104099452	8.60
4	West Bengal	46809027	44467088	91276115	7.54
5	Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	84580777	6.99
6	Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	72626809	6.00
7	Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	72147030	5.96
8	Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	68548437	5.66
9	Karnataka	30966657	30128640	61095297	5.05
10	Gujarat	31491260	28948432	60439692	4.99
11	Odisha	21212136	20762082	41974218	3.47
12	Kerala	16027412	17378649	33406061	2.76
13	Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	32988134	2.73
14	Assam	15939443	15266133	31205576	2.58
15	Punjab	14639465	13103873	27743338	2.29
16	Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	25545198	2.11
17	Haryana	13494734	11856728	25351462	2.09
18	National Capital Territory of Delhi	8987326	7800615	16787941	1.39
19	Jammu & Kashmir	6640662	5900640	12541302	1.04
20	Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	10086292	0.83
21	Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	6864602	0.57
22	Tripura	1874376	1799541	3673917	0.30
23	Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	2966889	0.25
24	Manipur	1438586	1417208	2855794	0.21
25	Nagaland	1024649	953853	1978502	0.16
26	Goa	739140	719405	1458545	0.12
27	Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	1383727	0.11
28	Puducherry	612511	635442	1247953	0.10
29	Mizoram	555339	541867	1097206	0.09
30	Chandigarh	580663	474787	1055450	0.09
31	Sikkim	323070	287507	610577	0.05
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202871	177710	380581	0.03
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193760	149949	343709	0.03
34	Daman & Diu	150301	92946	243247	0.02
35	Lakshadweep	33123	31350	64473	0.01
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>623270258</b>	<b>587584719</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure -2

## Taluka wise average household size in Goa - 2001 and 2011 Census

State/District/ Taluka	2001			2011		
	Number of Households	Persons	Household size	Number of Households	Persons	Household size
<b>Goa</b>	<b>294812</b>	<b>1347668</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>343611</b>	<b>1458545</b>	<b>4.24</b>
<b>North Goa</b>	<b>164129</b>	<b>758573</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>191766</b>	<b>818008</b>	<b>4.27</b>
Pernem	14967	71999	4.81	17248	75747	4.39
Bardez	51392	227695	4.43	57147	237440	4.15
Bicholim	18811	90734	4.82	22414	97955	4.37
Tiswadi	35492	160091	4.51	42241	177219	4.20
Satari	12036	58613	4.87	14367	63817	4.44
Ponda	31431	149441	4.75	38349	165830	4.32
<b>South Goa</b>	<b>130683</b>	<b>589095</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>151845</b>	<b>640537</b>	<b>4.22</b>
Mormugao	32299	144949	4.49	35702	154561	4.33
Salcete	59063	262035	4.44	71717	294464	4.11
Quepem	16136	74034	4.59	19119	81193	4.25
Sanguem	13979	64080	4.58	15068	65147	4.32
Canacona	9206	43997	4.78	10239	45172	4.41

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India



## Annexure - 3

## Rural - Urban composition of population of Goa during 2001-2011 Census

Name of the State/District/Taluka	No. of Households						Total Population						Percentage of Urban Population	
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		2001	2011
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
GOA	145229	128208	149583	215403	294812	343611	677091	551731	670577	906814	1347668	1458545	49.76	62.17
NORTH GOA	88265	74704	75864	117062	164129	191766	416824	324927	341749	493081	758573	818008	45.05	60.28
Pernem	12956	10423	2011	6825	14967	17248	62386	45681	9613	30066	71999	75747	13.35	39.69
Bardez	21178	17774	30214	39373	51392	57147	94250	74321	133445	163119	227695	237440	58.61	68.70
Tiswadi	12092	8810	23400	33431	35492	42241	55019	37549	105072	139670	160091	177219	65.63	78.81
Bicholim	10875	12647	7936	9767	18811	22414	53647	55775	37087	42180	90734	97955	40.87	43.06
Satari	10427	10914	1609	3453	12036	14367	50696	49422	7917	14395	58613	63817	13.51	22.56
Ponda	20737	14136	10694	24213	31431	38349	100826	62179	48615	103651	149441	165830	32.53	62.50
SOUTH GOA	56964	53504	73719	98341	130683	151845	260267	226804	328828	413733	589095	640537	55.82	64.59
Mormugao	5527	5341	26772	30361	32299	35702	24587	22232	120362	132329	144949	154561	83.04	85.62
Salcete	24861	20443	34202	51274	59063	71717	110456	82000	151579	212464	262035	294464	57.85	72.15
Quepem	8422	8024	7714	11095	16136	19119	40054	36234	33980	44959	74034	81193	45.90	55.37
Sanguem	11503	12336	2476	2732	13979	15068	53074	53600	11006	11547	64080	65147	17.18	17.72
Canacona	6651	7360	2555	2879	9206	10239	32096	32738	11901	12434	43997	45172	27.05	27.53

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure - 4

## Distribution of population on the basis of their age during 2001-2011 Census

Age Group	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	53624	50199	103823	52017	49186	101203
5-9	54996	52394	107390	54672	51296	105968
10-14	61304	58709	120013	57417	53572	110989
15-19	64970	60061	125031	60075	53800	113875
20-24	75652	66364	142016	70616	60129	130745
25-29	70745	67869	138614	67744	64882	132626
30-34	61304	56240	117544	63471	62388	125859
35-39	53245	51320	104565	63541	62757	126298
40-44	44065	38474	82539	55504	53008	108512
45-49	38066	37566	75632	47867	46869	94736
50-54	32882	31429	64311	38782	37810	76592
55-59	23063	23842	46905	32021	33532	65553
60-64	19972	22422	42394	29100	32004	61104
65-69	12501	15667	28168	19005	22014	41019
70-74	8650	11834	20484	12890	16165	29055
75-79	4279	6036	10315	7228	9308	16536
80+	4274	6638	10912	6092	9689	15781
Age Not Stated	3656	3356	7012	1098	996	2094
<b>TOTAL</b>	687248	660420	1347668	739140	719405	1458545

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

**Annexure - 5**  
**State wise density of Population - 2011 Census**

Sr No	Name of the State	Area (SqKms)	Total Population	Density of Population
1	National Capital Territory of Delhi	1483	16787941	11320
2	Chandigarh	114	1055450	9258
3	Puducherry	490	1247953	2547
4	Daman & Diu	111	243247	2191
5	Lakshadweep	30	64473	2149
6	Bihar	94163	104099452	1106
7	West Bengal	88752	91276115	1028
8	Kerala	38852	33406061	860
9	Uttar Pradesh	240928	199812341	829
10	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	343709	700
11	Haryana	44212	25351462	573
12	Tamil Nadu	130060	72147030	555
13	Punjab	50362	27743338	551
14	Jharkhand	79716	32988134	414
15	Assam	78438	31205576	398
16	Goa	3702	1458545	394
17	Maharashtra	307713	112374333	365
18	Tripura	10486	3673917	350
19	Karnataka	191791	61095297	319
20	Gujarat	196244	60439692	308
21	Andhra Pradesh	275045	84580777	308
22	Odisha	155707	41974218	270
23	Madhya Pradesh	308252	72626809	236
24	Rajasthan	342239	68548437	200
25	Chhattisgarh	135192	25545198	189
26	Uttarakhand	53483	10086292	189
27	Meghalaya	22429	2966889	132
28	Himachal Pradesh	55673	6864602	123
29	Nagaland	16579	1978502	119
30	Manipur	22327	2570390	115
31	Sikkim	7096	610577	86
32	Jammu & Kashmir	222236	12541302	56
33	Mizoram	21081	1097206	52
34	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8249	380581	46
35	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	1383727	17

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure - 6

## Taluka wise density of Population - 2011 Census

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

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 - 7**  
**State wise Sex Ratio - 2011 Census**

Sr No	Name of the State	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	Kerala	16027412	17378649	1084
2	Puducherry	612511	635442	1037
3	Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	996
4	Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	993
5	Manipur	1290171	1280219	992
6	Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	991
7	Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	989
8	Odisha	21212136	20762082	979
9	Mizoram	555339	541867	976
10	Goa	739140	719405	973
11	Karnataka	30966657	30128640	973
12	Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	972
13	Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	963
14	Tripura	1874376	1799541	960
15	Assam	15939443	15266133	958
16	West Bengal	46809027	44467088	950
17	Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	948
18	Lakshadweep	33123	31350	946
19	Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	938
20	Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	931
21	Nagaland	1024649	953853	931
22	Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	929
23	Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	928
24	Gujarat	31491260	28948432	919
25	Bihar	54278157	49821295	918
26	Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	912
27	Punjab	14639465	13103873	895
28	Sikkim	323070	287507	890
29	Jammu & Kashmir	6640662	5900640	889
30	Haryana	13494734	11856728	879
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202871	177710	876
32	National Capital Territory of Delhi	8987326	7800615	868
33	Chandigarh	580663	474787	818
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193760	149949	774
35	Daman & Diu	150301	92946	618
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>623121843</b>	<b>587447730</b>	<b>943</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India



**Annexure - 8**  
**State wise literacy rate - 2011 Census**

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Literacy Rate (%)
1	Kerala	94.00
2	Lakshadweep	91.80
3	Mizoram	91.30
4	Goa	88.70
5	Tripura	87.20
6	Daman & Diu	87.10
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.60
8	National Capital Territory of Delhi	86.20
9	Chandigarh	86.00
10	Puducherry	85.80
11	Himachal Pradesh	82.80
12	Maharashtra	82.30
13	Sikkim	81.40
14	Tamil Nadu	80.10
15	Nagaland	79.60
16	Manipur	79.22
17	Uttarakhand	78.80
18	Gujarat	78.00
19	West Bengal	76.30
20	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.20
21	Punjab	75.80
22	Haryana	75.60
23	Karnataka	75.40
24	Meghalaya	74.40
25	Odisha	72.90
26	Assam	72.20
27	Chhattisgarh	70.30
28	Madhya Pradesh	69.30
29	Uttar Pradesh	67.70
30	Jammu & Kashmir	67.20
31	Andhra Pradesh	67.00
32	Jharkhand	66.40
33	Rajasthan	66.10
34	Arunachal Pradesh	65.40
35	Bihar	61.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74.04</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

**Annexure - 9**  
**Taluka wise literacy rate - 2001 & 2011 Census**

State/District/ Taluka	2001			Literacy Gap	2011			Literacy Gap
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
<b>GOA</b>	82.00	88.40	75.40	13.00	88.70	92.65	84.66	7.99
<b>NORTH GOA</b>	83.50	90.00	76.70	13.30	89.57	93.40	85.60	7.80
Pernem	80.80	89.50	71.60	17.90	88.05	92.90	83.02	9.88
Bardez	85.50	90.30	80.60	9.70	90.98	93.78	88.14	5.64
Tiswadi	84.90	90.50	79.20	11.30	90.37	93.41	87.24	6.17
Bicholim	83.80	91.50	75.60	15.90	89.24	93.69	84.62	9.07
Satari	76.40	86.00	66.30	19.70	85.24	91.65	78.59	13.06
Ponda	82.90	90.10	75.10	15.00	89.21	93.56	84.58	8.98
<b>SOUTH GOA</b>	80.10	86.30	73.70	12.60	87.59	91.67	83.47	8.20
Mormugao	82.90	89.00	76.10	12.90	89.30	93.33	84.84	8.49
Salcete	81.90	87.10	76.80	10.30	89.34	92.63	86.15	6.48
Quepem	74.80	81.80	67.70	14.10	82.93	87.50	78.35	9.15
Sanguem	75.70	84.60	66.40	18.20	83.43	89.60	77.24	12.36
Canacona	74.80	82.10	67.20	14.90	84.68	90.02	79.39	10.63

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure - 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
<b>NORTH GOA</b>	<b>11154</b>	<b>4248</b>	<b>15402</b>	<b>5243</b>	<b>8877</b>	<b>14120</b>	<b>6514</b>	<b>2348</b>	<b>8862</b>	<b>246526</b>	<b>42748</b>	<b>289274</b>	<b>269437</b>	<b>58221</b>	<b>327658</b>
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
<b>SOUTH GOA</b>	<b>12908</b>	<b>3044</b>	<b>15952</b>	<b>5515</b>	<b>7125</b>	<b>12640</b>	<b>4266</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>5846</b>	<b>183927</b>	<b>31225</b>	<b>215152</b>	<b>206616</b>	<b>42974</b>	<b>249590</b>
<b>GOA</b>	<b>24062</b>	<b>7292</b>	<b>31354</b>	<b>10758</b>	<b>16002</b>	<b>26760</b>	<b>10780</b>	<b>3928</b>	<b>14708</b>	<b>430453</b>	<b>73973</b>	<b>504426</b>	<b>476053</b>	<b>101195</b>	<b>577248</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure - 11

## State wise slum population in India - 2011 Census (contd.)

Sr No.	Name of the State / Union Territory	Towns		Type wise Slum Population			Total Slum Population	% of slum population to total population
		Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Slums	Notified Slums	Recognised Slums	Identified Slums		
1	Maharashtra	256	189	3709309	3485783	4653331	11848423	10.54
2	Andhra Pradesh	125	125	8338154	877172	971608	10186934	12.04
3	West Bengal	129	122	48918	3703852	2665824	6418594	7.03
4	Uttar Pradesh	648	293	562548	4678326	999091	6239965	3.12
5	Tamil Nadu	721	507	2541345	1978441	1278673	5798459	8.04
6	Madhya Pradesh	364	303	1900942	2530637	1257414	5688993	7.83
7	Karnataka	220	206	2271990	445899	573545	3291434	5.39
8	Rajasthan	185	107	0	0	2068000	2068000	3.02
9	Chhattisgarh	168	94	713654	764851	420426	1898931	7.43
10	NCT of Delhi	3	22	738915	0	1046475	1785390	10.63
11	Gujarat	195	103	0	0	1680095	1680095	2.78
12	Haryana	80	75	14912	0	1647393	1662305	6.56
13	Odisha	107	76	0	812737	747566	1560303	3.72
14	Punjab	143	73	787696	193305	479517	1460518	5.26
15	Bihar	139	88	0	0	1237682	1237682	1.19
16	Jammu & Kashmir	86	40	162909	136649	362504	662062	5.28
17	Uttarakhand	74	31	185832	52278	249631	487741	4.84
18	Jharkhand	40	31	64399	59432	249168	372999	1.13
19	Kerala	59	19	186835	8215	6998	202048	0.60

## Annexure - 11

## Statewise slum population in India - 2011 Census (concluded)

Sr No.	Name of the State / Union Territory	Towns		Type wise Slum Population			Total Slum Population	% of slum population to total population
		Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Slums	Notified Slums	Recognised Slums	Identified Slums		
20	Assam	88	31	9163	70979	117124	197266	0.63
21	Puducherry	6	6	70092	73928	553	144573	11.58
22	Tripura	16	15	0	124036	15744	139780	3.80
23	Chandigarh	1	1	95135	0	0	95135	9.01
24	Nagaland	19	11	0	48249	34075	82324	4.16
25	Mizoram	23	1	0	78561	0	78561	7.16
26	Himachal Pradesh	56	22	60201	0	1111	61312	0.89
27	Meghalaya	10	6	34699	8006	14713	57418	1.94
28	Sikkim	8	7	31378	0	0	31378	5.14
29	Goa	14	3	6107	0	20140	26247	1.80
30	Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	0	0	15562	15562	1.12
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	14172	14172	3.72
32	Manipur	28	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
33	Dadra & Nagarhaveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
34	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	INDIA	4041	2613	22535133	20131336	22828135	65494604	5.41

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India



## Annexure - 12

## Statewise distribution of disabled persons as per disability- 2011 Census (contd.)

(Number of Persons)

Country/State/Union Territory	Type of Disability								Total
	In seeing	In Hearing	In Speech	In Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Any Other Disability	Multiple Disability	
Andaman & Nicobar islands	1084	1219	531	1593	294	364	838	737	6660
Andhra Pradesh	398144	334292	219543	538934	132380	43169	409775	190370	2266607
Arunachal Pradesh	5652	8127	1538	3235	1264	631	3878	2409	26734
Assam	80553	101577	39750	76007	26374	18819	87461	49524	480065
Bihar	549080	572163	170845	369577	89251	37521	431728	110844	2331009
Chandigarh	1774	2475	961	3815	1090	756	2583	1342	14796
Chhattisgarh	111169	92315	28262	190328	33171	20832	76903	71957	624937
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	429	715	201	682	180	115	483	489	3294
Daman & Diu	382	309	149	620	176	89	264	207	2196
Goa	4964	5347	5272	5578	1817	1675	5784	2575	33012
Gujarat	214150	190675	60332	245879	66393	42037	197725	75111	1092302
Haryana	82702	115527	21787	116026	30070	16191	116821	47250	546374
Himachal Pradesh	26076	26700	8278	32550	8986	5166	29024	18536	155316
Jammu & Kashmir	66448	74096	18681	58137	16724	15669	66957	44441	361153
Jharkhand	180721	165861	46684	147892	37458	20157	112372	58835	769980
Karnataka	264170	235691	90741	271982	93974	20913	246721	100013	1324205
Kerala	115513	105366	41346	171630	65709	66915	96131	99233	761843
Lakshadweep	337	224	73	361	112	96	183	229	1615
Madhya Pradesh	270751	267361	69324	404738	77803	39513	295035	127406	1551931

## Annexure - 12

## State-wise distribution of disabled persons as per disability - 2011 Census (concluded)

(Number of Persons)

Country/State/Union Territory	Type of Disability								Total
	In seeing	In Hearing	In Speech	In Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Any Other Disability	Multiple Disability	
Maharashtra	574052	473271	473610	548418	160209	58753	510736	164343	2963392
Manipur	18226	10984	2504	5093	4506	1405	8050	3342	54110
Meghalaya	6980	12353	2707	5312	2332	2340	8717	3576	44317
Mizoram	2035	3354	1163	1976	1585	1050	1914	2083	15160
Nagaland	4150	8940	2294	3828	1250	995	4838	3336	29631
NCT of Delhi	30124	34499	15094	67383	16338	10046	37013	24385	234882
Odisha	263799	237858	68517	259899	72399	42837	172881	126212	1244402
Puducherry	3608	6152	1824	9054	2335	853	4137	2226	30189
Punjab	82199	146696	24549	130044	45070	21925	165607	37973	654063
Rajasthan	314618	218873	69484	427364	81389	41047	199696	211223	1563694
Sikkim	2772	5343	1577	2067	516	513	2459	2940	18187
Tamil Nadu	127405	220241	80077	287241	100847	32964	238392	92796	1179963
Tripura	10828	11695	4567	11707	4307	2909	11825	6508	64346
Uttar Pradesh	763988	1027835	266586	677713	181342	76603	946436	217011	4157514
Uttarakhand	29107	37681	12348	36996	11450	6443	30723	20524	185272
West Bengal	424473	315192	147336	322945	136523	71515	402921	196501	2017406
India	5032463	5071007	1998535	5436604	1505624	722826	4927011	2116487	26810557

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure - 13

## State wise distribution of population based on religion - 2011 Census (contd.)

(Number of Persons)

Country/State/Union Territory	Religious Communities								Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Other religions and persuasions (incl. Unclassified Sect.)	Religion not stated	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	264296	32413	80984	1286	338	31	564	669	380581
Andhra Pradesh	74824149	8082412	1129784	40244	36692	53849	9547	404100	84580777
Arunachal Pradesh	401876	27045	418732	3287	162815	771	362553	6648	1383727
Assam	19180759	10679345	1165867	20672	54993	25949	27118	50873	31205576
Bihar	86078686	17557809	129247	23779	25453	18914	13437	252127	104099452
Chandigarh	852574	51447	8720	138329	1160	1960	246	1014	1055450
Chhattisgarh	23819789	514998	490542	70036	70467	61510	494594	23262	25545198
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	322857	12922	5113	217	634	1186	293	487	343709
Daman & Diu	220150	19277	2820	172	217	287	79	245	243247
Goa	963877	121564	366130	1473	1095	1109	258	3039	1458545
Gujarat	53533988	5846761	316178	58246	30483	579654	16480	57902	60439692
Haryana	22171128	1781342	50353	1243752	7514	52613	2548	42212	25351462
Himachal Pradesh	6532765	149881	12646	79896	78659	1805	856	8094	6864602
Jammu & Kashmir	3566674	8567485	35631	234848	112584	2490	1508	20082	12541302
Jharkhand	22376051	4793994	1418608	71422	8956	14974	4235786	68343	32988134
Karnataka	51317472	7893065	1142647	28773	95710	440280	11263	166087	61095297
Kerala	18282492	8873472	6141269	3814	4752	4489	7618	88155	33406061
Lakshadweep	1788	62268	317	8	10	11	7	64	64473

## Annexure - 13

## The State wise distribution of population based on religion - 2011 Census (concluded)

(Number of Persons)

Country/State/Union Territory	Religious Communities								Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Other religions and persuasions (incl. Unclassified)	Religion not stated	
Madhya Pradesh	66007121	4774695	213282	151412	216052	567028	599594	97625	72626809
Maharashtra	89703057	12971152	1080073	223247	6531200	1400349	178965	286290	112374333
Manipur	1181876	239836	1179043	1527	7084	1692	233767	10969	2855794
Meghalaya	342078	130399	2213027	3045	9864	627	258271	9578	2966889
Mizoram	30136	14832	956331	286	93411	376	808	1026	1097206
Nagaland	173054	48963	1739651	1890	6759	2655	3214	2316	1978502
NCT Of Delhi	13712100	2158684	146093	570581	18449	166231	2197	13606	16787941
Odisha	39300341	911670	1161708	21991	13852	9420	478317	76919	41974218
Puducherry	1089409	75556	78550	297	451	1400	168	2122	1247953
Punjab	10678138	535489	348230	16004754	33237	45040	10886	87564	27743338
Rajasthan	60657103	6215377	96430	872930	12185	622023	4676	67713	68548437
Sikkim	352662	9867	60522	1868	167216	314	16300	1828	610577
Tamil Nadu	63188168	4229479	4418331	14601	11186	89265	7414	188586	72147030
Tripura	3063903	316042	159882	1070	125385	860	1514	5261	3673917
Uttar Pradesh	159312654	38483967	356448	643500	206285	213267	13598	582622	199812341
Uttarakhand	8368636	1406825	37781	236340	14926	9183	993	11608	10086292
West Bengal	64385546	24654825	658618	63523	282898	60141	942297	228267	91276115
India	966257353	172245158	27819588	20833116	8442972	4451753	7937734	2867303	1210854977

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure - 14

## Gender wise distribution of population as per religious community - 2011 Census (contd.)

(Number of Persons)

State/District/ Taluka	Religious Communities														
	Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Sikh			Buddhist		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
<b>GOA</b>	<b>963877</b>	<b>499587</b>	<b>464290</b>	<b>121564</b>	<b>63814</b>	<b>57750</b>	<b>366130</b>	<b>171964</b>	<b>194166</b>	<b>1473</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>521</b>
<b>North Goa</b>	<b>622213</b>	<b>320536</b>	<b>301677</b>	<b>57941</b>	<b>30737</b>	<b>27204</b>	<b>134169</b>	<b>63430</b>	<b>70739</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>269</b>
Pernem	67330	34393	32937	539	284	255	7735	3887	3848	14	9	5	22	14	8
Bardez	158405	81748	76657	16522	8927	7595	60784	28289	32495	229	126	103	264	146	118
Tiswadi	110760	57883	52877	16421	8679	7742	49149	23117	26032	182	110	72	153	73	80
Bicholim	89069	45235	43834	6976	3705	3271	1687	872	815	43	27	16	15	8	7
Satari	57944	29634	28310	4941	2458	2483	804	408	396	18	11	7	7	5	2
Ponda	138705	71643	67062	12542	6684	5858	14010	6857	7153	132	85	47	92	38	54
<b>South Goa</b>	<b>341664</b>	<b>179051</b>	<b>162613</b>	<b>63623</b>	<b>33077</b>	<b>30546</b>	<b>231961</b>	<b>108534</b>	<b>123427</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>252</b>
Mormugao	100239	53971	46268	19724	10213	9511	33288	16124	17164	577	325	252	186	123	63
Salcete	101921	54175	47746	33522	17458	16064	157744	73198	84546	168	99	69	274	132	142
Quepem	51783	26577	25206	5303	2751	2552	23908	11285	12623	34	24	10	47	20	27
Sanguem	51372	25809	25563	4311	2246	2065	9027	4356	4671	61	38	23	22	10	12
Canacona	36349	18519	17830	763	409	354	7994	3571	4423	15	9	6	13	5	8



## Annexure - 14

## Gender wise distribution of population as per religious community - 2011 Census (concluded)

(Number of Persons)

State/District/ Taluka	Religious Communities											
	Jain			Other religions and			Religion not stated			Total		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
<b>GOA</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>3039</b>	<b>1615</b>	<b>1424</b>	<b>1458545</b>	<b>739140</b>	<b>719405</b>
<b>North Goa</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1802</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>818008</b>	<b>416677</b>	<b>401331</b>
Pernem	5	4	1	6	4	2	96	57	39	75747	38652	37095
Bardez	169	90	79	99	56	43	968	510	458	237440	119892	117548
Tiswadi	154	83	71	30	15	15	370	176	194	177219	90136	87083
Bicholim	60	31	29	8	4	4	97	49	48	97955	49931	48024
Satari	26	13	13	2	0	2	75	45	30	63817	32574	31243
Ponda	132	70	62	21	8	13	196	107	89	165830	85492	80338
<b>South Goa</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>640537</b>	<b>322463</b>	<b>318074</b>
Mormugao	127	66	61	29	20	9	391	296	95	154561	81138	73423
Salcete	384	198	186	39	24	15	412	164	248	294464	145448	149016
Quepem	31	18	13	10	4	6	77	43	34	81193	40722	40471
Sanguem	14	4	10	11	6	5	329	154	175	65147	32623	32524
Canacona	7	3	4	3	2	1	28	14	14	45172	22532	22640

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure - 15

Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from  
2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (contd.)

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	132317	128746	141050	149120	165778
1.1	Agriculture	84062	76244	84486	90531	94924
1.2	Forestry & Logging	8061	13290	13250	15400	23821
1.3	Fishing	40193	39212	43313	43189	47033
2	Mining & Quarrying	66973	154662	253255	427857	500345
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>199290</b>	<b>283408</b>	<b>394304</b>	<b>576977</b>	<b>666123</b>
3	Manufacturing	417966	462785	507109	626249	716616
3.1	Registered	361665	394440	425790	537741	623237
3.2	Unregistered	56301	68345	81319	88508	93379
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	28189	27379	31992	40927	39962
5	Construction	138398	145079	165391	197251	213097
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>584553</b>	<b>635243</b>	<b>704491</b>	<b>864428</b>	<b>969675</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	199998	216303	267906	322666	346400
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	181838	213618	241914	319896	384943
7.1	Railways	6688	8124	10258	9780	10948
7.2	Transport by other means	155931	183780	207154	280979	339156
7.3	Storage	48	58	71	84	305
7.4	Communication	19171	21657	24431	29053	34534
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	155917	182129	212883	253263	294945
8.1	Banking & Insurance	71120	86448	100225	120019	132929
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	84797	95681	112658	133244	162016
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	111064	121583	134997	204153	250468
9.1	Public Administration	57832	60491	62774	111344	117625
9.2	Other services	53232	61092	72223	92809	132843
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>648818</b>	<b>733633</b>	<b>857701</b>	<b>1099978</b>	<b>1276756</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>1432661</b>	<b>1652284</b>	<b>1956496</b>	<b>2541383</b>	<b>2912554</b>

## Annexure - 15

Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from  
2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (concluded)

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	187062	227418	255180	391578	339312
1.1	Agriculture	103919	125698	136116	158676	164456
1.2	Forestry & Logging	34295	35153	37758	81528	44114
1.3	Fishing	48848	66567	81306	151374	130741
2	Mining & Quarrying	667856	637294	203622	203482	141411
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>854919</b>	<b>864712</b>	<b>458802</b>	<b>595060</b>	<b>480723</b>
3	Manufacturing	759297	1373266	1478958	1555677	1668677
3.1	Registered	652137	1253000	1352739	1400743	1467203
3.2	Unregistered	107160	120266	126220	154934	201473
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	39220	116117	136763	161661	190186
5	Construction	214012	246168	272227	309898	366230
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>1012529</b>	<b>1735550</b>	<b>1887949</b>	<b>2027237</b>	<b>2225093</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	408830	457433	442235	584221	590415
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	441895	515074	568081	643622	731232
7.1	Railways	10903	12484	13439	14467	15574
7.2	Transport by other means	399848	467047	513870	573442	644248
7.3	Storage	354	437	404	393	402
7.4	Communication	30790	35106	40369	55320	71009
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	346521	410062	461950	522034	591361
8.1	Banking & Insurance	154585	182426	204323	228848	256318
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	191936	227636	257627	293186	335044
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	295842	342620	421730	517557	648475
9.1	Public Administration	130058	144684	175673	207819	254354
9.2	Other services	165784	197936	246057	309738	394121
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>1493088</b>	<b>1725189</b>	<b>1893996</b>	<b>2267434</b>	<b>2561484</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>3360536</b>	<b>4325451</b>	<b>4240747</b>	<b>4889731</b>	<b>5267300</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates.

## Annexure - 16

## Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (contd.)

		(Percent)				
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	9.24	7.79	7.21	5.87	5.69
1.1	Agriculture	5.87	4.61	4.32	3.56	3.26
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.56	0.80	0.68	0.61	0.82
1.3	Fishing	2.81	2.37	2.21	1.70	1.61
2	Mining & Quarrying	4.67	9.36	12.94	16.84	17.18
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>13.91</b>	<b>17.15</b>	<b>20.15</b>	<b>22.70</b>	<b>22.87</b>
3	Manufacturing	29.17	28.01	25.92	24.64	24.60
3.1	Registered	25.24	23.87	21.76	21.16	21.40
3.2	Unregistered	3.93	4.14	4.16	3.48	3.21
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.97	1.66	1.64	1.61	1.37
5	Construction	9.66	8.78	8.45	7.76	7.32
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>40.80</b>	<b>38.45</b>	<b>36.01</b>	<b>34.01</b>	<b>33.29</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	13.96	13.09	13.69	12.70	11.89
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	12.69	12.93	12.36	12.59	13.22
7.1	Railways	0.47	0.49	0.52	0.38	0.38
7.2	Transport by other means	10.88	11.12	10.59	11.06	11.64
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
7.4	Communication	1.34	1.31	1.25	1.14	1.19
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	10.88	11.02	10.88	9.97	10.13
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4.96	5.23	5.12	4.72	4.56
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.92	5.79	5.76	5.24	5.56
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	7.75	7.36	6.90	8.03	8.60
9.1	Public Administration	4.04	3.66	3.21	4.38	4.04
9.2	Other services	3.72	3.70	3.69	3.65	4.56
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>45.29</b>	<b>44.40</b>	<b>43.84</b>	<b>43.28</b>	<b>43.84</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Annexure - 16

## Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (concluded)

Sl. No.	Industry	(Percent)				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	5.57	5.26	6.02	8.01	6.44
1.1	Agriculture	3.09	2.91	3.21	3.25	3.12
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.02	0.81	0.89	1.67	0.84
1.3	Fishing	1.45	1.54	1.92	3.10	2.48
2	Mining & Quarrying	19.87	14.73	4.80	4.16	2.68
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>25.44</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>10.82</b>	<b>12.17</b>	<b>9.13</b>
3	Manufacturing	22.59	31.75	34.87	31.82	31.68
3.1	Registered	19.41	28.97	31.90	28.65	27.85
3.2	Unregistered	3.19	2.78	2.98	3.17	3.82
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.17	2.68	3.22	3.31	3.61
5	Construction	6.37	5.69	6.42	6.34	6.95
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>30.13</b>	<b>40.12</b>	<b>44.52</b>	<b>41.46</b>	<b>42.24</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	12.17	10.58	10.43	11.95	11.21
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	13.15	11.91	13.40	13.16	13.88
7.1	Railways	0.32	0.29	0.32	0.30	0.30
7.2	Transport by other means	11.90	10.80	12.12	11.73	12.23
7.3	Storage	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication	0.92	0.81	0.95	1.13	1.35
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	10.31	9.48	10.89	10.68	11.23
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4.60	4.22	4.82	4.68	4.87
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.71	5.26	6.08	6.00	6.36
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.80	7.92	9.94	10.58	12.31
9.1	Public Administration	3.87	3.34	4.14	4.25	4.83
9.2	Other services	4.93	4.58	5.80	6.33	7.48
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>44.43</b>	<b>39.88</b>	<b>44.66</b>	<b>46.37</b>	<b>48.63</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 17

**% Growth over previous year of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (contd.)**

		(Percent)				
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	32.57	-2.70	9.56	5.72	11.17
1.1	Agriculture	27.00	-9.30	10.81	7.15	4.85
1.2	Forestry & Logging	4.08	64.86	-0.30	16.22	54.68
1.3	Fishing	55.35	-2.44	10.46	-0.29	8.90
2	Mining & Quarrying	19.17	130.93	63.75	68.94	16.94
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>27.74</b>	<b>42.21</b>	<b>39.13</b>	<b>46.33</b>	<b>15.45</b>
3	Manufacturing	9.74	10.72	9.58	23.49	14.43
3.1	Registered	9.03	9.06	7.95	26.29	15.90
3.2	Unregistered	14.52	21.39	18.98	8.84	5.50
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-1.71	-2.87	16.85	27.93	-2.36
5	Construction	5.39	4.83	14.00	19.26	8.03
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>22.70</b>	<b>12.18</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	28.04	8.15	23.86	20.44	7.36
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	0.96	17.48	13.25	32.24	20.33
7.1	Railways	31.86	21.47	26.27	-4.66	11.94
7.2	Transport by other means	-1.04	17.86	12.72	35.64	20.71
7.3	Storage	4.37	20.16	22.23	19.21	263.23
7.4	Communication	10.10	12.97	12.81	18.92	18.87
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	8.37	16.81	16.89	18.97	16.46
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4.19	21.55	15.94	19.75	10.76
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	12.16	12.83	17.74	18.27	21.59
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	17.79	9.47	11.03	51.23	22.69
9.1	Public Administration	35.97	4.60	3.77	77.37	5.64
9.2	Other services	2.85	14.76	18.22	28.50	43.14
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>12.94</b>	<b>13.07</b>	<b>16.91</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>16.07</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>15.33</b>	<b>18.41</b>	<b>29.89</b>	<b>14.61</b>



## Annexure - 17

## % Growth over previous year of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (concluded)

		(Percent)				
Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	12.84	21.57	12.21	53.45	-13.35
1.1	Agriculture	9.48	20.96	8.29	16.57	3.64
1.2	Forestry & Logging	43.97	2.50	7.41	115.92	-45.89
1.3	Fishing	3.86	36.27	22.14	86.18	-13.63
2	Mining & Quarrying	33.48	-4.58	-68.05	-0.07	-30.50
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>28.34</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>-46.94</b>	<b>29.70</b>	<b>-19.21</b>
3	Manufacturing	5.96	80.86	7.70	5.19	7.26
3.1	Registered	4.64	92.14	7.96	3.55	4.74
3.2	Unregistered	14.76	12.23	4.95	22.75	30.04
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-1.86	196.06	17.78	18.21	17.64
5	Construction	0.43	15.03	10.59	13.84	18.18
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>71.41</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>9.76</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	18.02	11.89	-3.32	32.11	1.06
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	14.79	16.56	10.29	13.30	13.61
7.1	Railways	-0.41	14.50	7.65	7.65	7.65
7.2	Transport by other means	17.89	16.81	10.03	11.59	12.35
7.3	Storage	15.91	23.33	-7.54	-2.70	2.39
7.4	Communication	-10.84	14.02	14.99	37.04	28.36
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	17.49	18.34	12.65	13.01	13.28
8.1	Banking & Insurance	16.29	18.01	12.00	12.00	12.00
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	18.47	18.60	13.18	13.80	14.28
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	18.12	15.81	23.09	22.72	25.30
9.1	Public Administration	10.57	11.25	21.42	18.30	22.39
9.2	Other services	24.80	19.39	24.31	25.88	27.24
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>16.94</b>	<b>15.55</b>	<b>9.78</b>	<b>19.72</b>	<b>12.97</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>15.38</b>	<b>28.71</b>	<b>-1.96</b>	<b>15.30</b>	<b>7.72</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure – 18

## Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15(Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (contd.)

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	123330	103611	105195	97536	98312
1.1	Agriculture	82977	65081	68661	61535	62276
1.2	Forestry & Logging	7829	7819	8015	8914	8584
1.3	Fishing	32524	30710	28519	27087	27452
2	Mining & Quarrying	59502	93351	94752	111587	139093
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>182831</b>	<b>196962</b>	<b>199947</b>	<b>209122</b>	<b>237405</b>
3	Manufacturing	400642	442111	457694	483699	525155
3.1	Registered	347604	381422	388890	414246	452712
3.2	Unregistered	53038	60689	68804	69453	72443
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	30397	33895	35493	36416	39894
5	Construction	135685	148285	157613	167787	179351
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>566724</b>	<b>624291</b>	<b>650799</b>	<b>687902</b>	<b>744400</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	171702	181729	158447	147944	161606
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	189894	213119	252465	332328	365987
7.1	Railways	6801	7549	8981	9749	8469
7.2	Transport by other means	164008	183335	218524	294354	325647
7.3	Storage	48	57	70	83	302
7.4	Communication	19037	22177	24890	28141	31568
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	157369	181519	209161	235092	261965
8.1	Banking & Insurance	76607	95566	111931	125595	141834
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	80762	85953	97230	109497	120131
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	98642	106553	116719	134229	153465
9.1	Public Administration	46538	50211	52782	58755	63832
9.2	Other services	52104	56342	63937	75474	89633
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>617606</b>	<b>682919</b>	<b>736793</b>	<b>849593</b>	<b>943022</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>1367162</b>	<b>1504172</b>	<b>1587538</b>	<b>1746618</b>	<b>1924828</b>

## Annexure - 18

## Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15(Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (concluded)

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	99949	101396	96805	110164	107480
1.1	Agriculture	62990	64229	61764	64548	60427
1.2	Forestry & Logging	8932	9642	10556	11651	13257
1.3	Fishing	28027	27525	24485	33966	33796
2	Mining & Quarrying	129324	125087	39329	39395	17496
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>229273</b>	<b>226483</b>	<b>136135</b>	<b>149560</b>	<b>124976</b>
3	Manufacturing	567830	583044	594842	615322	645473
3.1	Registered	489236	500920	512803	525576	540747
3.2	Unregistered	78594	82124	82040	89747	104726
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	42808	44713	46461	49182	52204
5	Construction	228662	248893	274190	302293	334208
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>839299</b>	<b>876650</b>	<b>915494</b>	<b>966797</b>	<b>1031885</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	176634	204230	234812	270184	311752
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	528399	858765	922831	955442	992991
7.1	Railways	9087	10146	9728	9327	8943
7.2	Transport by other means	482034	805554	862970	887637	915717
7.3	Storage	351	433	400	389	399
7.4	Communication	36927	42633	49732	58088	67932
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	285929	322667	358386	400396	450519
8.1	Banking & Insurance	153154	173956	190944	209591	230059
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	132775	148711	167442	190805	220460
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	190375	215699	249655	292157	346052
9.1	Public Administration	64939	68783	72860	77183	81769
9.2	Other services	125436	146916	176795	214974	264282
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>1181337</b>	<b>1601362</b>	<b>1765684</b>	<b>1918179</b>	<b>2101312</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>2249908</b>	<b>2704495</b>	<b>2817312</b>	<b>3034536</b>	<b>3258173</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 19

**Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (contd.)**

		(Percent)				
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	9.02	6.89	6.63	5.58	5.11
1.1	Agriculture	6.07	4.33	4.32	3.52	3.24
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.57	0.52	0.50	0.51	0.45
1.3	Fishing	2.38	2.04	1.80	1.55	1.43
2	Mining & Quarrying	4.35	6.21	5.97	6.39	7.23
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>13.37</b>	<b>13.09</b>	<b>12.59</b>	<b>11.97</b>	<b>12.33</b>
3	Manufacturing	29.30	29.39	28.83	27.69	27.28
3.1	Registered	25.43	25.36	24.50	23.72	23.52
3.2	Unregistered	3.88	4.03	4.33	3.98	3.76
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2.22	2.25	2.24	2.08	2.07
5	Construction	9.92	9.86	9.93	9.61	9.32
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>41.45</b>	<b>41.50</b>	<b>40.99</b>	<b>39.38</b>	<b>38.67</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	12.56	12.08	9.98	8.47	8.40
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	13.89	14.17	15.90	19.03	19.01
7.1	Railways	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.56	0.44
7.2	Transport by other means	12.00	12.19	13.76	16.85	16.92
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
7.4	Communication	1.39	1.47	1.57	1.61	1.64
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	11.51	12.07	13.18	13.46	13.61
8.1	Banking & Insurance	5.60	6.35	7.05	7.19	7.37
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.91	5.71	6.12	6.27	6.24
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	7.22	7.08	7.35	7.69	7.97
9.1	Public Administration	3.40	3.34	3.32	3.36	3.32
9.2	Other services	3.81	3.75	4.03	4.32	4.66
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>45.17</b>	<b>45.40</b>	<b>46.41</b>	<b>48.64</b>	<b>48.99</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Annexure - 19

**Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (concluded)**

		(Percent)				
Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	4.44	3.75	3.44	3.63	3.30
1.1	Agriculture	2.80	2.37	2.19	2.13	1.85
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.40	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.41
1.3	Fishing	1.25	1.02	0.87	1.12	1.04
2	Mining & Quarrying	5.75	4.63	1.40	1.30	0.54
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>10.19</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>3.84</b>
3	Manufacturing	25.24	21.56	21.11	20.28	19.81
3.1	Registered	21.74	18.52	18.20	17.32	16.60
3.2	Unregistered	3.49	3.04	2.91	2.96	3.21
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.90	1.65	1.65	1.62	1.60
5	Construction	10.16	9.20	9.73	9.96	10.26
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>37.30</b>	<b>32.41</b>	<b>32.50</b>	<b>31.86</b>	<b>31.67</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	7.85	7.55	8.33	8.90	9.57
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	23.49	31.75	32.76	31.49	30.48
7.1	Railways	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.31	0.27
7.2	Transport by other means	21.42	29.79	30.63	29.25	28.11
7.3	Storage	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication	1.64	1.58	1.77	1.91	2.08
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	12.71	11.93	12.72	13.19	13.83
8.1	Banking & Insurance	6.81	6.43	6.78	6.91	7.06
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.90	5.50	5.94	6.29	6.77
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.46	7.98	8.86	9.63	10.62
9.1	Public Administration	2.89	2.54	2.59	2.54	2.51
9.2	Other services	5.58	5.43	6.28	7.08	8.11
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>52.51</b>	<b>59.21</b>	<b>62.67</b>	<b>63.21</b>	<b>64.49</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 20

**% Growth over previous year of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15(Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 prices) (contd.)**

							(Percent)
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	23.56	-15.99	1.53	-7.28	0.80	
1.1	Agriculture	25.36	-21.57	5.50	-10.38	1.20	
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.08	-0.12	2.50	11.22	-3.71	
1.3	Fishing	25.71	-5.58	-7.14	-5.02	1.35	
2	Mining & Quarrying	5.88	56.89	1.50	17.77	24.65	
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>17.19</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>13.52</b>	
3	Manufacturing	5.19	10.35	3.52	5.68	8.57	
3.1	Registered	4.79	9.73	1.96	6.52	9.29	
3.2	Unregistered	7.89	14.42	13.37	0.94	4.31	
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	5.99	11.50	4.71	2.60	9.55	
5	Construction	3.33	9.29	6.29	6.46	6.89	
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>8.21</b>	
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	9.93	5.84	-12.81	-6.63	9.23	
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	5.44	12.23	18.46	31.63	10.13	
7.1	Railways	34.09	11.00	18.97	8.55	-13.13	
7.2	Transport by other means	4.08	11.78	19.19	34.70	10.63	
7.3	Storage	4.09	19.84	21.66	19.26	263.12	
7.4	Communication	9.33	16.50	12.23	13.06	12.18	
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	9.38	15.35	15.23	12.40	11.43	
8.1	Banking & Insurance	12.22	24.75	17.12	12.21	12.93	
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	6.82	6.43	13.12	12.62	9.71	
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	4.62	8.02	9.54	15.00	14.33	
9.1	Public Administration	9.41	7.89	5.12	11.32	8.64	
9.2	Other services	0.67	8.13	13.48	18.04	18.76	
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>15.31</b>	<b>11.00</b>	
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>10.20</b>	



## Annexure - 20

**% Growth over previous year of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by  
Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15(Q) at Constant Prices  
(2004-05 prices) (concluded)**

Sl. No.	Industry	(Percent)				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1.66	1.45	-4.53	13.80	-2.44
1.1	Agriculture	1.15	1.97	-3.84	4.51	-6.38
1.2	Forestry & Logging	4.06	7.95	9.48	10.37	13.78
1.3	Fishing	2.09	-1.79	-11.05	38.72	-0.50
2	Mining & Quarrying	-7.02	-3.28	-68.56	0.17	-55.59
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>-3.43</b>	<b>-1.22</b>	<b>-39.89</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>-16.44</b>
3	Manufacturing	8.13	2.68	2.02	3.44	4.90
3.1	Registered	8.07	2.39	2.37	2.49	2.89
3.2	Unregistered	8.49	4.49	-0.10	9.39	16.69
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	7.30	4.45	3.91	5.86	6.15
5	Construction	27.49	8.85	10.16	10.25	10.56
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>6.73</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	9.30	15.62	14.97	15.06	15.39
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	44.38	62.52	7.46	3.53	3.93
7.1	Railways	7.30	11.65	-4.12	-4.12	-4.12
7.2	Transport by other means	48.02	67.12	7.13	2.86	3.16
7.3	Storage	15.93	23.39	-7.43	-2.79	2.40
7.4	Communication	16.98	15.45	16.65	16.80	16.95
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	9.15	12.85	11.07	11.72	12.52
8.1	Banking & Insurance	7.98	13.58	9.77	9.77	9.77
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	10.53	12.00	12.60	13.95	15.54
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	24.05	13.30	15.74	17.02	18.45
9.1	Public Administration	1.73	5.92	5.93	5.93	5.94
9.2	Other services	39.94	17.12	20.34	21.59	22.94
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>25.27</b>	<b>35.56</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>8.64</b>	<b>9.55</b>
	<b>Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	<b>16.89</b>	<b>20.20</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>7.37</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 21

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from  
2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (contd.)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	113644	109017	121195	131885	145369
1.1	Agriculture	70485	61561	70193	79560	81887
1.2	Forestry & Logging	7961	13126	13080	15201	23516
1.3	Fishing	35197	34330	37921	37124	39966
2	Mining & Quarrying	55021	126501	206712	341352	384447
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>168665</b>	<b>235518</b>	<b>327906</b>	<b>473237</b>	<b>529816</b>
3	Manufacturing	352531	394542	433509	539819	615722
3.1	Registered	302285	333070	359644	459632	531829
3.2	Unregistered	50246	61472	73865	80187	83893
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	12475	11089	11479	21690	22228
5	Construction	132907	139020	158084	187357	201945
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>497913</b>	<b>544651</b>	<b>603071</b>	<b>748867</b>	<b>839895</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	192099	206785	256463	307578	330169
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	150882	179572	204357	273192	329383
7.1	Railways	5069	6498	8296	7545	8925
7.2	Transport by other means	129801	155083	175468	241947	292723
7.3	Storage	44	53	64	76	275
7.4	Communication	15968	17939	20529	23624	27460
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	144032	168533	196957	234192	272840
8.1	Banking & Insurance	69706	84856	98470	118116	130841
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	74326	83677	98487	116076	141999
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	95189	104296	115793	177814	220260
9.1	Public Administration	46377	48427	50029	93300	98514
9.2	Other services	48812	55869	65764	84514	121746
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>582203</b>	<b>659186</b>	<b>773571</b>	<b>992776</b>	<b>1152652</b>
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>1248781</b>	<b>1439355</b>	<b>1704548</b>	<b>2214880</b>	<b>2522363</b>

## Annexure - 21

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from  
2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (concluded)

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	163931	201196	225044	356941	299499
1.1	Agriculture	88384	109121	117021	136680	139120
1.2	Forestry & Logging	33887	34711	37283	81017	43565
1.3	Fishing	41660	57364	70740	139244	116814
2	Mining & Quarrying	535517	513220	158026	186726	135254
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>699449</b>	<b>714416</b>	<b>383070</b>	<b>543667</b>	<b>434753</b>
3	Manufacturing	665041	1247910	1306978	1318425	1339977
3.1	Registered	568199	1139035	1192708	1176025	1151653
3.2	Unregistered	96842	108875	114271	142400	188325
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	21800	58409	70945	86540	104382
5	Construction	202833	232928	256579	291404	344373
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>889674</b>	<b>1539246</b>	<b>1634503</b>	<b>1696370</b>	<b>1788732</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	388524	431287	411542	548190	548117
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	378986	437163	474198	530450	594763
7.1	Railways	8571	10301	11009	11762	12563
7.2	Transport by other means	346014	400632	433238	475550	525400
7.3	Storage	315	382	346	332	338
7.4	Communication	24086	25848	29606	42807	56462
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	320540	380866	428228	483082	546366
8.1	Banking & Insurance	152350	179946	201532	225707	252783
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	168190	200920	226696	257375	293583
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	261569	303162	371947	454622	568756
9.1	Public Administration	109247	121595	147635	173771	213008
9.2	Other services	152322	181567	224312	280851	355748
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>1349619</b>	<b>1552478</b>	<b>1685915</b>	<b>2016345</b>	<b>2258001</b>
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>2938742</b>	<b>3806140</b>	<b>3703488</b>	<b>4256382</b>	<b>4481486</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 22

## Sectorwise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (2004-05 Prices) (contd.)

							(Percent)
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	9.10	7.57	7.11	5.95	5.76	
1.1	Agriculture	5.64	4.28	4.12	3.59	3.25	
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.64	0.91	0.77	0.69	0.93	
1.3	Fishing	2.82	2.39	2.22	1.68	1.58	
2	Mining & Quarrying	4.41	8.79	12.13	15.41	15.24	
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>13.51</b>	<b>16.36</b>	<b>19.24</b>	<b>21.37</b>	<b>21.00</b>	
3	Manufacturing	28.23	27.41	25.43	24.37	24.41	
3.1	Registered	24.21	23.14	21.10	20.75	21.08	
3.2	Unregistered	4.02	4.27	4.33	3.62	3.33	
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.00	0.77	0.67	0.98	0.88	
5	Construction	10.64	9.66	9.27	8.46	8.01	
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>39.87</b>	<b>37.84</b>	<b>35.38</b>	<b>33.81</b>	<b>33.30</b>	
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	15.38	14.37	15.05	13.89	13.09	
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	12.08	12.48	11.99	12.33	13.06	
7.1	Railways	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.34	0.35	
7.2	Transport by other means	10.39	10.77	10.29	10.92	11.61	
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	
7.4	Communication	1.28	1.25	1.20	1.07	1.09	
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	11.53	11.71	11.55	10.57	10.82	
8.1	Banking & Insurance	5.58	5.90	5.78	5.33	5.19	
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.95	5.81	5.78	5.24	5.63	
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	7.62	7.25	6.79	8.03	8.73	
9.1	Public Administration	3.71	3.36	2.94	4.21	3.91	
9.2	Other services	3.91	3.88	3.86	3.82	4.83	
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>46.62</b>	<b>45.80</b>	<b>45.38</b>	<b>44.82</b>	<b>45.70</b>	
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

## Annexure - 22

**Sectorwise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (2004-05 Prices) (concluded)**

Sl. No.	Industry	(Percent)				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	5.58	5.29	6.08	8.39	6.68
1.1	Agriculture	3.01	2.87	3.16	3.21	3.10
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.15	0.91	1.01	1.90	0.97
1.3	Fishing	1.42	1.51	1.91	3.27	2.61
2	Mining & Quarrying	18.22	13.48	4.27	4.39	3.02
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>23.80</b>	<b>18.77</b>	<b>10.34</b>	<b>12.77</b>	<b>9.70</b>
3	Manufacturing	22.63	32.79	35.29	30.98	29.90
3.1	Registered	19.33	29.93	32.20	27.63	25.70
3.2	Unregistered	3.30	2.86	3.09	3.35	4.20
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.74	1.53	1.92	2.03	2.33
5	Construction	6.90	6.12	6.93	6.85	7.68
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>30.27</b>	<b>40.44</b>	<b>44.13</b>	<b>39.85</b>	<b>39.91</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	13.22	11.33	11.11	12.88	12.23
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	12.90	11.49	12.80	12.46	13.27
7.1	Railways	0.29	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.28
7.2	Transport by other means	11.77	10.53	11.70	11.17	11.72
7.3	Storage	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication	0.82	0.68	0.80	1.01	1.26
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	10.91	10.01	11.56	11.35	12.19
8.1	Banking & Insurance	5.18	4.73	5.44	5.30	5.64
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.72	5.28	6.12	6.05	6.55
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.90	7.97	10.04	10.68	12.69
9.1	Public Administration	3.72	3.19	3.99	4.08	4.75
9.2	Other services	5.18	4.77	6.06	6.60	7.94
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>45.93</b>	<b>40.79</b>	<b>45.52</b>	<b>47.37</b>	<b>50.39</b>
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 23

**%Growth over previous year of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (contd.)**

							(Percent)
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	34.14	-4.07	11.17	8.82	10.22	
1.1	Agriculture	29.25	-12.66	14.02	13.34	2.93	
1.2	Forestry & Logging	4.16	64.87	-0.35	16.21	54.70	
1.3	Fishing	56.15	-2.46	10.46	-2.10	7.65	
2	Mining & Quarrying	17.38	129.91	63.41	65.13	12.62	
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>28.17</b>	<b>39.64</b>	<b>39.23</b>	<b>44.32</b>	<b>11.96</b>	
3	Manufacturing	13.34	11.92	9.88	24.52	14.06	
3.1	Registered	13.14	10.18	7.98	27.80	15.71	
3.2	Unregistered	14.60	22.34	20.16	8.56	4.62	
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-7.13	-11.11	3.51	88.96	2.48	
5	Construction	5.31	4.60	13.71	18.52	7.79	
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>10.48</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>10.73</b>	<b>24.18</b>	<b>12.16</b>	
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	28.13	7.64	24.02	19.93	7.34	
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	-0.83	19.02	13.80	33.68	20.57	
7.1	Railways	43.03	28.19	27.67	-9.05	18.29	
7.2	Transport by other means	-3.09	19.48	13.15	37.89	20.99	
7.3	Storage	2.35	19.72	20.55	19.75	261.99	
7.4	Communication	9.23	12.34	14.44	15.08	16.24	
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	7.90	17.01	16.87	18.91	16.50	
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4.15	21.73	16.04	19.95	10.77	
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	11.67	12.58	17.70	17.86	22.33	
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	16.01	9.57	11.02	53.56	23.87	
9.1	Public Administration	35.74	4.42	3.31	86.49	5.59	
9.2	Other services	1.94	14.46	17.71	28.51	44.05	
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>12.48</b>	<b>13.22</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>28.34</b>	<b>16.10</b>	
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>15.26</b>	<b>18.42</b>	<b>29.94</b>	<b>13.88</b>	



## Annexure - 23

**%Growth over previous year of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Current Prices (concluded)**

Sl. No.	Industry	(Percent)				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	12.77	22.73	11.85	58.61	-16.09
1.1	Agriculture	7.93	23.46	7.24	16.80	1.78
1.2	Forestry & Logging	44.10	2.43	7.41	117.31	-46.23
1.3	Fishing	4.24	37.69	23.32	96.84	-16.11
2	Mining & Quarrying	39.30	-4.16	-69.21	18.16	-27.57
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>32.02</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>-46.38</b>	<b>41.92</b>	<b>-20.03</b>
3	Manufacturing	8.01	87.64	4.73	0.88	1.63
3.1	Registered	6.84	100.46	4.71	-1.40	-2.07
3.2	Unregistered	15.43	12.43	4.96	24.62	32.25
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-1.92	167.93	21.46	21.98	20.62
5	Construction	0.44	14.84	10.15	13.57	18.18
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>73.01</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>5.44</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	17.67	11.01	-4.58	33.20	-0.01
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	15.06	15.35	8.47	11.86	12.12
7.1	Railways	-3.97	20.18	6.87	6.84	6.81
7.2	Transport by other means	18.21	15.79	8.14	9.77	10.48
7.3	Storage	14.38	21.14	-9.42	-4.07	1.83
7.4	Communication	-12.29	7.32	14.54	44.59	31.90
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	17.48	18.82	12.44	12.81	13.10
8.1	Banking & Insurance	16.44	18.11	12.00	12.00	12.00
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	18.44	19.46	12.83	13.53	14.07
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	18.75	15.90	22.69	22.23	25.11
9.1	Public Administration	10.89	11.30	21.42	17.70	22.58
9.2	Other services	25.12	19.20	23.54	25.21	26.67
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>17.09</b>	<b>15.03</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>19.60</b>	<b>11.98</b>
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>16.51</b>	<b>29.52</b>	<b>-2.70</b>	<b>14.93</b>	<b>5.29</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 24

## Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2007-08 to 2014-15 (Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (contd.)

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	105370	85544	87671	83784	83357
1.1	Agriculture	69966	51897	56582	52983	53193
1.2	Forestry & Logging	7733	7671	7871	8760	8373
1.3	Fishing	27671	25975	23218	22041	21791
2	Mining & Quarrying	48185	67828	54278	39504	47173
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>153554</b>	<b>153372</b>	<b>141949</b>	<b>123287</b>	<b>130530</b>
3	Manufacturing	338197	378847	391605	409095	440807
3.1	Registered	290830	324334	329242	346689	376144
3.2	Unregistered	47367	54513	62363	62406	64663
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	15478	19240	18073	20332	25992
5	Construction	130419	142635	151012	159228	170091
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>484094</b>	<b>540722</b>	<b>560689</b>	<b>588655</b>	<b>636890</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	164169	173033	148539	135890	149049
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	160201	181236	218451	291947	319587
7.1	Railways	5280	6053	7294	7976	6813
7.2	Transport by other means	138863	156297	189579	260331	286541
7.3	Storage	44	52	64	77	280
7.4	Communication	16014	18833	21514	23562	25952
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	146127	169346	195863	220420	245676
8.1	Banking & Insurance	75261	94097	110364	123961	140106
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	70866	75249	85499	96459	105570
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	83499	90807	100003	112565	130135
9.1	Public Administration	35610	39255	41745	44002	49394
9.2	Other services	47889	51552	58258	68563	80741
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>553995</b>	<b>614421</b>	<b>662857</b>	<b>760822</b>	<b>844446</b>
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>1191644</b>	<b>1308515</b>	<b>1365494</b>	<b>1472765</b>	<b>1611867</b>

## Annexure - 24

## Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2007-08 to 2014-15 (Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (concluded)

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	84289	84771	79069	91240	87282
1.1	Agriculture	53082	54352	51295	53451	48665
1.2	Forestry & Logging	8675	9384	10303	11403	13013
1.3	Fishing	22532	21035	17471	26386	25604
2	Mining & Quarrying	30601	37848	8943	28812	13810
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>114890</b>	<b>122619</b>	<b>88013</b>	<b>120051</b>	<b>101092</b>
3	Manufacturing	491829	485817	466341	444600	417734
3.1	Registered	421335	412253	392982	363655	321933
3.2	Unregistered	70494	73564	73360	80945	95801
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	29789	3739	1834	570	1234
5	Construction	219736	238742	262666	289210	319356
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>741353</b>	<b>728298</b>	<b>730842</b>	<b>734380</b>	<b>738324</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	161781	186286	215016	248345	287658
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	477695	798149	852608	874061	898648
7.1	Railways	7293	8567	8046	7536	7034
7.2	Transport by other means	438125	753293	802008	816525	832766
7.3	Storage	324	398	365	354	364
7.4	Communication	31953	35892	42188	49645	58484
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	268056	303924	338137	378520	426885
8.1	Banking & Insurance	151379	172063	188892	207367	227648
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	116677	131861	149245	171154	199237
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	165477	188575	217489	253884	300358
9.1	Public Administration	50327	53536	55703	57877	60044
9.2	Other services	115150	135039	161786	196007	240314
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>1073009</b>	<b>1476935</b>	<b>1623250</b>	<b>1754809</b>	<b>1913549</b>
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>1929251</b>	<b>2327852</b>	<b>2442104</b>	<b>2609241</b>	<b>2752966</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 25

## Sector wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (contd.)

		(Percent)				
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	8.84	6.54	6.42	5.69	5.17
1.1	Agriculture	5.87	3.97	4.14	3.60	3.30
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.65	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.52
1.3	Fishing	2.32	1.99	1.70	1.50	1.35
2	Mining & Quarrying	4.04	5.18	3.97	2.68	2.93
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>12.89</b>	<b>11.72</b>	<b>10.40</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>8.10</b>
3	Manufacturing	28.38	28.95	28.68	27.78	27.35
3.1	Registered	24.41	24.79	24.11	23.54	23.34
3.2	Unregistered	3.97	4.17	4.57	4.24	4.01
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.30	1.47	1.32	1.38	1.61
5	Construction	10.94	10.90	11.06	10.81	10.55
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>40.62</b>	<b>41.32</b>	<b>41.06</b>	<b>39.97</b>	<b>39.51</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	13.78	13.22	10.88	9.23	9.25
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	13.44	13.85	16.00	19.82	19.83
7.1	Railways	0.44	0.46	0.53	0.54	0.42
7.2	Transport by other means	11.65	11.94	13.88	17.68	17.78
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
7.4	Communication	1.34	1.44	1.58	1.60	1.61
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	12.26	12.94	14.34	14.97	15.24
8.1	Banking & Insurance	6.32	7.19	8.08	8.42	8.69
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.95	5.75	6.26	6.55	6.55
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	7.01	6.94	7.32	7.64	8.07
9.1	Public Administration	2.99	3.00	3.06	2.99	3.06
9.2	Other services	4.02	3.94	4.27	4.66	5.01
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>46.49</b>	<b>46.96</b>	<b>48.54</b>	<b>51.66</b>	<b>52.39</b>
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Annexure - 25

**Sector wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (concluded)**

Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	(Percent)	
					2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	4.37	3.64	3.24	3.50	3.17
1.1	Agriculture	2.75	2.33	2.10	2.05	1.77
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.45	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.47
1.3	Fishing	1.17	0.90	0.72	1.01	0.93
2	Mining & Quarrying	1.59	1.63	0.37	1.10	0.50
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>3.67</b>
3	Manufacturing	25.49	20.87	19.10	17.04	15.17
3.1	Registered	21.84	17.71	16.09	13.94	11.69
3.2	Unregistered	3.65	3.16	3.00	3.10	3.48
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.54	0.16	0.08	0.02	0.04
5	Construction	11.39	10.26	10.76	11.08	11.60
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>38.43</b>	<b>31.29</b>	<b>29.93</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>26.82</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	8.39	8.00	8.80	9.52	10.45
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	24.76	34.29	34.91	33.50	32.64
7.1	Railways	0.38	0.37	0.33	0.29	0.26
7.2	Transport by other means	22.71	32.36	32.84	31.29	30.25
7.3	Storage	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication	1.66	1.54	1.73	1.90	2.12
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	13.89	13.06	13.85	14.51	15.51
8.1	Banking & Insurance	7.85	7.39	7.73	7.95	8.27
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	6.05	5.66	6.11	6.56	7.24
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.58	8.10	8.91	9.73	10.91
9.1	Public Administration	2.61	2.30	2.28	2.22	2.18
9.2	Other services	5.97	5.80	6.62	7.51	8.73
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>55.62</b>	<b>63.45</b>	<b>66.47</b>	<b>67.25</b>	<b>69.51</b>
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 26

**% Growth over previous year of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (contd)**

							(Percent)
Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	24.38	-18.82	2.49	-4.43	-0.51	
1.1	Agriculture	28.30	-25.83	9.03	-6.36	0.40	
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.18	-0.80	2.60	11.29	-4.42	
1.3	Fishing	22.76	-6.13	-10.62	-5.07	-1.13	
2	Mining & Quarrying	2.80	40.77	-19.98	-27.22	19.42	
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>16.69</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>-7.45</b>	<b>-13.15</b>	<b>5.87</b>	
3	Manufacturing	8.74	12.02	3.37	4.47	7.75	
3.1	Registered	8.85	11.52	1.51	5.30	8.50	
3.2	Unregistered	8.04	15.09	14.40	0.07	3.62	
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	15.22	24.30	-6.07	12.50	27.84	
5	Construction	3.34	9.37	5.87	5.44	6.82	
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>8.19</b>	
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	9.50	5.40	-14.16	-8.52	9.68	
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	5.30	13.13	20.53	33.64	9.47	
7.1	Railways	48.98	14.64	20.50	9.35	-14.58	
7.2	Transport by other means	3.68	12.55	21.29	37.32	10.07	
7.3	Storage	2.05	19.37	21.82	21.07	262.84	
7.4	Communication	9.54	17.61	14.24	9.52	10.14	
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	9.47	15.89	15.66	12.54	11.46	
8.1	Banking & Insurance	12.45	25.03	17.29	12.32	13.02	
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	6.47	6.19	13.62	12.82	9.45	
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	1.76	8.75	10.13	12.56	15.61	
9.1	Public Administration	4.22	10.24	6.34	5.41	12.25	
9.2	Other services	0.01	7.65	13.01	17.69	17.76	
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>10.91</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>14.78</b>	<b>10.99</b>	
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>9.44</b>	



## Annexure - 26

**% Growth over previous year of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Q) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (concluded)**

Sl. No.	Industry	(Percent)				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (Q)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1.12	0.57	-6.73	15.39	-4.34
1.1	Agriculture	-0.21	2.39	-5.62	4.20	-8.95
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3.61	8.17	9.80	10.67	14.13
1.3	Fishing	3.40	-6.64	-16.94	51.03	-2.96
2	Mining & Quarrying	-35.13	23.68	-76.37	222.16	-52.07
	<b>Sub Total - Primary</b>	<b>-11.98</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>-28.22</b>	<b>36.40</b>	<b>-15.79</b>
3	Manufacturing	11.57	-1.22	-4.01	-4.66	-6.04
3.1	Registered	12.01	-2.16	-4.67	-7.46	-11.47
3.2	Unregistered	9.02	4.36	-0.28	10.34	18.35
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	14.61	-87.45	-50.94	-68.91	116.47
5	Construction	29.19	8.65	10.02	10.11	10.42
	<b>Sub Total - Secondary</b>	<b>16.40</b>	<b>-1.76</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.54</b>
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	8.54	15.15	15.42	15.50	15.83
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	49.47	67.08	6.82	2.52	2.81
7.1	Railways	7.05	17.47	-6.08	-6.34	-6.65
7.2	Transport by other means	52.90	71.94	6.47	1.81	1.99
7.3	Storage	15.39	22.87	-8.09	-3.06	2.64
7.4	Communication	23.12	12.33	17.54	17.68	17.80
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	9.11	13.38	11.26	11.94	12.78
8.1	Banking & Insurance	8.05	13.66	9.78	9.78	9.78
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	10.52	13.01	13.18	14.68	16.41
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	27.16	13.96	15.33	16.73	18.31
9.1	Public Administration	1.89	6.38	4.05	3.90	3.74
9.2	Other services	42.62	17.27	19.81	21.15	22.60
	<b>Sub Total - Tertiary</b>	<b>27.07</b>	<b>37.64</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>9.05</b>
	<b>Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)</b>	<b>19.69</b>	<b>20.66</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>5.51</b>

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 27

## Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
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	1735550	1725189	4325451
2012-13	458802	1887949	1893996	4240747
2013-14 (P)	595060	2027237	2267434	4889731
2014-15 (Q)	480723	2225093	2561484	5267300

Note: Figures from 2004-05 to 2011-12(Q) are as per base year 2004-05.

## Annexure - 28

## Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
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
2014-15 (Q)	124976	1031885	2101312	3258173

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 29

## Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
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	1539246	1552478	3806140
2012-13	383070	1634503	1685915	3703488
2013-14 (P)	543667	1696370	2016345	4256382
2014-15 (Q)	434753	1788732	2258001	4481486

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates &amp; 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure - 30

## Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
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
2014-15 (Q)	101092	738324	1913549	2752966

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates &amp; 'Q' for Quick estimates

## Annexure – 31

## ADDITIONAL FFC TRANSFERS (in 2015-16 over 2014-15)

State	Category	Benefits from FFC (in ₹ crore)	Benefits per capita (₹)	Benefits as % of OTR	Benefits as % of NSDP
Andhra Pradesh	GCS	14620	1728	27.4	2.2
Arunachal Pradesh	SCS	5585	40359	1758.1	51.0
Assam	SCS	7295	2338	95.5	5.8
Bihar	GCS	13279	1276	105.3	4.9
Chhattisgarh	GCS	7227	2829	67.5	5.2
Goa	GCS	1107	7591	44.1	3.0
Gujarat	GCS	4551	753	10.3	0.8
Haryana	GCS	1592	628	7.8	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	SCS	8533	12430	207.7	14.6
Jammu & Kashmir	SCS	13970	11140	294.4	22.4
Jharkhand	GCS	6196	1878	89.1	4.8
Karnataka	GCS	8401	1375	18.1	1.8
Kerala	GCS	9508	2846	37.0	3.1
Madhya Pradesh	GCS	15072	2075	55.9	4.5
Maharashtra	GCS	10682	951	12.2	0.9
Manipur	SCS	2130	8286	578.7	19.5
Meghalaya	SCS	1381	4655	198.0	8.6
Mizoram	SCS	2519	22962	1410.1	33.3
Nagaland	SCS	2694	13616	886.5	18.7
Odisha	GCS	6752	1609	50.2	3.2
Punjab	GCS	3457	1246	18.3	1.4
Rajasthan	GCS	6479	945	25.5	1.6
Sikkim	SCS	1010	16543	343.7	10.7
Tamil Nadu	GCS	5973	828	10.0	0.9
Tripura	SCS	1560	4247	181.8	6.9
Uttar Pradesh	GCS	24608	1232	46.8	3.5
Uttarakhand	SCS	1303	1292	23.2	1.4
West Bengal	GCS	16714	1831	67.0	3.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>204198</b>	<b>1715</b>		

Source: Ministry of Finance

GCS – General Category States; SCS – Special Category States

## Annexure - 32

## DECOMPOSITION OF FFC TRANSFERS TO STATES

State	State share in 14 <sup>th</sup> FC	State share in 13 <sup>th</sup> FC	DECOMPOSITION OF FFC TRANSFERS	
			Due to change in divisible pool	Due to change in share
Andhra Pradesh	0.06742	0.06937	107.5	-7.5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0137	0.00328	24.9	75.1
Assam	0.03311	0.03628	129.0	-29.0
Bihar	0.09665	0.10917	142.8	-42.8
Chhattisgarh	0.0308	0.0247	64.9	35.1
Goa	0.00378	0.00266	53.9	46.1
Gujarat	0.03084	0.03041	96.7	3.3
Haryana	0.01084	0.01048	92.3	7.7
Himachal Pradesh	0.00713	0.00781	128.9	-28.9
Jammu & Kashmir	0.01854	0.01551	69.5	30.5
Jharkhand	0.03139	0.02802	78.2	21.8
Karnataka	0.04713	0.04328	82.7	17.3
Kerala	0.025	0.02341	86.1	13.9
Madhya Pradesh	0.07548	0.0712	87.4	12.6
Maharashtra	0.05521	0.05199	87.1	12.9
Manipur	0.00617	0.00451	56.6	43.4
Meghalaya	0.00642	0.00408	47.7	52.3
Mizoram	0.0046	0.00269	43.7	56.3
Nagaland	0.00498	0.00314	47.3	52.7
Odisha	0.04642	0.04779	107.7	-7.7
Punjab	0.01577	0.01389	76.2	23.8
Rajasthan	0.05495	0.05853	118.4	-18.4
Sikkim	0.00367	0.00239	49.0	51.0
Tamil Nadu	0.04023	0.04969	207.5	-107.5
Tripura	0.00642	0.00511	64.1	35.9
Uttar Pradesh	0.17959	0.19677	129.0	-29.0
Uttarakhand	0.01052	0.0112	118.2	-18.2
West Bengal	0.07324	0.07264	98.0	2.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Reports of Finance Commission

**Annexure - 33**  
**Grants to Local Bodies, State - Wise Share - Basic Grants**

(₹ in Crore)

STATE	RURAL LOCAL BODIES						URBAN LOCAL BODIES					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
Andhra Pradesh	934.34	1293.75	1494.81	1729.23	2336.56	7788.68	348.92	483.14	558.23	645.77	872.57	2908.64
Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	122.58	141.62	163.83	221.38	737.93	23.42	32.43	37.47	43.34	58.56	195.22
Assam	584.8	809.76	935.60	1082.32	1462.45	4874.92	93.14	128.97	149.01	172.38	232.92	776.43
Bihar	2269.18	3142.08	3630.39	4199.71	5674.7	18916.05	256.83	355.63	410.9	475.34	642.28	2140.99
Chhattisgarh	566.18	783.98	905.81	1047.86	1415.89	4719.72	152.39	211.01	243.8	282.04	381.09	1270.33
Goa	14.44	20.00	23.10	26.73	36.12	120.39	21.1	29.21	33.76	39.05	52.76	175.88
Gujarat	932.25	1290.86	1491.47	1725.36	2331.33	7771.26	614.91	851.45	983.77	1138.05	1537.74	5125.91
Haryana	419.28	580.57	670.80	775.99	1048.53	3495.17	199.61	276.39	319.35		499.18	1663.95
Himachal Pradesh	195.39	270.56	312.6	361.63	488.64	1628.82	19.36	26.81	30.98	35.84	48.42	161.42
Jammu & Kashmir	373.96	517.81	598.29	692.11	935.19	3117.36	125.30	173.50	200.46	231.90	313.35	1044.51
Jharkhand	652.83	903.96	1044.45	1208.24	1632.59	5442.07	183.74	254.42	293.95	340.05	459.48	1531.64
Karnataka	1002.85	1388.62	1604.42	1856.02	2507.88	8359.79	562.08	778.29	899.25	1040.27	1405.62	4685.5
Kerala	433.76	600.62	693.96	802.78	1084.73	3615.85	351.66	486.94	562.61	650.84	879.42	2931.48
Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	2026.62	2341.57	2708.78	3660.14	12200.72	496.79	687.89	794.8	919.44	1242.36	4141.27
Maharashtra	1623.32	2247.77	2597.1	3004.37	4059.55	13532.11	1191.24	1649.49	1905.83	2204.7	2979.02	9930.29
Manipur	22.25	30.80	35.59	41.17	55.63	185.44	16.57	22.95	26.52	30.67	41.45	138.16
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	4.19	4.84	5.6	7.57	25.22
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.54	15.97	18.46	21.35	28.85	96.17
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.23	16.94	19.57	22.64	30.59	101.98
Orissa	955.52	1323.09	1528.71	1768.44	2389.54	7965.28	170.1	235.54	272.14	314.82	425.39	1417.98
Punjab	441.7	611.61	706.66	817.48	1104.58	3682.02	235.41	325.96	376.62	435.68	588.69	1962.35
Rajasthan	1471.95	2038.17	2354.92	2724.22	3681.01	12270.27	433.12	599.73	692.93	801.6	1083.13	3610.5
Sikkim	16.03	22.20	25.65	29.67	40.09	133.64	4.79	6.63	7.66	8.86	11.98	39.92
Tamil Nadu	947.65	1312.19	1516.12	1753.87	2369.86	7899.69	790.04	1093.95	1263.96	1462.18	1975.71	6585.85
Telangana	580.34	803.58	928.47	1074.07	1451.3	4837.75	325.23	450.33	520.32	601.92	813.32	2711.12
Tripura	36.24	50.18	57.98	67.07	90.63	302.11	21.41	29.65	34.25	39.63	53.54	178.48
Uttar Pradesh	3862.6	5348.45	6179.65	7148.74	9659.47	32198.9	983.6	1361.97	1573.63	1820.41	2459.76	8199.37
Uttarakhand	203.26	281.45	325.19	376.19	508.31	1694.42	78.29	108.41	125.26	144.9	195.79	652.66
West Bengal	1532.21	2121.61	2451.33	2835.75	3831.7	12772.6	637.21	882.33	1019.45	1179.32	1593.51	5311.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>21624.46</b>	<b>29942.87</b>	<b>34596.26</b>	<b>40021.63</b>	<b>54077.80</b>	<b>180262.96</b>	<b>8363.06</b>	<b>11580.12</b>	<b>13379.78</b>	<b>15108.59</b>	<b>20914.05</b>	<b>69715.03</b>



**Annexure – 34**  
**Grants to Local Bodies, State - Wise Share - Performance Grants**

(₹ in Crore)

STATE	RURAL LOCAL BODIES					URBAN LOCAL BODIES				
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-20	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-20
Andhra Pradesh	169.70	192.04	218.09	285.57	865.41	142.59	161.36	183.25	239.95	727.16
Arunachal Pradesh	16.08	18.20	20.66	27.06	81.99	9.57	10.83	12.30	16.10	48.81
Assam	106.22	120.20	136.50	178.74	541.66	38.06	43.07	48.92	64.05	194.11
Bihar	412.15	466.41	529.67	693.55	2101.78	104.96	118.78	134.89	176.62	535.25
Chhattisgarh	102.84	116.37	132.16	173.05	524.41	62.28	70.47	80.03	104.80	317.58
Goa	2.62	2.97	3.37	4.41	13.38	8.62	9.76	11.08	14.51	43.97
Gujarat	169.32	191.61	217.60	284.93	863.47	251.29	284.37	322.94	422.87	1281.48
Haryana	76.15	86.18	97.87	128.15	388.35	81.57	92.31	104.83	137.27	415.99
Himachal Pradesh	35.49	40.16	45.61	59.72	180.98	7.91	8.95	10.17	13.32	40.35
Jammu & Kashmir	67.92	76.86	87.29	114.30	346.37	51.21	57.95	65.81	86.17	261.13
Jharkhand	118.57	134.18	152.38	199.53	604.67	75.09	84.97	96.50	126.35	382.91
Karnataka	182.15	206.13	234.08	306.51	928.87	229.70	259.94	295.20	386.54	1171.38
Kerala	78.78	89.16	101.25	132.57	401.76	143.71	162.63	184.69	241.83	732.87
Madhya Pradesh	265.84	300.83	341.63	447.34	1355.64	203.02	229.75	260.91	341.64	1035.32
Maharashtra	294.84	333.66	378.91	496.15	1503.57	486.82	550.91	625.63	819.21	2482.57
Manipur	4.04	4.57	5.19	6.80	20.60	6.77	7.66	8.70	11.40	34.54
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	1.40	1.59	2.08	6.30
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.71	5.34	6.06	7.93	24.04
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.66	6.43	8.41	25.50
Orissa	173.55	196.40	223.04	292.05	885.03	69.52	78.67	89.34	116.98	354.50
Punjab	80.23	90.79	103.10	135.00	409.11	96.20	108.87	123.63	161.89	490.59
Rajasthan	267.35	302.55	343.58	449.89	1363.36	177.00	200.30	227.47	297.85	902.62
Sikkim	2.91	3.30	3.74	4.90	14.85	1.96	2.21	2.52	3.29	9.98
Tamil Nadu	172.12	194.78	221.20	289.64	877.74	322.87	365.37	414.92	543.31	1646.46
Telangana	105.41	119.28	135.46	177.38	537.53	132.91	150.41	170.81	223.66	677.78
Tripura	6.58	7.45	8.46	11.08	33.57	8.75	9.90	11.24	14.72	44.62
Uttar Pradesh	701.57	793.92	901.60	1180.57	3577.66	401.97	454.88	516.58	676.42	2049.84
Uttarakhand	36.92	41.78	47.45	62.13	188.27	32.00	36.21	41.12	53.84	163.17
West Bengal	278.30	314.93	357.64	468.31	1419.18	260.41	294.69	334.66	438.20	1327.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>3927.65</b>	<b>4444.71</b>	<b>5047.53</b>	<b>6609.33</b>	<b>20029.21</b>	<b>3417.71</b>	<b>3867.62</b>	<b>4392.22</b>	<b>5751.21</b>	<b>17428.77</b>

Source: 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission

## Annexure - 35

## Break-up of State's Own Tax Revenue

(₹ in Crore)

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	454.36	396.10	235.76	1708.05	153.91	386.41	247.88	3582.47
2014-15	25.38	659.84	268.00	1859.86	180.88	404.18	497.76	3895.90
2015-16 (B.E.)	213.37	549.35	300.00	2370.00	170.52	313.23	370.00	4286.47

Source: Annual Financial Statement, Government of Goa

**Annexure – 36**  
**Non-Tax Revenue**

(₹ in Crore)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(B.E.)
Interest Receipts	16.70	20.45	13.64	17.88	26.36	18.37	14.12	17.18	27.53
Dividends & Profits	0.33	0.89	1.15	0.19	1.48	1.73	1.11	1.81	3.34
Other Non-Tax Revenue	1025.78	1214.82	1716.41	2250.53	2284.29	1812.79	1646.32	2306.61	2899.15
General Services	<b>69.68</b>	<b>43.25</b>	<b>307.25</b>	<b>70.13</b>	<b>76.33</b>	<b>106.42</b>	<b>134.61</b>	<b>175.18</b>	<b>227.54</b>
Other Administrative Services	22.16	37.46	40.50	40.63	42.09	64.88	88.01	123.45	163.27
Miscellaneous General Services	40.38		259.88	19.44	27.46	32.52	35.27	39.01	45.76
Other General Services	7.14	5.79	6.87	10.06	6.78	9.02	11.33	12.72	18.51
Social Services	<b>81.62</b>	<b>86.23</b>	<b>112.81</b>	<b>132.83</b>	<b>156.35</b>	<b>163.91</b>	<b>192.41</b>	<b>183.49</b>	<b>281.52</b>
Water Supply & Sanitation	61.23	65.76	70.38	69.59	86.11	97.99	103.97	101.89	145.75
Urban Development	0.08	0.36	21.61	37.28	37.70	25.07	46.88	44.66	76.50
Medical & Public Health	8.33	8.30	5.98	8.30	11.00	7.71	11.49	11.81	24.87
Education, Sports, Art & Culture	9.40	9.24	10.96	12.74	16.17	26.94	22.78	17.17	18.40
Other Social Services	2.58	2.57	3.88	4.92	5.37	6.20	7.29	7.96	16.00
Economic Services	<b>874.48</b>	<b>1085.34</b>	<b>1296.35</b>	<b>2047.57</b>	<b>2051.61</b>	<b>1542.46</b>	<b>1319.31</b>	<b>1947.93</b>	<b>2390.09</b>
Power	792.26	986.70	941.30	969.06	1000.49	1139.97	1187.95	1321.66	1497.17
Mining	36.40	36.35	292.25	983.73	953.29	339.25	46.12	530.34	742.57
Roads & Bridges	4.11	9.90	6.48	10.33	10.27	2.88	31.56	33.65	46.05
Other Economic Services	41.71	52.39	56.32	84.45	87.56	60.36	53.68	62.28	104.30

Source: Annual Financial Statement, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 37

## Number of Bank Branches in Goa as on 31.03.2016 (Contd...)

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	Rural Branches	Semi-Urban Branches	Total
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA	49	42	91
2	STATE BANK OF MYSORE	1	2	3
3	STATE BANK OF PATIALA	0	1	1
4	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE	0	2	2
5	STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD	0	2	2
6	ALLAHABAD BANK	0	5	5
7	ANDHRA BANK	0	4	4
8	BANK OF BARODA	16	13	29
9	BANK OF INDIA	24	25	49
10	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	7	9	16
11	CANARA BANK	28	22	50
12	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	16	15	31
13	CORPORATION BANK	34	20	54
14	DENA BANK	11	6	17
15	INDIAN BANK	1	6	7
16	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	15	17	32
17	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	0	7	7
18	PUNJAB & SIND BANK	0	1	1
19	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	1	6	7
20	SYNDICATE BANK	12	14	26
21	UCO BANK	3	7	10
22	UNION BANK OF INDIA	5	10	15
23	UNITED BANK OF INDIA	1	3	4
24	VIJAYA BANK	0	8	8
25	BHARATIYA MAHILA BANK	0	1	1
26	IDBI BANK LTD.	1	6	7
27	AXIS BANK LTD.	2	8	10
28	CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK LTD.	0	2	2
29	DEVELOPMENT CREDIT BANK LTD.	0	4	4
30	DHANALAXMI BANK LTD.	0	1	1
31	FEDERAL BANK LTD.	0	6	6
32	HDFC BANK LTD.	21	44	65
33	ICICI BANK LTD	3	26	29
34	INDUSIND BANK LTD.	0	4	4
35	JAMMU & KASHMIR BANK LTD.	0	1	1
36	KARNATAKA BANK LTD.	1	6	7
37	KARUR VYSYA BANK LTD	0	1	1

## Annexure – 37

## Number of Bank Branches in Goa as on 30.03.2016 (concluded)

Sr No	Name of the Bank	Rural Branches	Semi-Urban Branches	Total
38	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.	0	5	5
39	RBL BANK LTD.	2	6	8
40	SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD.	0	5	5
41	YES BANK LTD.	0	7	7
42	BICHOLIM URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	11	11
43	CITIZEN CO-OP BANK LTD,	0	6	6
44	GOA STATE CO-OP BANK LTD.	34	25	59
45	GOA URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	3	13	16
46	KONKAN MERCANTILE CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	1	1
47	MADGAON URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	2	7	9
48	MAPUSA URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	10	14	24
49	NKGSB CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	4	4
50	PMC BANK LTD.	0	5	5
51	SARASWAT CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	9	9
52	SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	2	2
53	TJSB SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	0	4	4
54	APNA SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	0	1	1
55	WOMEN CO-OP BANK LTD	0	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>787</b>

Source: State Bank of India (Lead Bank), Goa

## Annexure - 38

## Revenue Receipts of Commercial Tax

(₹ in lakh)

Year	SALES TAX			Luxury Tax	Entertainment Tax	Entry Tax	Total
	VAT / ST	CST	Total				
1986-87	4510.41	-	4510.41	-	85.12	-	4595.53
1987-88	3816.77	-	3816.77	-	76.63	-	3893.40
1988-89	3867.24	346.27	4213.51	77.88	79.34	-	4370.73
1989-90	4451.60	426.72	4878.32	166.75	69.21	-	5114.28
1990-91	5342.82	527.87	5870.69	182.30	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	13550.70	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	-	23593.30
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	3610.20	40147.24	1495.43	271.52	3142.09	45056.28
2002-03	39893.04	4026.18	43919.22	1592.77	236.45	2517.32	48265.76
2003-04	46352.48	3883.83	50236.31	2473.35	210.92	3520.88	56441.46
2004-05	50269.95	6449.18	56719.13	2700.73	248.45	9630.79	69299.10
2005-06	67182.92	7148.08	74331.00	2992.19	517.79	12339.23	90180.21
2006-07	78327.83	6153.77	84481.60	4273.31	508.62	12936.33	102199.86
2007-08	81965.79	5962.37	87928.16	6694.02	1116.96	10422.17	106161.31
2008-09	107214.88	5948.94	113163.82	6631.86	1965.05	14764.04	136524.77
2009-10	106407.36	7805.30	114212.66	6533.13	3355.92	15035.95	139137.66
2010-11	128058.15	9946.37	138004.52	8829.85	4369.84	16103.50	167307.71
2011-12	156323.33	8968.75	165292.08	9701.58	6018.28	19733.38	200745.32
2012-13	148124.43	9617.42	157741.85	10641.07	8615.85	23868.71	200867.48
2013-14	162321.64	8483.47	170805.11	12719.36	10959.35	36642.76	231126.58
2014-15	176495.79	9490.66	185986.45	14166.64	13209.17	38211.40	251573.66
2015-16 *	190185.65	13572.26	203757.91	15073.55	15999.32	44544.45	279375.23

Sales Tax figures for 1987-88 are including CST.

\* Figures for 2015-16 are provisional.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Panaji-Goa



## Annexure - 39

## Distribution of Vehicles by type for the year 2012-13 to 2015-16

Type of vehicles	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	M.V. on live register as on 31/03/2016 [ cumulative ]	% to the total
<b>Transport</b>						
Motor Cycles for Hire	1249	1399	1688	1788	25327	2.18
Goods Vehicles	2403	1466	1531	1591	60833	5.25
Taxis	1089	1122	1067	813	18429	1.59
Buses , Mini Buses & KTC	443	969	299	279	11503	0.99
Auto Rickshaws	102	129	102	118	4304	0.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>5286</b>	<b>5085</b>	<b>4687</b>	<b>4589</b>	<b>120396</b>	<b>10.39</b>
<b>Non-Transport</b>						
Motor Cycles & Scooters	50217	50732	52711	53458	<b>796495</b>	68.77
Private Cars & Jeeps	17087	15016	16767	16353	232767	20.10
Tractors /Others	163	144	141	158	3720	0.32
Government Vehicles	10	13	10	05	4863	0.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>67477</b>	<b>65905</b>	<b>69629</b>	<b>69974</b>	1037845	<b>89.61</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>72763</b>	<b>70990</b>	<b>74316</b>	<b>74563</b>	<b>1158241</b>	<b>100</b>

## Annexure - 40

## 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
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
Motor Cycle & Scooter					
Below 40000	931	2092	888	283	<b>4194</b>
40000 - 50000	40246	36568	27629	12233	<b>116676</b>
Above 50000	9018	13409	19589	42695	<b>84711</b>
Below 3.00 lakh	1828	1147	1096	868	<b>4939</b>
3.00 - 5.00 lakh	7543	6251	3724	5781	<b>23299</b>
Above 5.00 lakh	7761	7446	7027	10683	<b>32917</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>67327</b>	<b>66913</b>	<b>59953</b>	<b>72543</b>	<b>266736</b>

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

## Annexure - 41

## Important Variety wise Quantity of Inland Fish Catch (in M Tones)

Sr. No.	Species	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (uptoDec, 2015) Provisional
1	Prawns						
a	Big	21	39	32	122	101	149
b	Medium	51	37	78	193	224	251
c	Small	333	285	361	405	373	422
2	Lady Fish	41	69	70	116	62	95
3	Mulletts	354	386	391	336	230	429
4	Gerres	102	128	100	110	63	78
5	Lutianus	16	37	44	55	55	88
6	Cat Fish	167	211	268	331	341	423
7	Anchovy	14	35	25	26	52	34
8	Pearl Spot	172	219	236	261	188	291
9	Betki	5	13	13	32	29	63
10	Milk Fish	39	65	52	61	18	28
11	Megalops	28	20	16	19	16	35
12	Scatophagus	54	75	42	81	54	89
13	Ambasis	32	65	69	131	128	154
14	Crabs	152	190	204	251	281	368
15	Black Water Clamps	330	130	76	119	21	151
16	False Clamps	555	592	442	759	442	614
17	Oysters	6	57	163	30	37	62
18	Green Clamps	1	11	9	24	33	29
19	Lepo	2	2	5	11	7	11
20	Indian Salmon		--	--	--	0	--
21	Balle Reddish	1	25	--	--	2	--
22	Sciaenoids		--	--	--	--	--
23	Others(Palu)	15	--	--	30	16	48
24	Others(Vagolem)	--	--	--	--	--	--
25	Others(Leather Jackets)	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	Others(Buyari)	--	--	--	--	--	--
27	Miscellaneous	820	847	1191	1175	945	736
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3311</b>	<b>3538</b>	<b>3887</b>	<b>4678</b>	<b>3718</b>	<b>4648</b>

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 42

## Important Variety wise Quantity of Marine Fish catch (in M Tones)

Sr · N o.	Species	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (uptoDEC, 2015) Provisional
1	Mackerals (Bangdo)	23831	22128	17860	12994	10308	10876
2	Sardines (Tarlo)	23732	26391	34329	31629	80849	57270
3	Cat Fish (Sangot)	1402	1545	364	383	598	367
4	Shark fish (Mori)	3159	375	234	281	307	216
5	Seer Fish (Wiswan)	1229	1844	1616	2751	1621	2363
6	Prawns (Sungtam)	9970	8008	8968	8380	9283	9012
7	Pomprets (Paplet)	185	376	174	1342	643	977
8	Cuttle Fish (Manki)	1941	1012	1180	4422	2150	1737
9	Tuna (Bokdo)	2524	3801	2621	3520	1368	3896
10	Ribbon Fish (Balle)	839	49	644	1107	376	966
11	Reef Cod (Gobro)	1303	5	495	1409	1262	1993
12	Kowalakowal (Velli)	279	438	562	1046	618	282
13	Golden Anchovy (Kapsale)	2	--	50	29	2	33
14	Silver Belly (Kampi)	1584	1012	1146	3328	1991	1240
15	Soles (Lepo)	1606	3995	3683	2579	3982	4487
16	Silver Bar (Karli)	219	62	98	54	121	110
17	Crabs (Kurlio)	763	1236	1160	830	1256	1568
18	Sciaenoids (Dodiario)	1376	1448	1629	1425	1802	1966
19	Butter Fish (Soundale)	1116	978	656	594	676	630
20	Others	10002	11482	9159	9881	8894	8251
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87062</b>	<b>86185</b>	<b>86628</b>	<b>87984</b>	<b>128107</b>	<b>108240</b>

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Goa

**Annexure - 43**  
**Distribution of the Co-operative Societies by Type**

Type of Co-operative bank / society	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015
Goa State Co-operative Bank	1
Urban Co-operative Bank	6
Urban Co-operative Credit Societies	127
Salary Earners Co-operative Credit Societies	264
Consumer Co-operative Societies	70
Dairy Co-operative Societies	173
Farming Co-operative Societies	14
Fisheries Co-operative Societies	14
Housing Co-operative Societies	2059
Industrial Co-operative Societies	22
Marketing Co-operative Societies	9
Poultry Co-operative Societies	1
Processing Co-operative Societies	6
Service Co-operative Societies	78
Transport Co-operative Societies	2
Labour Co-operative Societies	11
Panivatap Co-operative Societies	89
Sangh & Union Federation	3
General Co-operative Societies	96
Producers Co-operative Societies	9
Self Help Group Coop. Societies	1152
Multipurpose Societies	40
Market Committee	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4247</b>

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 44

## Block-wise Income of Panchayats by Broad Heads – 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Block	Income for the year 2015-16				
	Grants from Government	Other Grants	Proceeds of Taxes , fees, etc.	Other	Total
Tiswadi	266.87	11.15	355.30	336.36	969.69
Ponda	535.60	107.22	291.61	211.03	1145.46
Sattari	363.82	37.22	53.53	57.14	511.70
Bardez	875.53	45.15	879.04	322.32	2122.04
Bicholim	692.71	17.27	64.79	54.81	829.59
Pernem	791.41	102.56	105.69	143.80	1143.46
Salcete	469.51	32.55	469.97	182.94	1154.97
Mormugao	235.81	1.00	355.45	104.71	696.97
Quepem	437.91	33.65	25.94	68.04	565.54
Sanguem	142.54	9.18	70.97	26.39	249.08
Canacona	189.01	32.28	22.76	49.25	293.30
Dharbandora	11.24	21.95	3.96	6.26	43.41
Total	5011.96	451.17	2699.01	1563.05	9725.20

Source: Directorate of Panchayats, Panaji Goa

## Annexure - 45

## Block-wise Expenditure of Panchayats by Broad Heads – 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Block	Expenditure for the year 2015-16								
	Administration	Sanitation & Public Health	Public works	Planning And Development	Education	Social Welfare	Miscellaneous	Others	Total
Tiswadi	272.39	126.01	280.43	5.53	9.33	5.38	111.80	20.27	831.14
Ponda	283.63	52.24	295.53	0.74	22.52	9.94	122.58	53.27	840.45
Sattari	139.69	8.37	190.88	0.70	2.13	0.63	34.99	4.78	382.16
Bardez	483.77	147.04	569.50	3.78	1.61	1.08	121.13	12.92	1340.83
Bicholim	194.74	23.13	241.61	0.05	7.10	4.17	25.68	1.90	498.38
Pernem	238.23	19.77	284.49	0.00	2.61	1.95	92.72	15.87	655.65
Salcete	385.81	52.39	283.24	5.99	18.32	7.51	47.58	38.73	839.57
Mormugao	152.08	33.70	227.52	6.21	3.64	5.32	36.74	20.08	485.28
Quepem	128.58	53.22	130.91	0.76	1.77	0.30	35.07	5.60	356.20
Sanguem	94.81	17.06	88.58	4.15	3.59	5.16	40.13	8.94	262.41
Canacona	71.84	12.37	38.74	0.00	2.67	0.45	31.21	8.89	166.16
Dharbandora	13.09	1.10	5.92	0.16	0.40	0.10	3.71	1.51	25.99
Total	2458.65	546.38	2637.34	28.07	75.69	41.99	703.35	192.78	6684.23

Source: Directorate of Panchayats, Panaji Goa



## Annexure - 46

## Year-wise Hotel and Bed Capacity

Year	Hotels	Rooms	Beds
2011-12	2742	26322	48423
2012-13	2802	27283	49756
2013 -14	2925	28598	51556
2014 -15	3143	30435	54349
2015 -16	3511	32884	58337

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 47

## Year-wise distribution of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Percentage Change
2000	976804	291709	1268513	1.94
2001	1120242	260071	1380313	8.81
2002	1325296	271645	1596941	15.69
2003	1725140	314357	2039497	27.71
2004	2085729	363230	2448959	20.08
2005	1965343	336803	2302146	-5.99
2006	2098654	380414	2479068	7.69
2007	2208986	388457	2597443	4.77
2008	2020416	351123	2371539	-8.70
2009	2127063	376640	2503703	5.57
2010	2201752	441053	2644805	5.64
2011	2225002	445935	2670937	0.99
2012	2337499	450530	2788029	4.38
2013	2629151	492322	3121473	11.96
2014	3544634	513592	4058226	30.01
2015 (P)	4756422	541480	5297902	30.55

P: Provisional

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 48

## Nationality-Wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals during 2013-2015

Sr. No.	Name of the Country	2013	2014	2015
1	U.K.	145431	146380	149670
2	Russia	162746	149684	150019
3	Germany	46472	55932	46990
4	Ukraine	0	3902	15755
5	Finland	25643	25701	21997
6	France	20618	35079	21902
7	Iran	892	3990	4203
8	Switzerland	13599	13641	14102
9	Japan	1001	3869	3886
10	U.A.E.	1999	3878	4209
11	Portugal	2559	3259	5308
12	Canada	5122	6001	6050
13	Brazil	2204	3347	3350
14	Sweden	18752	18872	18922
15	U.S.A.	9502	9979	12227
16	Australia	7635	7773	7982
17	South Africa	2972	3102	3600
18	Italy	4471	5922	6001
19	Denmark	1570	1672	2062
20	Austria	1721	1649	2496
21	Holland	2001	2998	3001
22	Ireland	1360	1201	1402
23	Belgium	384	672	681
24	Norway	184	299	259
25	New Zealand	285	342	344
26	Greek	90	81	62
27	Lithuania	1506	3	86
28	Czech Rep.	942	2	72
29	Others	10661	4362	34842
TOTAL		492322	513592	541480
Percentage Increase / Decrease		9.28	4.32	5.43

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 49

## Year wise Tourist Arrivals by Charter Flights (Season October to May)

Year/Season	Number of Flights	Number of Passengers
2008 - 09	615	145428
2009 - 10	626	137790
2010 - 11	900	171367
2011 - 12	910	169006
2012 - 13	996	215304
2013 - 14	1128	261452
2014 - 15	895	161316
2015 - 16 (upto 06.05.2016)	786	158726

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 50

## Month-wise Number of Tourist Arrivals during 2015

Month	Domestic	Foreign
January	278,766	63,658
February	168,752	69,009
March	181,681	58,712
April	414,588	30,798
May	663,388	17,835
June	220,745	14,040
July	129,642	5,001
August	168,859	9,201
September	196,799	22,491
October	699,001	47,592
November	743,941	80,222
December	890,260	122,921
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,756,422</b>	<b>541,480</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>52,97,902</b>

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

**Annexure – 51****Taluka wise area under Forest**

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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1225.12</b>

Source: Department of Forests, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 52

## Taluka wise beneficiaries Identified &amp; Issued Ration Cards under National Food Security Act, 2013

Taluka	Beneficiaries Identified under NFSA				Total NFSA Cards (House Holds)	Total Population Covered
	Antodaya Anna Yojana		Priority House Holds			
	Nos. of Cards (House Holds)	Population Covered	Nos. of Cards (House Holds)	Population Covered		
Pernem	4322	16855	9050	33216	13372	50071
Bardez	1609	6309	21154	85135	22763	91444
Tiswadi	597	2435	5973	24525	6570	26960
Bicholim	1148	4376	10972	41423	12120	45799
Sattari	1619	6198	7924	31468	9543	37666
Ponda	1227	4769	14403	57084	15630	61853
Mormugao	37	157	5872	26163	5909	26320
Salcete	153	585	18182	78053	18335	78638
Quepem	823	3423	8376	34601	9199	38024
Sanguem	303	1156	5222	19829	5525	20985
Canacona	748	2891	7382	29392	8130	32283
Dharbandora	226	863	3570	14028	3796	14891
<b>Total</b>	<b>12812</b>	<b>50017</b>	<b>118080</b>	<b>474917</b>	<b>130892</b>	<b>524934</b>

Source: Directorate of Civil Supply and Consumer Affairs, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 53

## Year-wise total number of Tests conducted for HIV/AIDS- 1986 to 2015

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	14,609	40,141	630*	35	665	1.7	68	38	106
2012	30,500	14,053	44,553	532	22	554	1.24	52	26	78
2013	40,827	16,353	57,180*	505	27	532	0.93	34	17	51
2014	47,003	15,818	62,821*	449*	26	475	0.75	28	19	47
2015	47035	15622	62657*	329	16	345	0.55	15	14	29
2016 (upto Feb)	7366	2448	9814	82	8	90	0.91	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>420758</b>	<b>141149</b>	<b>561907</b>	<b>15540</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>16115</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1698</b>

\* Includes 1 TS/TG case each reported for the year 2008, 2010, 2014 and 2 cases in 2011  
 Gen = General, ANC = Antenatal, FICTC = Facility Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre.  
 Source: Goa State Aids Control Society



## Annexure - 54

## Age / Sex wise distribution of HIV cases detected in Goa - 2013-2015

Age group	2014				2015				2016 (upto Feb)			
	M	F	TS/ TG	T	M	F	TS/ TG	T	M	F	TS/ TG	T
<14	13 (5.0)	14 (7.4)	0	27 (6.0)	9 (4.8)	5 (3.5)	0	14 (4.3)	1 (2.0)	1 (3.4)	0	2 (2.4)
15-24	16 (6.2)	17 (8.9)	0	33 (7.3)	18 (9.6)	6 (4.3)	0	24 (7.3)	2 (3.9)	1 (3.4)	1 (50.0)	4 (4.9)
25-34	52 (21.1)	50 (26.3)	1 (100)	103 (23.0)	51 (27.1)	38 (26.9)	0	89 (27.1)	15 (29.4)	8 (27.6)	1 (50.0)	24 (29.3)
35-49	130 (50.4)	68 (35.8)	0	198 (44.1)	81 (43.1)	71 (50.4)	0	152 (46.2)	28 (54.9)	11 (38.0)	0	39 (47.6)
>50	47 (18.2)	41 (21.6)	0	88 (20.0)	29 (15.4)	21 (14.9)	0	50 (15.1)	5 (9.8)	8 (27.6)	0	13 (15.8)
Not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>258 (100.0)</b>	<b>190 (100.0)</b>	<b>1 (100.0)</b>	<b>449 (100.0)</b>	<b>188 (100.0)</b>	<b>141 (100.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>329 (100.0)</b>	<b>51 (100.0)</b>	<b>29 (100.0)</b>	<b>2 (100.0)</b>	<b>82 (100.0)</b>

Source: Goa State Aids Control Society

