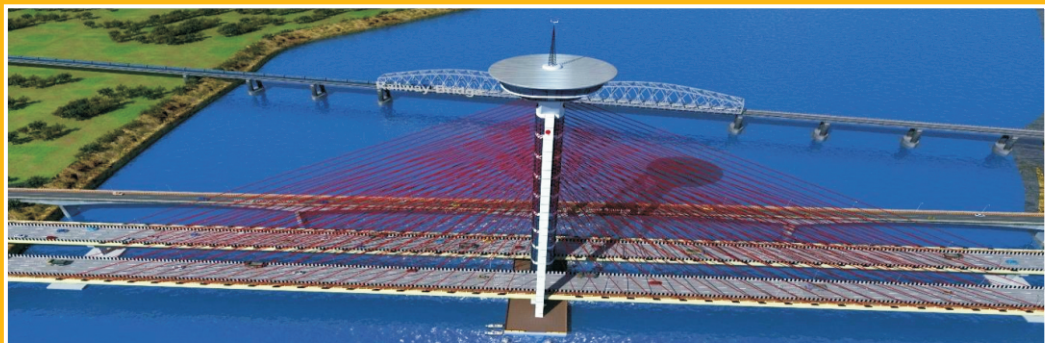
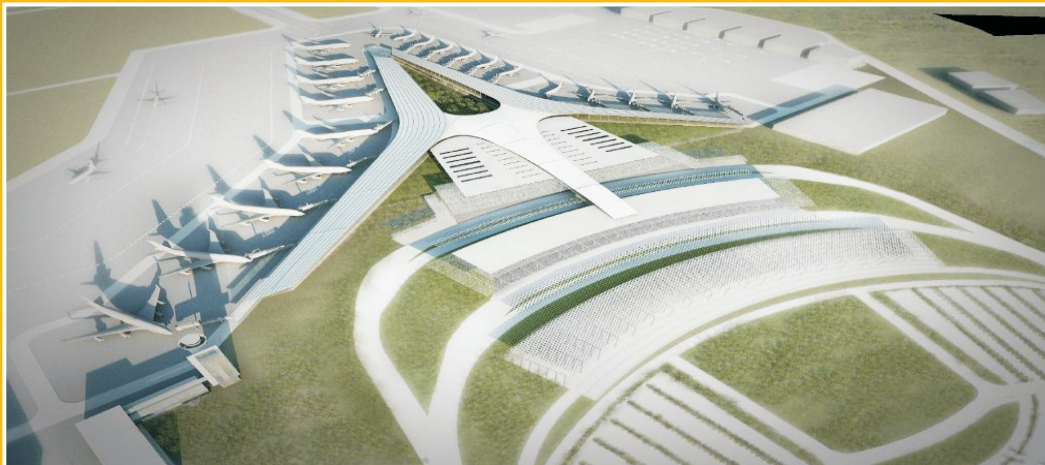




**Government of Goa**



# **ECONOMIC SURVEY 2016-17**



**DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING, STATISTICS AND EVALUATION  
PORVORIM, GOA**



**GOVERNMENT OF GOA**

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# **ECONOMIC SURVEY**

## **2016-17**

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**DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING, STATISTICS & EVALUATION**

**PORVORIM- GOA**

# CONTENTS

SL. NO	CHAPTER	PAGE. NO
1	Overview	1
2	Demography	7
3	State Income	19
4	Public Finance	29
5	Institutional Finance	37
6	Prices and Public Distribution System	47
7	Infrastructure	51
8	Agriculture and Allied Activities	73
9	Industries	86
10	Rural Development	92
11	Tourism	95
12	Science, Technology & Environment	100
13	Unique Identification ( UID ) and Direct Benefit Transfer ( DBT )	108
14	Social Sectors	115

## ANNEXURES

No	Annexures	Page No
1	State wise distribution of Population	134
2	Taluka/District wise distribution of Population 2001-2011 Census	135
3	State wise Density of Population 2011 Census	136
4	Taluka wise density of Population 2011 Census	137
5	State wise Sex Ratio- 2011 Census	138
6	Age wise classification of Population 2001-2011 Census	139
7	State wise Literacy Rate -2011 Census	140
8	Taluka wise total Workers during population census 1961-2011	141
9	State wise Slum Population in India - 2011 Census	142
10	District wise Percentage of Households to total Households by Amenities	144
11	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 ( Q ) at Current Price	145
12	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 ( Q ) at Constant Price ( Base Price 2011-12 )	146
13	Sector wise % distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Price	147
14	Sector wise % distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Price ( Base Year 2011-12 )	148
15	% Growth Over Previous Year Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Prices	149
16	% Growth Over Previous Year Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Prices ( Base Year 2011-12 )	150
17	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Prices	151
18	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Prices ( Base Year 2011-12 )	152
19	Sector Wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Prices	153
20	Sector Wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Prices ( Base Year 2011-12 )	154



## ANNEXURES

No	Annexures	Page No
21	% Growth Over Previous Year Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Prices	155
22	% Growth Over Previous Year Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Prices ( Base Year 2011-12 )	156
23	Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current Prices	157
24	Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant Prices	157
25	Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current prices	158
26	Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant prices	158
27	Number of Bank Branches in Goa as on 31.12.2016	159
28	Number of ATM's in Goa as on 31.12.2016	161
29	Distribution of Vehicles by type for the year 2013-14 to 2016-17 (till Nov. 2016)	163
30	Distribution of vehicles under Non-Transport category by approximate value of the vehicle	163
31	Block-wise Income of Panchayats by Broad Heads 2016-17	165
32	Block-wise Expenditure of Panchayats by Broad Heads 2015-16	166
33	Year-wise Hotels, Rooms and Beds Capacity	167
34	Year-wise distribution of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals	167
35	Month-wise Number of Tourist Arrivals during 2016	168
36	Year wise Tourist Arrivals by Charter Flights	168
37	Aadhaar Saturation > 18 Years 28th February, 2017	169
38	Aadhaar Saturation in 0 > 5 Years Age band 28th February, 2017	170
39	Aadhaar Saturation in 0> 18 Years Age band 28th February, 2017	171
40	Aadhaar Saturation > 18 Years 28th February, 2017	172
41	State /UT wise Unemployment rate based on UPS approach	173
42	List of Permanent Aadhaar Enrolment Centres in the State of Goa	174
43	List of Documents mandatory for enrollment in Aadhaar	175
44	Distribution of the Co-operative Societies by Type	178
45	Performance of the Co-operative Societies from 2011 to 2015	179
46	Year-wise total number of tests conducted for HIV/AIDS – 1986 to 2015	180
47	Age/Sex wise distribution of HIV cases detected in Goa – 2012-2015	181
48	State /UT wise General Consumer Price indices (Base: 2012 = 100)	182
49	Year – wise number of beneficiaries under Ladli Laxmi & Griha Aadhaar Scheme.	184

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The compilation of this book was carried out by a team of officials of The Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation who have put in lot of hard work and dedication for last several months for bringing out this publication.

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

Date: 19/03/2017

Director

Place: Porvorim-Goa

Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation

# CHAPTER 1

## OVERVIEW

Goa is situated on the west coast of the country with impressive socio economic indicators. Due to its scenic beauty and architectural splendor of its temples churches and monuments it is a favorite spot for the tourists from all over India as well as from all over the globe. Goa is one of the 365 days tourist destinations.

### Demography

As per 2011 census, average density of population of the State is 394 persons per sq. km. which is higher than the National average of 382. The population of Goa as per 2011 census is 14, 58,545 as against the country's total population of 1,210,569,573 constituting around 0.12% of the country's population which comprises of 7, 39,140 (50.68%) males and 7, 19,405 (49.32%) females, indicating a sex ratio of 973 females per thousand males. Sex ratio in 18 and above age group is 987 per thousand male.

Literacy: - In Goa, 11, 65,487 (6, 15,823 males & 5, 49,664 females) persons are reported to be literate which constitutes 88.70 percent. Last five decades gender literacy gap shows reducing trend.

### Macroeconomic Perspective

The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2015-16 (Quick Estimates) is estimated at above ₹ 37,520 crore as against ₹ 34,611 crore in the year 2014-15 (Provisional- Estimates) thereby reflecting a growth of 8.41 percent as against 9.64% in 2014-15.

As per the Quick Estimates of GSDP for the year 2015-16 (Quick Estimates) at constant prices, primary sector accounted for 6.88 percent, secondary sector for 46.45 percent and tertiary sector accounted for 46.67 percent. The Primary sector which accounted for 21.52 percent during 2011-12 declined to 6.88 percent during 2015-16(Q). Similarly, the composition of secondary sector which was about 47.23 percent during 2011-12 has come down to 46.45 percent during 2015-16 (Q). However, the composition of tertiary sector gradually increased from 31.25 percent in 2011-12 to 46.67 percent in 2015-16 (Q).

### Institutional Finance

There are 808 number of banking branches in the State as on 31.12.2016. The total 56 banks comprises of 26 public sector banks (491 branches), 15 private sector banks (153 branches) and 15 co-operative sector banks (164 branches).

As on 31.12.2016, bank has mobilized deposits to the tune of ₹ 67,844 crore as against ₹ 59,621 crore as on 31.12.15. The domestic deposits are to the tune of ₹ 53,745 crore which is 79 percent of the total deposits and the remaining 21 percent i.e. ₹ 14,100 crore is the NRE deposits. The advances level as on 31.12.2016 was ₹ 18,923 crore with an increase of ₹ 976.95 crore over the December 2015 level of ₹ 17,923.80 crore. The deposit level as on 31.12.2016 being at ₹ 67,844 crore has

increased by ₹ 8223.15 crore over December 2015 level of ₹ 59621.32 crore. The C: D ratio as on 31.12.2016 is 27.89% which is below the benchmark level of 40% and slightly below against 29% of December 2015 level.

### Food Security

National Food Security Act, 2013 envisages adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life of dignity under Article 21 of Constitution. It includes the Midday Meal (MDM) Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme and Public Distribution System (PDS) under it to provide subsidized food grains.

The State Government has implemented the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. December 2015, As on 15/03/2017, about 1, 38,377 ration cards have been issued National Food Security Act (NFSA) covering about 5,54,019 population in the State.

About 96.65% of the ration cards are seeded with Aadhar and 75.59% of the beneficiaries have provided their Aadhar numbers linked to their ration cards till December 2016 which has helped in curbing the duplicate and bogus cards and also the leakages and thus such bogus/ghost ration cards have been eliminated.

### Agriculture & Allied Activities

Doubling of farmer's income is aimed at by the year 2022 focusing on potential crops like Cashew, Coconut, Mango and Paddy by increasing productivity. Various schemes are being implemented to improve the performance in agriculture.

The Central Sector Crop insurance scheme namely "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)" is being implemented in State of Goa from Kharif Season 2016 for the notified crops viz Paddy, Pulses, Groundnut and Sugarcane for the notified areas.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for components viz Per Drop More Crop, Other Interventions and Watershed Development has been implemented with a financial provision of ₹ 200.00 lakh.

Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd. (GSHCL) provides vegetables and other essential commodities at subsidized rates through its 855 outlets throughout the State. The commodities and three vegetable items are supplied by 14 mobile vans regularly at over 350 locations all over State once in two weeks. Since September 2013, GSHCL provides fruits at competitive rates.

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, due to purchase of total 8,619 numbers of animals (from November 2012 till November 2016) under Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme.

Under Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme, 284 farmers has purchased 765 animals in 35 Cattle Melas during the year 2016-17. Similarly, 58 farmers has also purchased 258 animals from outside the State and ₹ 4. 22 crore of subsidy has been released.

Crab Culture has been initiated as a pilot project at Estuarine Fish Farm, Ela,

Old Goa during the year 2016-17. A pond is stocked with 1000 no. of crablets. Also, Milk Fish (Chanoschanos) culture is under process. It has been proposed to stock 5000 nos. of Pompano and 2000 nos. of seabass at the farm during the year 2016-17.

During the year 2015 annual inland fish production has increased from 3718 tonnes to 4648 tonnes as compared to previous year. The fish export has increased from 34814 tonnes in the year 2015 to 36901 tonnes in the 2016. Similarly exchange value has increased from ₹ 51748 lakh in 2015 to ₹ 58271 lakh in 2016.

During the period from 1st April, 2016 to 30th Nov. 2016 audit fees amounting to ₹ 15.37 lakh, Processing fees amounting to ₹ 10.29 lakh and filling fees amounting to ₹ 4.52 lakh has been recovered from different types of Coop. Societies/banks in the state.

### Road Transport

The number of Motor Vehicles registered in the State stands at 12,09,533 as on 30/11/2016. The number of vehicles registered during 2016-17 (upto Nov. 2016) is 51292. 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. 18,541 fresh Smart Card Licenses have been issued from April 2016 to November 2016. To provide easy and efficient services to public, registration of new vehicles through authorized dealers has been commissioned. 129734 vehicles were registered through authorized dealers up to 31st March 2016 and 21194

vehicles have been registered from April '16 to Nov. '16.

### Water Resources

It is estimated that the State's total projected 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 at 1,585 mcm.

The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), in their report on 'Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Goa State-March 2011' have estimated the available ground water sources in the State as 14543.31 mcm and the net annual draft as 41.13 mcm. The stage of ground water development is 28%, which falls in the safe category of groundwater exploitation.

Under Minor Irrigation schemes, irrigation potential to the tune of 30,532.95 Ha has been created, out of which 260.00 Ha have been created upto September, 2016. Potential utilized is 25,769.60 Ha.

### Bridges

The Project of Construction of Bridge across river Mandovi at Panaji includes approach roads on NH 17 between Pundalik Nagar Junction (Porvorim) and Mercedes Junction. The Project commenced on 27th July 2014 with a total cost of ₹ 403.00 crore. The total expenditure incurred till date on the project is ₹ 200.62 crore. The project is likely to be completed during the financial year 2017-18. The overall physical progress of the work is 55%.

Work on the Project of Construction of new eight lane cable stayed bridge

across river Zuari has been started and is expected to be completed by 2019. The cost of the project including approach roads from sirideo on one side and Verna industrial estate on the other is ₹ 1403 crore and the length of the bridge along with approach roads including the 640metre long cable stayed bridge.

### Water Supply

The State Government has committed to provide potable water for all with a focus to achieve 24x7 by 2025-2030 by providing 100 litres per capita per day (LPCD) for Rural Areas and 150 LPCD for Urban Areas.

Presently, water supply demand of the entire state is catered through 7 regional water supply schemes and spot sources for both rural and urban. The water supply ranges from average 82 LPCD in rural areas and 143 LCD in urban areas.

### Sanitation

Sewerage scenario in the state needs improvement though sewerage system are existing in the capital city and few more cities, there is a need for providing sewerage system in villages and coastal areas to stop pollution of the pristine rivers and water bodies in the state.

According to the Census 2011 only 16% of Goa population is served by urban sewerage system, compared to neighboring states of Maharashtra (40%) and Karnataka (38%) which is much lower than national average of 31%.

### Swachh Bharat Mission

A drive has been taken by Government and endeavored to spread awareness

among the people about the need and importance of the cleanliness of all the places of the State so the make the Goa clean.

Solid management plant has been set up. The Implementing agency has taken up “Swachh Bharat Mission-Rural” in all the 190 Village Panchayats in the State of Goa.

### Power

Government has taken steps to curtail distribution, transfer and supply leakages and also plan to implement Energy efficiency by introducing various schemes.

As a part of it , all types of conventional Street light fixtures are being replaced by high quality efficient smart LED light fixtures under the Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) of Government of India through Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL). A total of 50,975 Nos. of street light fixtures have been replaced by end of January 2017, and the balance replacements are in progress.

Also, Jyotirmay Goa scheme has been implemented in which 3 LED bulbs of 9 Watt each are being provided to each domestic household of Goa. So far 8,17,403 LED bulbs have been distributed to the consumers upto end of January 2017.

### Education

Goa is the fourth most literate state in India. It has made significant achievement in the area of enrolment, retention and equity in school education. The GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio) 103 for Primary, 99 for Upper Primary and



114 for Secondary stage of education substantiate the achievements of Goa in the area of ensuring access to school education.

The transition rate of 99.5% from Primary to middle, 99% from Middle to Secondary and 97% from Secondary to Higher Secondary underscores the success story of the state of Goa regarding retention of children in educational institutions till they complete a substantial and meaningful level of education for a developing state.

### Industries

The Government is encouraging green project and boosting employment potential industries in the State. The trained unemployed youth are given placement in these industries.

Efforts are made to improve condition of small and medium entrepreneurs to improve their international competitiveness acquiring the necessary technologies and quality infrastructure, enhancing productivity and export potential and developing entrepreneurial human resources, particularly among women and youth.

The Goa Investment Promotion Board has granted approval to 152 projects in Principle with total proposed investment of ₹ 11759.41 crore with employment potential of 26,660 person.

Since inception of Udyog Aadhar till date 1644 units have registered with investment of ₹ 85811 lakh with employment potential of 25614 persons. Under the Prime Minister' Employment Generation Programme during the year 2016-17, 60 proposal with project cost of ₹ 390.33 lakh and involving subsidy of

₹ 118.38 lakh has been sanctioned which will generate employment for 379 people. From 01/04/2016 till 20/12/2016, the Industrial Development Corporation has allotted 61 plots, admeasuring 91552 m2 area to 61 allottees for setting up their projects with proposed investment of ₹ 71.74 Crore and employment potential to 1556 persons. Chief Minister's Rojgar Yojana (CMRY), the Corporation has financed 6103 entrepreneurs to establish their various projects, thus providing opportunities for employment and development of State.

Under the CMRY During the year 2016-17,347 additional beneficiaries have been sanctioned loan assistance amounting to ₹ 1228.43 lakh. The total CMRY loan sanctioned amounts to ₹14396.75 lakh and disbursements of ₹ 12159.12 lakh on cumulative basis.

### Rural Development

Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, 22,198 Job Cards have been issued since inception of the scheme. During the year, 2016-17, 341 Job Cards have been issued, 139 various works have been completed, 176 works are in progress and 0.77 lakh mandays have been generated. Under Rajiv Aawas Yojana an amount of ₹ 25,000/- is sanctioned for construction of new house and ₹ 12,500/- for repairing of an existing house.

### Tourism

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

The State received 63.31 lakh tourists in

2016 (January to December) (Provisional) which comprised of 56.50 lakh domestic and 6.81 lakh foreign tourists, compared to 52.98 lakh tourists during the same period in the previous year. In the current season, 202 chartered flights with a total of 49,887 tourists have landed in the State.

### **Aadhaar**

There are 13 Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs) functioning in the State of Goa as on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2017 extending Aadhaar enrolment and related services to the public as against 7 PECs in January 2016.

As on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2017, the status of Aadhaar generation in the State is 100.6 % as against 91.70 % in March 2016 i.e. as on 15/03/2017, 15,42,859 residents have their Aadhaar generated.

The coverage of adult population (18 years and above) is 105.88 %. The coverage in the age group of 5 to < 18 years is 91.15 % and in the age group of 0 to < 5 years is 62.91 % which has shown a substantial increase due to the dedicated efforts of the department to enroll the child population.

### **Skill Development**

Skill development is crucial to fuel innovation, increase productivity, development of enterprise, technological change, investment, diversification of the economy, and competitiveness.

3526 trainees were enrolled in 10 Government ITIs and 267 trainees in 06 Private ITIs during the academic year 2016-17. 3027 trainees have been placed in 323 establishments in 44 designated trades under Apprentice Act, out of which 643 seats are utilized for training in 101 different public / private establishments. Private sector establishments have increased the rate of stipend.

### **Health**

Government has taken various initiatives to improve the health of the public and secure their life.

The Deen Dayal Swasthya Yojana is one of the innovative projects in the country which has been implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2016 providing Universal Health Cover. This Scheme has empanelled 19 private and 5 Government hospitals in Goa and 4 private hospitals outside Goa. Till January 2017 is 1, 98,013 cards have been issued.

### **Women and Child Development**

The State Government has been implementing social security and welfare schemes like Laadli Laxmi, and Griha Aadhar and Dayanand Social security. Under three flagship Schemes wherein majority women beneficiaries have been covered.

## CHAPTER 2

### DEMOGRAPHY

The Indian Census is the largest single source of statistical information on different characteristics of the people of India. With a history of more than 130 years, this reliable, time tested exercise has been bringing out a veritable wealth of statistics every 10 years, beginning from 1872 when the first census was conducted in India. Census has been collecting statistics on various characteristics of the population, such as, demography, social and cultural aspects, economic activities, housing, amenities and assets, migration, fertility, etc. it has been a fascinating source of data for scholars and researchers in demography, economics, anthropology, sociology and many other disciplines.

#### Population Census prior to liberation

There was a tradition of regular population census by the Portuguese administration in Goa, Daman & Diu. It is revealed that at least three attempts prior to 1881 were made to conduct population census in this territory. The first attempt was made in 1850 and second in 1878 but no gender wise data is available except population of the territory as 4, 06,563 and 4, 42,883 respectively. The third census was made in 1880 but left incomplete. It was then held in 1881 followed by census in 1887 and 1900. Later on, regular census were held after every tenth year i.e.1910, 1921,1931,1940,1950 and 1960. The 1960 census was the last conducted by the erstwhile Portuguese regime but the data collected was tabulated on all India pattern.

Thereafter regular censuses were held in 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 after the liberation of Goa. The

1971 census was the first census conducted on all India pattern after liberation. The 2011 census is the 5<sup>th</sup> in series and third for Goa after attaining of statehood.

The population of Goa as per 1881 census was 4, 13,727 which has been increased to 1458545 in 2011 census recording a growth of 252.5%. The sex-wise population of Goa during Censuses from 1800 to 1950 are given in the Table No. 2.1

Table No.2.1  
Sex-wise population of Goa 1800-1950 Census

Year	Male	Female	Total
1800*	91,436	87,042	1,78,478
1848	1,79,466	1,75,936	3,55,402
1851	1,80,240	1,83,548	3,63,788
1877	1,94,590	1,97,644	3,92,234
1881	NA	NA	4,13,727
1887	NA	NA	4,84,802
1900	2,27,393	2,48,120	4,75,513
1910	2,30,923	2,55,829	4,86,752
1921	2,21,429	2,48,065	4,69,494
1931	2,41,936	2,63,345	5,05,281
1940	2,59,591	2,81,334	5,40,925
1950	2,57,267	2,90,181	5,47,448

\*The total population of district of Goa in 1800  
Exclude the new conquest talukas

#### Population after Liberation

The population of Goa as per 2011 census is 14, 58,545 as against the country's total population of 1,210,569,573 constituting around 0.12% of the country's population. Year wise population since 1900 and decadal growth is given in Table No. 2.2

It can be seen from the table, population of the State after liberation i.e. 1961 has increased from 5.90 lakh to 10.07 lakh in 1981 census depicting an overall

34.77 % and 26.74% respectively. The decadal growth rate during the decade of 1981-1991 and 1991- 2001 declined to 16.08% and 15.21% respectively as compared to earlier two decades and thereafter it further reduced 8.23 % during last census 2011. The State wise distribution of population as per 2011 Census and their relative share in the total population is given in Annexure 1.

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

Year	Total Population	Males	Females	Decadal variation	Decadal growth (%)
1900	4,75,513	227393	248120	-9289	-1.9
1910	4,86,752	230923	255829	11,239	2.36
1921	4,69,494	221429	248065	-17,258	-3.55
1931	5,05,281	241936	263345	35,787	7.62
1940	5,40,925	259591	281334	35,644	7.05
1950	5,47,448	257267	290181	6,523	1.21
1960	5,89,997	285625	304372	42,549	7.77
1971	7,95,120	401362	393758	2,05,123	34.77
1981	10,07,749	510152	497597	2,12,629	26.74
1991	11,69,793	594790	575003	1,62,044	16.08
2001	13,47,668	687248	660420	1,77,875	15.21
2011	14,58,545	739140	719405	1,10,877	8.23

Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

### Taluka/ District wise Household Population

The State of Goa have two districts i.e. North Goa and South Goa. There are total 11 talukas as per 2011 Census, Six in North Goa and Five in South Goa. North Goa districts accounts for 8, 18,008 (56.08%) of the total population while the remaining 6, 40,537 (43.92%) constitute the South Goa district. Taluka wise and District wise population is given in Annexure- 2. It can be seen from the Annexure-2 that the Bardez Taluka (16.28 %) remains the most populated Taluka in North Goa and Salcete Taluka (20.19 %) in South Goa and overall highest in the State.

There are total 3, 43,611 households in the State as per 2011 census, i.e. 1, 91,766 (55.81%) households in North Goa and 1, 51,845 (44.19%) households in South Goa. A comparison of District and Taluka wise distribution of households/ Population of the State is given in Table No. 2.3.

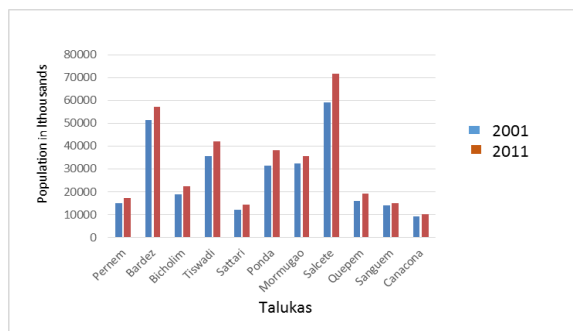
Table No. 2.3  
District/Taluka wise distribution of household population

State/District/ Taluka	2001			2011		
	Number of Households	Persons	Household size	Number of Households	Persons	Household size
Goa	294812	1347668	4.57	343611	1458545	4.24
North Goa	164129	758573	4.62	191766	818008	4.27
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
South Goa	<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

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

Chart No 2.1  
Taluka wise distribution of Population 2001-2011



### Density of Population

Being a small State, average density of population of the State is 394 persons per sq. km. which is higher than the National average of 382, as per 2011 census. The density of population of the State 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- 3. A look at the Annexure reveals that, Delhi tops the table with 11320 persons per sq. km. followed by Chandigarh with 9258 and Puducherry with 2547 persons per sq. km. Goa ranks 16<sup>th</sup> in the list followed by Maharashtra and Tripura with 365 & 350 persons per sq. km. respectively.

Taluka wise density of population as per 2011 Census is given in Annexure-4. It

can be seen from Annexure-4, Talukas of Mormugao, Salcete, Tiswadi, Bardez and Ponda have a density of population above the State average of 394.

Mormugao Taluka has recorded the highest density of population with 1416 person's per.sq. km., followed by Salcete with 1005, Bardez (899), Tiswadi (830) and Ponda (566). On the other hand Sanguem the largest taluka, has a lowest density of population of 78 person's per. sq. km.

### Sex Ratio

The State has a total population of 14, 58,545 persons which comprises of 7, 39,140 (50.68%) males and 7, 19,405 (49.32%) females, indicating a sex ratio of 973 females per thousand males. The sex ratio of the State is above the National average sex ratio of 943. Kerala tops the list with the sex ratio of 1084 followed by Puducherry with 1037. Goa ranks at 10<sup>th</sup> position in the country in respect of sex ratio. State wise sex ratio is given in Annexure-5. The district wise sex ratio in the State since 1900 is given in Table No 2.4.

Table No.2.4  
District wise Sex Ratio 1900-2011

Census Year	Sex Ratio		
	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

The table illustrates the Sex ratio of the State since 1900. It indicates the increase/decrease in sex ratio in the State over the years. The State had a high sex ratio till 1960. The sex ratio



which was 981 during 1971 decreased to 975 during 1981 and further to 960 in 2001. However, the exertions of 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 during 2011 census. It can be seen that the North Goa district had a higher sex ratio than South Goa district up to 1980. However, during the last three censuses i.e. 1991, 2001 and 2011, there has been a marginal increase in the sex ratio of South Goa District. Taluka wise sex ratio of the State given in Table No. 2.5

Table No.2.5  
Taluka wise Sex Ratio -2011 census

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

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

It can be seen from the Table No. 2.5, Salcete Taluka tops the table with 1025 females/thousands males followed by Canacona with 1005 females/thousands males. Of the remaining nine talukas, six talukas namely Mormugao, Ponda, Sattari, Pernem, Bicholim and Tiswadi have sex ratio below the State average, while in case of the other three talukas the sex ratio varies from 980 to 997.

### Age Group

Age is one of the most vital characteristics of population structure. Age statistics plays an important role in the preparation of the population

analysis. Age wise classification of the State population from 2001- 2011 census is given in Annexure - 6. It can be seen from Annexure - 6, that as per 2011 census there has been a marginal decline in the population in the age group of 0-14 years. The population in the age group 35-55 years has increased during 2011 as compared to 2001, as people have become more health conscious by availing the facilities such as joining fitness clubs, yoga classes etc. which are available in the State.

### Population in the Age 0-6 years

As per 2011 census, population of the State stands at 14, 585, 45 persons, of which 1, 44,611 persons fall in the age bracket of 0-6 years. There has been a marginal decrease in the population of 0-6 years compared to 2001 census. It is very important to have an accurate statistical data in respect of this age group for framing policies and programmes in education sectors, health sectors etc. Taluka wise composition of 0-6 year's population is given in Table No. 2.6

Table No. 2.6  
Taluka wise 0-6 year's population

District/Taluka	1991	2001	2011
Goa	137316	145968	144611
North Goa	75679	80129	77705
Pernem	7286	7209	6902
Bardez	20827	23108	21995
Tiswadi	15815	16853	16760
Bicholim	10036	9783	9849
Sattari	7474	7336	6414
Ponda	14241	15840	15785
South Goa	61637	65839	66906
Mormugao	16400	16887	16611
Salcete	24536	28428	30208
Quepem	8063	8711	8402
Sanguem	7620	7253	7050
Canacona	5018	4560	4635

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



As per Table No. 2.6, 144611 persons are reported in the age group of 0-6 years, of which 77,705 persons are in North Goa and remaining 66,906 persons in South Goa. As per 2001 census, the population between 0-6 years in North Goa has decreased marginally but on the other hand it has increased slightly in South Goa. Salcete taluka (30,208) has the highest population in this category, followed by Bardez taluka (21,995).

### Literacy

In a country like India, Literacy is the main foundation for social and economic growth. When British rule ended in India in the year 1947, the literacy rate was just 12%. Over the years, India has changed socially, economically and globally. After the 2011 census, literacy rate in India was found to be 74.04%. The literacy rate in India has always been a matter of concern but many initiatives of the government and other agencies has helped held to spread awareness amongst people about the importance of literacy.

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 illiterates by the definition and population aged seven years and above are classified as either 'literate' or 'illiterate'.

As per 2011 census, Kerala (94%) tops the literacy table followed by Lakshadweep (91.80%), Mizoram (91.30%) and Goa (88.70%) on the 4<sup>th</sup> position. As per the 2011 census, 11, 65,487 (6, 15,823 males & 5, 49,664 females) persons are reported to be literate in the State. The total literacy rate in the State works out to be 88.70 percent. The State wise literacy rate as per 2011 population census are given in Annexure – 7.

Table No. 2.7  
District wise Literacy rates in Goa 2001-2011 Census

State/ District	Literacy (%)		
	2001		
	Persons	Males	Females
Goa	82.00	88.42	75.37
North Goa	83.50	90.00	76.70
South Goa	80.10	86.30	73.70

State/ District	Literacy (%)		
	2011		
	Persons	Males	Females
Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66
North Goa	89.57	93.40	85.60
South Goa	87.59	91.67	83.47

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

As per 2001 census, Literacy rate of the State was 82 percent, which has increased significantly to 88.70 percent over a decade showing an increase of 6.70 percent. North Goa district (89.57%) had a high literacy rate than the South Goa (87.59 %) district. Literacy rate among males and females works out to be 92.65 percent and 84.66 percent respectively in 2011.

The literacy rate among males has shown an improvement to the extent of 4.23 percent over 2001 census whereas literacy among females have recorded a rise of 9.29 percent during the same period. Male-Female literacy gap since the year 1961 till the year 2011 is given in Table No. 2.8.

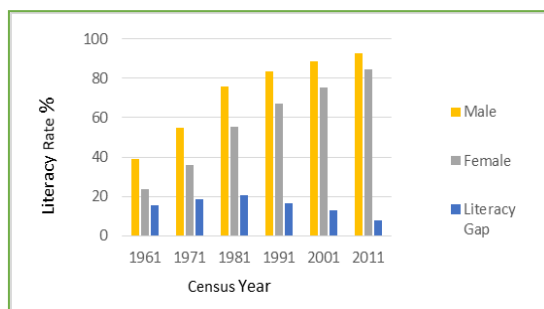
Table No. 2.8  
Male –Female Literacy Gap since 1961- 2011 census

Census Year	Persons	Male	Female	Literacy Gap
1961	31.23	39.28	23.58	15.70
1971	45.31	54.65	35.79	18.86
1981	56.66	76.01	55.17	20.84
1991	75.51	83.64	67.09	16.55
2001	82.01	88.42	75.37	13.05
2011	88.70	92.65	84.66	7.99

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

As can be seen from Table No. 2.8, Literacy gap between male and female was at a highest level during 1981 at 21 %. The gap reduced to 16.55% in 1991 and further to 13.05% in 2001 and to 7.99% in 2011. Although, the State has made a tremendous progress in literacy during 2001 – 2011, about 2, 93,058.

Chart No.2.2  
Male –Female Literacy Gap in Goa since 1961-2011



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

## Rural-Urban Composition

Goa has the highest percentage of urban population compared to the other smaller States in India. Heavy urbanization has been prevalent in the State since liberation. Sex wise Rural and Urban population is given in Table No. 2.9.

The Rural and Urban population of the State from 1961 to 2011 can be seen from Table No. 2.9. It can be seen from the table that during 1961, only 14.8% of the population lived in the urban areas and the remaining 85.2% resided in rural areas. Over a period of time, urban population started growing from 32 % in 1981, it increased to 49.8% in 2001 and 62.2% in 2011.

Table No. 2.9  
Sex-wise Rural and Urban Population in Goa from 1961 to 2011

Census Year	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population distribution and percentage					
		Persons	% to Total	Males	%	Females	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	T	589997	100.0	285625	48.4	304372	51.6
	R	502668	85.2	241530	48.0	261138	52.0
	U	87329	14.8	44095	50.5	43234	49.5
1971	T	795120	100.0	401362	50.5	393758	49.5
	R	591877	74.4	292318	49.4	299559	50.6
	U	203243	25.6	109044	53.7	94199	46.3
1981	T	1007749	100.0	510152	50.6	497597	49.4
	R	684964	68.0	340821	49.8	344143	50.2
	U	322785	32.0	169331	52.5	153454	47.5
1991	T	1169793	100.0	594790	50.8	575003	49.2
	R	690041	59.0	346169	50.2	343872	49.8
	U	479752	41.0	248621	51.8	231131	48.2
2001	T	1347668	100.0	687248	51.0	660420	49.0
	R	677091	50.2	340545	50.3	336546	49.7
	U	670577	49.8	346703	51.7	323874	48.3
2011	T	1458545	100.0	739140	50.7	719405	49.3
	R	551731	37.8	275436	49.9	276295	50.1
	U	906814	62.2	463704	51.1	443110	48.9

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

Total 9,06,814 persons comprising of 4, 63,704 males and 4, 43,110 females reside in urban areas.

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

The Scheduled Caste population in the State has increased from 23,791 persons in 2001 to 25,449 persons in 2011 showing a growth of 6.97 percent over a decade. Taluka wise Scheduled Caste population is given Table No. 2.10.

Table No- 2.10  
Taluka wise Scheduled Caste population 1971 to 2011 census

District/ Taluka	Scheduled Caste Population				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa	1419 3	2061 9	24364	2379 1	25449
North Goa	9604	1349 8	16560	1708 3	17606
Pernem	2216	2399	2923	3000	3070
Bardez	3065	4525	5499	5972	5933
Tiswadi	1222	2351	3350	2963	3209
Bicholim	1461	2014	2163	2208	2264
Satari	799	948	1075	1184	1205
Ponda	841	1261	1550	1756	1925
South Goa	4589	7121	7804	6708	7843
Mormugao	1353	2599	3200	1877	2566
Salcete	1917	2541	2426	3107	3443
Quepem	360	642	862	625	931
Sanguem	780	1131	1082	867	730
Canacona	179	208	234	232	173

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

It is seen from the Table No. 2.10, Scheduled Caste population in the State is more in North Goa (17,606) as compared to South Goa (7,843) as per 2011 census. Bardez (5933) taluka in the North Goa is highly populated with scheduled caste, followed by Tiswadi (3209) and Pernem (3070). Similarly, Salcete (3443) taluka in the South Goa has more scheduled caste population followed by Mormugao (2566) as per 2011 census.

As per 2001 census, population of scheduled tribe was only 566 persons with 281 persons in North Goa and 285 persons in South Goa. Taluka wise scheduled tribe population of the State given in Table No. 2.11. Similarly, Salcete (3443) taluka in the South Goa has more scheduled caste population followed by Mormugao (2566) as per 2011 census.

As per 2001 census, population of scheduled tribe was only 566 persons with 281 persons in North Goa and 285 persons in South Goa. Taluka wise scheduled tribe population of the State given in Table No. 2.11.

Table No- 2.11  
Taluka wise Scheduled Tribe Population  
From 1971-2011 census

District/ Taluka	Scheduled Tribe Population				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa	439	690	376	566	149275
North	173	140	150	281	56606
Pernem	0	0	1	64	46
Bardez	40	47	32	119	1654
Tiswadi	114	40	37	42	18785
Bicholim	14	31	55	36	4492
Satari	0	4	6	4	4030
Ponda	5	18	19	16	27599
South	266	550	226	285	92669
Mormugao	138	84	82	91	6870
Salcete	64	209	110	144	32562
Quepem	4	173	2	9	25290
Sanguem	60	82	32	13	14290
Canacona	0	2	0	28	13657

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

It can be seen from Table No. 2.11, for the last four decades, there hasn't been significant growth in scheduled tribe population. It increased marginally to 690 persons in 1981 from 439 persons in 1971 and again decreased to 566 persons in 2001. The scheduled tribe population registered a huge increase in

its population from 566 persons in 2001 to 1, 49,275 persons in 2011. A tremendous increase in scheduled tribe population is attributed due to inclusion of three communities from the other backward classes viz. Kunbi, Velip and Gawda. Scheduled tribe population is more concentrated in South Goa as compared to North Goa as per 2011 census.

### Workers & Non Workers

According to 2011 census, total workforce of the State is about 5, 77,248, which constitutes 39.58% of the total population of the State. Taluka wise workers from 1961 to 2011 is given in Annexure - 8. It can be seen from Annexure - 8 that 3, 27,658 workers are found in the North Goa district whereas the remaining 2, 49,590 workers are found in South Goa district. Salcete taluka in South Goa district records highest number of workers (1, 08,209) followed by Bardez taluka with 94,662 workers.

Workers comprise of Main workers and Marginal workers. Of the total 5, 77,248 workers in the State, 4, 76,053 are main workers (worked for six months or more) and the remaining 1, 01,195 are marginal workers (worked for less than six months). Workers are broadly classified into House hold industry workers, agricultural labourers, cultivators and other workers. The district wise distribution of workers to four broad categories is given in Chart No. 2.3. Total number of Non- workers in the State are reported to be 8,81,297. This includes Students, dependents, pensioners, persons engaged in house hold responsibilities, rentiers, beggars and others. More than 60% of the population is constituted by the Non-workers. Gender wise distribution of

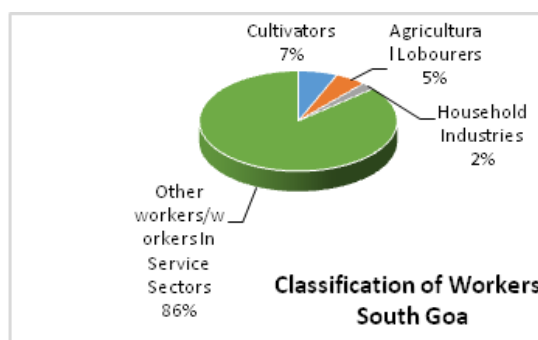
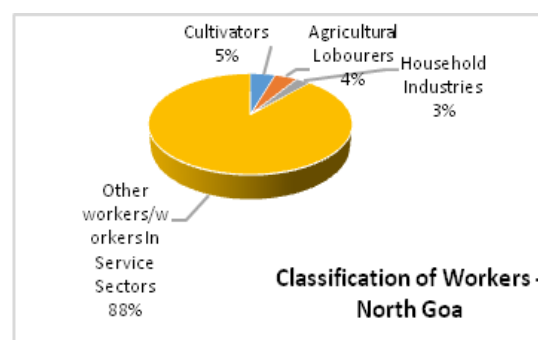
workers and non-workers given in Table No. 2.12.

Table No- 2.12  
Gender wise distribution of Workers and Non-workers in Goa-2011

Category	Males	Females	Total	% to total Population
Workers	419536	157712	577248	39.58
Non-Workers	319604	561693	881297	60.42
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>739140</b>	<b>719405</b>	<b>1458545</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

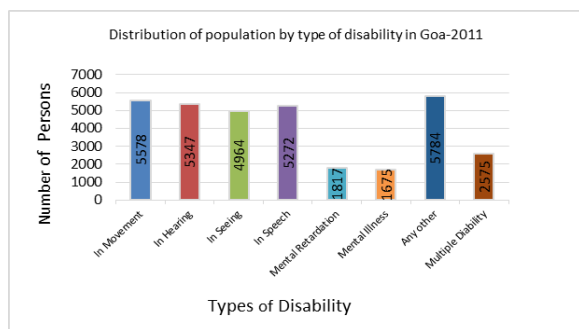
Chart No. 2.3  
District wise distribution of Workers



### Disabled Population

As per 2011 census, there are 33012 disabled persons in the State, of which 52% (17,016) are males and 48% (15,996) are females. The distribution of population by type of disability is given in Chart No. 2.4.

Chart No. 2.4  
Distribution of Population in the Goa by Type of Disability – 2011 census



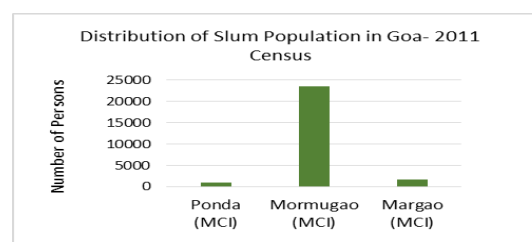
As can be seen from the Chart No. 2.4, 5578 persons who suffer from disability in movement, followed by 5347 persons with disability in hearing and 4964 persons in seeing. These three categories constitute 48% of the total disabled population of the State. Of the total disabled persons, 1817 & 1675 persons are suffering from mental retardation and mental illness respectively.

### Slum Population

Slums form an integral part of urbanization. The Slum Area improvement and Clearance Act, 1956, defines slums as those residential where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation, by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and design of such buildings, narrowness of faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals. Slums are commonly called as 'Jhuggi-Jhompdi' in Delhi, 'Jhopadpatti or Chawls' in Mumbai, 'Ahatas' in Kanpur, 'Bustees' in Kolkata and by many other names in various part of India. Three types of slums have been identified in Census 2011, namely, Notified, Recognized and Identified. State wise slum population of the country is given in Annexure – 9.

As can be seen from Annexure – 9, Maharashtra has the highest slum population in the country, followed by Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh as per 2011 Census. The total slum population of the country is 5.41%. Goa is among few States in the country having low slum population, whereas the States/UTs like, Manipur, Dadra & Nagar Havel, Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep have nil slum population. Three towns have been reported to have slum population in the State i.e Ponda (MCI), Mormugao (MCI) and Margao (MCI). Distribution of the slum population in the State is given in Chart No 2.5.

Chart No. 2.5  
Distribution of Slum population in Goa- 2011 Census



As can be seen from Chart No. 2.5, Mormugao (MCI) has the highest slum population in the State, accounting for 90 percent of the total slum population in the State. Margao (MCI) and Ponda (MCI) together account remaining 10 percent. As per 2011 Census, 26,247 persons are reported to be dwell in slum areas, of which 13,826 males and remaining 12,421 are females. Gender wise distribution of population in slum areas is given in Table No. 2.13

Table No. 2.13  
Gender wise distribution of population in slum areas in Goa - 2011 census

Area	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio
Ponda (MCI)	618	363	981	587
Mormugao (MCI)	12362	11263	23625	911
Margao (MCI)	846	795	641	940
<b>Total</b>	<b>13826</b>	<b>12421</b>	<b>26247</b>	<b>898</b>

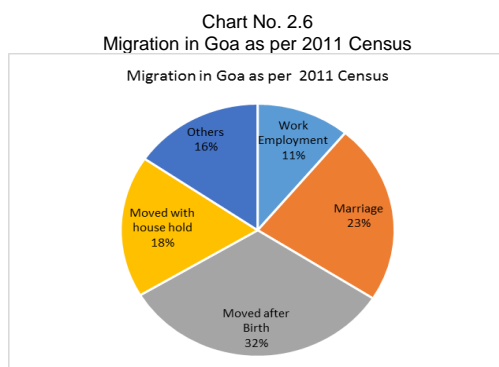
Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India



It can be seen from Table No. 2.13, the sex ratio among the slum population in the State is recorded to be 898 females per thousand males. Margao (MCI) has highest sex ratio (940) followed by Mormugao (MCI) & Ponda (MCI) with 911 & 587 respectively.

### Migration

One important facet of study on population is the study of migration arising out of various social, economic or political reasons. For a large country like India, the study of movement of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society. At this junction in the economic development, especially when many States are undergoing economic development, in areas such as, manufacturing, information technology or service sectors, data migration profile of population has become increasingly important. There can be various reasons for migration, like marriage, education, employment, etc. Migration can be from one country to another, one State to another or within the State i.e. from one village to another or from one town to another. As per 2011 Census, 1128812 persons have been reported as “migrated” in the State. Migration in the State due to various reasons is given in Chart No.2.6.



A look at the Chart No. 2.6 reveals that, 32 percent (365025) persons migrated

in the State after birth. 23 percent (260009) and 18 percent (204775) accounts for the persons who migrated after marriage and with households respectively. Most of the females have cited 'Marriage' as the reason for migration, especially when the migration is within the State. 16 percent migrants are others and remaining 11 percent constitute migrants, migrated for work/employment purpose. For males, the major reasons for migration are 'work/employment' and 'education'. Opportunities in urban areas for employment, education, etc. have been a pull factor attracting migrants from rural to urban areas, smaller towns, cities to larger urban areas.

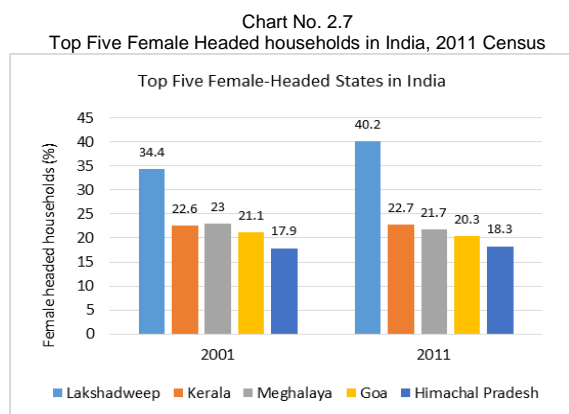
### Female Headed Households

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. The persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. The head of the household for Census purposes is a person who is recognized as such in the household. She or he is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. First time in the history of the Census, classification by sex of the Head of the Households have been released.

There are about 27 million female headed households in the country. They constitute 10.9 percent of the total households in the country. Lakshadweep has the largest proportion of female headed households (43.7%) followed by Kerala (23%), Meghalaya (22%) and Goa (20.3%). Goa is among top five States in the country to have largest female headed households in all



areas. The findings do not necessarily signal women empowerment, as causes for female-headed households were often found to be absence of a resident male head due to widowhood, divorce, separation and desertion, lack of mature sons to take over the households, migration of the male member for long periods or loss of economic functions by resident males due to disability, illness etc. and sons residing in independent nuclear units with their own spouse and children. Top five States in India having largest proportion of female headed households as per 2011 census is given in Chart No. 2.7.



It can be seen from Chart No. 2.7, Lakshadweep has the largest female headed households (43.7%) in the country followed by Kerala (22.7%) and Meghalaya (21.7%). Goa (20.3%) has the fourth largest female headed households in the country and Himachal Pradesh (18.3%) at the 5<sup>th</sup> position. The proportion of female headed families in Goa appeared to have come down from the 2001 Census (21.1 %).

A significant percentage of female-headed households in the State are housed in structures of a permanent nature, as compared to other States in the country. Goa (22.7%) has the second highest proportion of female-headed households in rural areas after Lakshadweep (29.1%).

## Household Amenities

Access to basic amenities such as drinking water, sanitation, electricity and drainage is imperative for a decent quality of life. The need for these basic amenities has been universally recognized and has been a major plank in the formulation of several policies and Programmes in India. District wise Percentage of households to total households by amenities in Goa as per 2011 Census is given in Annexure -10.

As can be seen from Annexure -10, district wise distribution of household amenities in the State. As per 2011 Census, 62% of the population of Goa or two-third of the housing structures are in urban areas. Tap water from treated source has been the major source of drinking water in both the districts of the State i.e. North Goa (80.7%) and South Goa (83.7%).

Around, 19.3% population of the State are reported to be consuming water from un-treated sources like wells, springs or canal, which may not be treated and are less hygienic as compared to tap water. 97% of the household population in Goa uses electricity as the main source of lightning and 3.12% population are using other sources for lightning like kerosene, other oil, solar energy etc. 79.72% of the household population in the State are having proper latrine facilities and remaining 20.28% of the population don't have or are using others means. In North Goa 24.4% households have open drainage and 35.8% have no drainage at all. In south goa, 26% have open drainage and remaining 25.5% have no drainage whatsoever.

Households without bathroom and drainage facilities would mean waste water being disposed in nearby areas

surroundings again leading to unhygienic conditions. 20.74% of the total households in the State are using firewood for cooking. Sanguem (54.2%) taluka has the highest number of households using firewood followed by Satari (53.5%) in the State.

### **Birth Rate**

Birth rate indicate the number of the live births occurring during the year per 1000 population estimated at mid-year. As per Registration of Births and Deaths report of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa, the birth rate in the State stands at 14.39 per thousand population during the year 2015 as against 14.29 per thousand in 2014, which indicates a marginal increase in the birth rate.

### **Death Rate**

The Death rate in the State works out to be 8.43 per thousand population during the year 2015, which has decreased from 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 refers to death of young children, typically those less than one year of age, per thousand births in a given year. IMR of Goa during 2015 is reported to be 11.32 infant deaths per thousand live births as per the Registration of Births and Deaths Report of Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa.

## CHAPTER 3

### STATE INCOME

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

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

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

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

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

revised data have notable effects on the estimates.

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

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

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

Value added is calculated as Output - intermediate consumption

**GVA at factor cost** (earlier referred to

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

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

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

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

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

#### Box 3.1

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

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

- *The shift from Establishment approach to Enterprise approach:* The establishment approach used in Annual Survey of Industries did not capture the activities of a unit other than manufacturing. Whereas, an enterprise along with its manufacturing activities is also engaged in activities other than manufacturing such as ancillary activities etc. Now, in new approach, the activities of a manufacturing company other than manufacturing are accounted in manufacturing sector. The enterprise approach is facilitated by MCA 21 data with Ministry of Corporate Affairs. These changes possibly have increased the coverage of registered sector of manufacturing.
- *Incorporation of findings of NSSO Surveys:* The details of new NSS Surveys viz. Unincorporated Enterprises Surveys (2010-11) and Employment & Unemployed Survey, 2011-12 are now available, therefore incorporated in the new series. The updates are an improvement in the representation of activities in the unorganized manufacturing sector.
- *The change in Labour input Method:* The new series has switched over to “Effective Labour Input Method” for Unincorporated Manufacturing & Services Enterprises. Earlier method was assigning equal weights to all types of worker, while the new method assigns different weight for workers as per their productivity.
- *The inclusion of production tax less subsidies:* The net of production tax and production subsidies is positive in manufacturing, while it is inter-alia negative in ‘agriculture and allied’

and ‘Electricity, gas etc’. Therefore, the positive net production tax would increase the size of GVA in the sector in absolute and relative to other sectors. Moreover, any change, including change in policy, if alters the lump sum production tax and subsidies then this may also likely to reflect in the growth rates in the sector.

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

### Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

Quick Estimates of State Domestic Product 2015-16

The Quick Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current and constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2015-16 are given in Table No. 3.1.

Table No. 3.1  
Quick Estimates of State Domestic Product for  
2015-16

(₹ in lakh)		
Item	GSDP	NSDP
Current Prices	4500199	4065933
Constant Prices (2011-12)	3751984	3358438



### Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices

The GSDP at current prices for the year 2015-16 (Quick Estimates) is ₹ 45,00,199 lakh as against ₹ 40,63,307(Provisional) lakh in the year 2014-15 thereby registering a growth of 10.75 percent. Sector and sub-sector wise composition of GSDP at current prices for the period from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (Q) is given in Annexure- 11

As per the Advanced Estimates (AE) the anticipated GSDP at current Market Prices in the State during 2016-17 is expected to reach ₹ 49,658 crore or a growth of 10.35%.

At current prices, the anticipated GDP of the country is equal to ₹ 152.51 lakh crore in 2016-17 with a growth rate of 11.5%. The growth rates of GSDP and GDP at current (2011-12) prices from 2011-12 to 2015-16 are presented in Table No. 3.2

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

Year	GSDP (₹. crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (₹. crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	42366.66	-	8736039	-
2012-13	38120.02	-10.02	9946636	13.9
2013-14	35921.10	-5.77	11236635	13.0
2014-15	40633.07	13.12	12433749	10.7
2015-16	45001.99	10.75	13675331	10.0

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

The Quick Estimates for the year 2015-16 reveals that, primary sector accounts for 9.11 percent, secondary sector 42.74

percent and tertiary sector 48.15 percent. The Sector-wise composition of GSDP at current prices from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (Quick Estimates) is given in Table No.3.3

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

Sector	(Percent)				
	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15 (P)	2015 - 16 (Q)
Primary	21.52	12.54	9.86	8.68	9.11
Secondary	47.23	49.06	44.06	43.01	42.74
Tertiary	31.25	38.40	46.08	48.31	48.15
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is revealed from the above Table No. 3.3, that the contribution of primary sector witnessed a decline from 21.52 % in 2011-12 to 8.68% in 2014-15 (P) and thereafter registered an upward trend of 9.11 % in 2015-16(Q). The Sector wise percentage distribution of GSDP at Current prices is given in Annexure-13.

However, its share reduced to 12 per cent during 2012-13 and 10 percent in 2013-14. The Primary sector has accounted for 8.68 per cent of the total GSDP during 2014-15 (P).

The contribution of secondary sector to GSDP which accounted for around 47.23 percent in 2011-12 witnessed an increase of 49.06 percent in 2012-13 & thereafter registered a downward trend from 44.06 percent in 2013-14 to 42.74 percent in 2015-16(Q).

Sector wise distribution of GSDP at current price and the Percentage growth over previous year in respect of GSDP at Current prices for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16(Q) are given in Annexure- 13 & 15 respectively.



It is observed from the Annexure that during the year 2012-13, the State witnessed a growth rate of (-) 48.43 percent in primary sector. The sudden fall in GSDP at current prices was due to change in methodology for the new series 2011-12 and the ban imposed on the mining sector and its ill effects on other sectors of the economy. However, growth has improved and stood at 18.50 percent during the year 2015-16(Q).

Sector-wise growth of GSDP at current prices is given in Table No. 3.4. As per the Quick estimates for the year 2015-16, primary sector registered a growth of 18.50 percent over the previous year while secondary and tertiary sectors registered a growth of 12.11 percent and 12.44 percent respectively.

Table No. 3.4  
Broad Sector wise GSDP at Current Prices

Sector	₹ in lakh			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(P)	2015-16(Q)
Primary	437289	315688	312129	369865
	-48.43	-27.81	-1.13	18.50
Secondary	1710767	1411116	1547536	1734910
	-8.07	-17.52	9.67	12.11
Tertiary	1339245	1475558	1738217	1954425
	8.74	10.18	17.80	12.44
Total	3812002	3592110	4063307	4500199
	-10.02	-5.77	13.12	10.75

The growth in GSDP at current prices over the previous year dropped steeply in 2012-13 which was due to the stoppage of mining and its ill effects on other sectors of the economy as well. However, the State made improvement in its GSDP at current prices during the year 2013-14.

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

The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2015-16 (Quick Estimates) is estimated at ₹ 37,51,984 lakh as against ₹ 34,61,064 lakh in the year 2014-15 (Provisional-Estimates) thereby reflecting a growth of 8.41 percent as against 9.64% in 2014-15.

Comparison of GSDP and GDP at constant (2011-12) prices, the anticipated GSDP at Market prices of Goa is expected to grow at 5.5% during 2016-17 as compared to 8.4% during 2015-16. At national level, the GDP estimates at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to grow at 7.1% in 2016-17 as compared to 7.9 % in 2015-16.

There may be likelihood of this growth being revised in subsequent revision carried out. The growth rates of GSDP and GDP at constant (2011-12) prices from 2011-12 to 2015-16 are presented in Table No. 3.5

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

Year	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	(2011-12)	
			GDP (National) (₹. crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
2011-12	42367		8736039	
2012-13	35850	-15.38	9215125	5.5
2013-14	31569	-11.94	9817822	6.5
2014-15	34611	9.64	10522686	7.2
2015-16	37520	8.41	11357529	7.9

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

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

However, as per the Provisional Estimates for 2014-15 the growth rate stood at 9.64 percent and thereafter it registered 8.41 percent in 2015-16 (Q). Sector and sub-sector wise GSDP at constant prices is given in Annexure-12

### Gross Value Addition at Constant Prices

As per the Advanced Estimates, the growth rate of Gross Valued Added (GVA) at constant prices for 2016-17 is placed at 4.79 percent as against 7.69 percent in 2015-16. The sector wise details are presented in Table No. 3.6

### Sectoral Composition

The Sector-wise composition of GSDP at constant prices from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (Quick Estimates) is given in Table No. 3.5. During the year 2015-16 (Quick Estimates), primary sector accounted for 6.88 percent, secondary sector for 46.45 percent and tertiary sector accounted for 46.67 percent.

The Primary sector which accounted for 21.52 percent during 2011-12 declined to 6.88 percent during 2015-16(Q). Similarly, the composition of secondary sector which was about 47.23 percent during 2011-12 has come down to 46.45 percent during 2015-16 (Q)

Table No. 3.6  
Growth rate of GVA at constant prices

(Percent)				
Growth rate of GVA at constant prices				
Sector	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)	2016-17 (A)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	13.57	-1.59	2.01	5.60
Industries	-28.88	6.57	10.79	0.86
Mining & quarrying	-98.45	13.26	21.68	-21.17
Manufacturing	-26.86	5.25	9.55	24.97
Electricity , gas water supply etc	27.84	22.57	24.52	24.97
Construction	10.78	-0.26	2.79	4.44
services	3.23	13.46	5.58	8.59
Trade, hotel, transport, storage	-2.63	30.98	2.43	12.9
Finance, Real estate/ professional services	4.23	8.89	9.27	7.61
Public Administration , other services etc.	7.59	3.88	4.31	5.29
GVA at basic prices	-14.12	9.08	7.69	4.79

However, the composition of tertiary sector gradually increased from 31.25 percent in 2011-12 to 46.67 percent in 2015-16 (Q). Sector-wise percentage distribution of GSDP at constant prices (2011-12) is given in Annexure- 14.

Table No.3.7  
Sector wise Percentage composition of GSDP at Constant Prices (2011-12)

(Percent)					
Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
Primary	21.52	12.24	8.00	7.24	6.88
Secondary	47.23	49.70	46.24	45.17	46.45
Tertiary	31.25	38.06	45.76	47.60	46.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Percentage growth over the previous year in respect of GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is given in Annexure-16.

It is seen from the Annexure 16 that the growth rate over the previous year under Primary Sector was negative growth during the period 2012-13 to 2014-15 with (-)52.63 percent in 2012-13, (-) 43.83 percent in 2013-14 & (-) 1.38 in 2014-15(P).

Thereafter, in 2015-16 the growth rate under primary sector improved and stood at 2.33 percent.

This was mainly due to the improvement in livestock wherein the growth rate improved from (-) 6.48 percent in 2014-15 to 41.64 percent in 2015-16.

The growth rate under Secondary sector registered negative growth during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 reflecting (-) 12.35 percent and (-) 20.10 percent and thereafter improved slightly to 6.56 percent during 2014-15 (P).

The positive growth in the secondary sector continued during 2015-16 (Q) and stood at 10.76 percent.

Similarly, the growth rate under Tertiary Sector which was 1.44 percent in 2012-13 went up to 3.24 percent in 2013-14 and 13.47 percent in 2014-15(P). This was mainly because improvement in Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants.

Table No. 3.8  
Sectoral growth rate of GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices

Sector/sub sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-4.14	13.57	-1.59	2.01
Mining & quarrying	-68.02	-98.45	13.26	21.68
Primary sector	-52.63	-43.83	-1.38	2.33
Manufacturing	-14.73	-26.86	5.25	9.55
Electricity, Gas Water supply & other utility services	17.42	27.84	22.57	24.52
Construction	-4.85	10.78	-0.26	2.79
Secondary Sector	-12.35	-20.10	6.56	10.76
Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	-8.31	1.49	27.13	17.32
Transport, Storage, communication & services	-14.16	-9.98	38.71	-24.90
Financial Services	16.65	-0.42	6.35	6.35
Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & professional services	6.62	7.52	10.55	11.11
Public Administration	3.42	6.69	3.24	3.35
Other Services	5.06	9.39	5.12	6.16
Tertiary Sector	1.44	3.24	13.47	5.59
GSDP	-15.38	-11.94	9.64	8.41

### Per Capita Income / Per capita GSDP

Per capita income is estimated by dividing GSDP at current prices with mid-financial year projected population (as on 1st October). Per Capita Income / Per capita GSDP over period 2011-12 to 2015-16(Q) is given in the Table No. 3.9 It is seen from the table that per capita depicts downward trend from ₹ 2,89,192 in 2011-12 to ₹ 241893 in 2013-14 and thereafter it showed an increase from ₹ 2,71,793 in 2014-15 to ₹ 2,99,003 in 2015-16(Q).

Table No. 3.9  
Per Capita Income / Per capita GSDP

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
at current Prices(₹)	289192	258441	241893	271793	299003
%growth over previous	-	-10.63	-6.40	12.36	10.01
at Constant Prices(₹)	289192	243052	212582	231509	249290
%growth over previous year	-	-15.95	-12.54	8.90	7.68

### Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

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

Table No. No.3.10  
Net State Domestic product (NSDP) at current and Constant Prices (2011-12) for the period 2011-12 to 2011-16

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
At current prices	3800855	3456727	3204278	3629041	4065933
GVA at basic Prices	3504755	3132027	2814529	3163616	3624933
At constant prices	3800855	3245285	2797110	3067518	3358438
GVA	3504755	2942485	2458910	2681118	2917438

### Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices

The NSDP at current prices for the year 2015-16 (Quick Estimates) stood at ₹ 40,65,933 lakh as against ₹ 36,29,041 lakh in 2014-15 (Provisional) indicating a growth of 12.04 percent during the year as compared to a growth of 13.26 percent in 2014-15. Sector and Sub

Sector wise NSDP at Current prices for a period 2011-12 to 2015-16 is given in Annexure- 17.

The sector-wise composition of NSDP at current prices show that tertiary sector accounted for 47.81 percent of NSDP followed by secondary and primary sectors which accounted for 42.70 percent and 9.49 percent respectively. Sector-wise percentage distribution of NSDP at current prices for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 (Q) is given in Annexure- 19.

Sector-wise growth of NSDP for 2015-16 (Q) shows that primary sector registered a growth of 20.16 percent. The secondary and tertiary sectors grew at 13.77 percent and 14.25 percent respectively during 2015-16 as against 9.01 percent and 18.67 percent during 2014-15.

Under the sub-sector of primary sector, livestock has recorded the highest growth rate of 43.98 percent followed by Forestry and Logging, Fishing and aquaculture and crops with growth rate of 26.58%, 19.65% and 14.79% respectively. Under sub sector of Primary sector, Mining and Quarrying have also recorded positive growth rate of 1.83% in 2015-16 as against the growth rate of -10.33% in 2014-15(P).

Under the sub-sectors of secondary sector, "Electricity, Gas & Water Supply & other Utility Services" recorded a growth of 53.20 percent followed by the sub-sector manufacturing with 10.03 percent and construction with 6.07 percent.

Under the sub-sectors of tertiary sector, Trade, Repair, Hotel and Restaurants

recorded the highest growth of 25.35 percent followed by the sub-sectors Real Estate ownership of dwelling & professional services (18.70 percent), Other services (12.10 percent) & Public Administration (10.85 percent). The percentage growth over previous years in respect of NSDP at current prices over previous year is given in Annexure-21.

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

The NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2015-16 (Quick Estimate) is ₹ 33,58,438 lakh as against ₹ 30,67,518 lakh for the year 2014-15 (Provisional), reflecting a growth of 9.48 percent over the year 2014-15. The sector and sub-sector wise composition of NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices over the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 (Q) is given in Annexure-18.

The Sector-wise composition of NSDP at constant prices reveals that during the year 2015-16 (Quick Estimates), primary sector accounted for 7.08 percent, secondary sector for 46.82 percent and tertiary sector accounted for 46.10 percent.

The contribution of primary sector which was 21.45 percent in 2011-12 went down steadily in the subsequent years and stood at 7.08 percent in 2015-16.

The contribution of secondary sector to NSDP was almost constant at around 51 percent to 45 percent in the years 2011-12 to 2015-16. The contribution of secondary sector to NSDP stood at 46.82 percent during 2015-16 (Quick Estimates).

The share of Tertiary sector in NSDP has steadily increased over the years from 30.51 percent in 2011-12 to 47.11 percent in 2014-15 and thereafter its share declined to 46.10 percent in 2015-16. The sector wise percentage distribution of NSDP at constant prices is given in Annexure- 20.

The Percentage growth in respect of NSDP at constant prices over previous years is given in Annexure- 22

Sector wise growth of NSDP for 2015-16 (Quick Estimate) shows that Primary sector registered a growth of 2.57 percent, while Secondary and Tertiary sectors grew by 12.28 percent and 6.47 percent respectively.

Under Primary sector, the sub-sectors of Livestock have registered a massive increase in its growth rate as compared to the previous year. On the other hand, Forestry and Logging and Fishing and Aquaculture have recorded a decreasing trend in its growth rate.

Under the sub-sectors of Secondary sector there has been an increase in Electricity, Gas and Water supply which registered a growth rate of 39.23 percent followed by Manufacturing and Construction with growth rate of 10.50 percent and 2.98 percent respectively in 2015-16.

Under the sub-sectors of Tertiary sector Community, Trade, Repair, Hotel and Restaurants has recorded the highest growth rate (18.71 percent) followed by Real Estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services (13.27 percent).



### Per capita Income NSDP and NDP – Comparison

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

Table No. 3.11  
Per capita income of NSDP and NDP at current and constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	At current Prices (₹)		At Constant Prices (2011-12) (₹)	
	NSDP	NDP	NSDP	NDP
2011-12	259444	63460	259444	63460
2012-13	234354	71011	220019	65568
2013-14	215776	79146	188358	68717
2014-15	242745	86513	205185	72712
2015-16 (Q)	270150	94178	223142	77524

### GSDP & GDP- Comparison

A comparison of GSDP and GDP at current and constant (2011-12) prices is given in table No. 3.12. It is seen from the table that during the first two years i.e. 2012-13 and 2013-14 GDP growth at constant prices fell from 5.5 to 6.5

percent while GSDP depicted negative figure from -15.38 percent to -11.94 percent. In the subsequent years i.e. 2014-15 & 2015-16 GDP at constant prices is almost stable at 7 percent whereas GSDP fell sharply from 9.64 percent to 8.41 percent.

The growth rate of GDP at current price over the period 2012-13 to 2015-16 depicts variation between 10 percent to 14 percent showing a decreasing trend. GSDP growth rate of the State during the first two years i.e. 2012-13 and 2013-14 showed negative growth due to the ban on mining activities of the State and thereafter stood at 13.12 percent in 2014-15 and 10.75 percent in 2015-16.

Table No. 3.12  
Growth rate of GSDP and GDP both

Year	At current prices		At constant (2011-12) prices	
	GSDP	GDP	GSDP	GDP
2012-13	-10.02	13.85	-15.38	5.5
2013-14	-5.77	13.00	-11.94	6.5
2014-15 (P)	13.12	10.07	9.64	7.2
2015-16 (Q)	10.75	10.00	8.41	7.9

## CHAPTER 4

### PUBLIC FINANCE

Budget 2016-17 was presented with a revenue surplus of ₹ 158.82 crore. The revenue receipts for the current year were estimated at ₹ 9,361.96 crore and the revenue expenditure was estimated ₹ 9,203.14 crore. The opening balance for 2016-17 is ₹ (-) 1,259.84 crore (B.E). The total receipts (Revenue + Capital) were estimated to ₹ 11,853.51 crore (B.E) for the year 2016-17, comprising of revenue receipts of ₹ 9,361.96 crore (B.E) and capital receipts of ₹ 2,491.55 crore (B.E). The total receipts estimated for the year 2016-17 is 16.60 percent less than the Revised Estimates of 2015-16.

However, the total expenditure (Revenue + Capital) estimated for the year 2016-17 is ₹ 13,111.19 crore (B.E), comprising of revenue expenditure of ₹ 9,203.14 crore (B.E) and capital expenditure of ₹ 3,908.05 crore (B.E). The Fiscal Deficit is estimated to be ₹ (-) 2,001.84 (B.E). The fiscal indicators of the State for the period 2014-15 to 2016-17 (B.E) is given in Table 4.1

Table No. 4.1  
Fiscal Indicators

(₹ in cr.)

Fiscal Indicator	2014-15	2015-16 (R.E)	2016-17 (B.E)
Opening Balance	20.96	-180.55	-1259.84
Total Receipts	7931	10165.68	11853.51
Revenue Receipts	6606.57	7753.40	9361.96
Capital Receipts	1324.43	2412.28	2491.55
Total Expenditure	8132.52	11244.97	13111.19
Revenue Expenditure	6328.13	7890.50	9203.14
Capital Expenditure	1804.39	3354.47	3908.05
Overall Deficit	-180.55	-1259.84	-2517.52
Fiscal Deficit	-948.62	-1958.64	-2001.84
Primary Deficit	58.92	-882.44	-792.30
GSDP at Current prices	40633.07	45001.99	49657.79

\*GSDP figure is of new base year 2011-12  
Source : Budget at Glance, Government of Goa.

#### Trends in Receipts

Receipts can be broadly divided into Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Revenue Receipts of the State comprise of Share in central Taxes, Grants-in-aid from Central Government, State's Own Tax Revenue and State's Own Non tax revenue.

##### i) Share in Central Taxes

The Share in the central Taxes comprises of Corporation Tax, Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax, Taxes on Wealth, Customs, Union and Service Tax. Trend in Share in Central Taxes from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (B.E) is given in Table 4.2.

It can be seen from Table 4.2, corporation tax, forms a major portion of the State's share in central taxes which forms about 30 – 35 percent of the total share in central taxes followed by taxes on income other than corporation tax which forms about 25 percent, service tax (15 -16%) and Customs (14-16 %). On the other hand, Receipts from taxes on wealth form only a meagre portion of the total share in central taxes.

##### ii) State's Own Tax Revenue

The State Own tax Revenue comprises of Sales Tax (V.A.T), State Excise, Stamp Duty, Registration fees, Motor Vehicles, etc. The trend in the State Own Tax Revenue from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (B.E) is given in Table no. 4.3. The State has recorded an increase of ₹ 1,976.70 Crore during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 (B.E) registering an annual compound growth rate of 13.72%. It is seen from the table no. 4.3

that the State Own Tax Revenue depicts an increasing trend from the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 (B.E).

It is important to note that almost half of the State's own Tax revenue comes from Sales Tax (V.A.T). The annual compound growth rate of sales tax works out to be 13.57% during the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17(B.E). The collection from Sales Tax is expected to go up by 26.94% during the current year.

Another important component which contributes towards the State's own Tax revenue is Stamp Duty and Registration Fees which together account for about 15% of the tax revenue. These two components have recorded a growth rate of 16.08% over previous year.

Taxes on Motor vehicles and Goods and Passengers which account for 10% of the revenue forms the third major component of State's own tax revenue.

Table No. 4.2  
Break up of Share in the Central Taxes

(₹. in Cr.)

Year	Corporation tax	Taxes on Income other than Corporation	Taxes on Wealth	Customs	Union Excise Duties	Service Tax	Total
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 (R.E)	622.43	443.08	-0.02	308.09	246.24	326.45	1946.27
2016-17 (B.E)	678.67	525.95	-0.02	338.16	270.18	343.83	2156.77

Source: Annual Financial Statement.

Table No. 4.3  
State Own Tax Revenue From 2012-13 to 2016-17(B.E)

(₹. in Cr.)

Year	Land Revenue	Sales Tax (V.A.T)	State Excise	Stamp and Registration	Tax on Vehicles	Tax on Goods and passenger	Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Service	Total
<b>2012-13</b>	11.13	1577.48	212.89	524.42	148.34	257.5	207.90	2939.66
<b>2013-14</b>	454.36	1708.05	235.76	396.1	153.91	386.41	247.88	3582.47
<b>2014-15</b>	25.38	1859.86	268.00	659.84	180.88	404.19	497.77	3895.92
<b>2015-16 (R.E)</b>	155.53	2067.34	300.00	584.46	170.52	434.16	321.73	4033.74
<b>2016-17 (B.E)</b>	156.01	2624.35	357.86	678.49	227.45	500.20	372.00	4916.36

Source: Annual Financial Statement.

### iii) State's Own Non Tax Revenue

Revenue from Power and water Supply are the major sources of non tax revenue of the State. It is evident from the table no. 4.4 that non tax revenue collection has shown a decrease in the year 2015-16 (R.E) by ₹ 114.40 crore as compared to the previous year, however, during the year 2016-17(B.E) there has been seen an increase of ₹ 402.39 crore.

During the same period, the annual compound growth rate of power and water supply works out to 66.73% and 13.50% respectively.

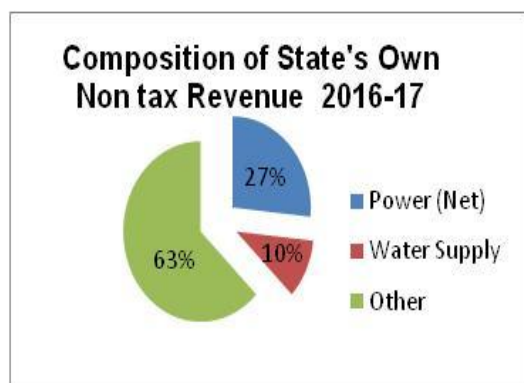
Table 4.4  
State's Own Non-Tax Revenue from 2012-13 to 2016-17(B.E)

(₹. in Cr.)

Year	Power (Net)	Water Supply	Other	Total
2012-13	52.77	97.99	594.93	745.69
2013-14	291.10	103.97	369.63	764.70
2014-15	239.56	101.89	902.06	1243.51
2015-16 (R.E)	297.17	145.75	686.19	1129.11
2016-17 (B.E)	407.75	162.62	961.13	1531.50

Source: Annual Financial Statement & Demand for Grants (Vol. II)

Graph No. 4.1  
Composition of State's Own Non tax Revenue 2016-17



### iv) Grants-in-aid from Central Government

The central government provides grant in aid to the state government for the implementation various schemes. Funds received from the central government are not a loan, and hence does not have to be repaid. However, the outlay and nature of these grants are determined by the provision and guidelines attached to schemes are relatively flexible, and cannot be altered by the States.

### Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure can be classified into Plan and Non-Plan expenditure. The annual compound growth rate of revenue expenditure works out to be 16.63 % during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 (B.E). The trend in the revenue expenditure under plan and non plan during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 (B.E) is given in the Table No. 4.5. The annual compound growth of plan and non-plan works out to be 26.19% and 12.81% respectively.

Table No. 4.5  
Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in Crore)

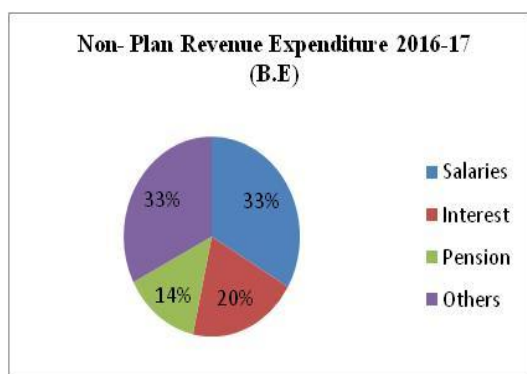
Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2012-13	1252.06	3722.08	4974.14
2013-14	1713.35	4193.08	5906.43
2014-15	1734.82	4593.31	6328.13
2015-16 (R.E)	2656.94	5233.56	7890.50
2016-17 (B.E)	3174.53	6028.61	9203.14

Source: Budget at Glance

The Non Plan expenditure comprises of expenditure incurred on salaries, interest and pension. The component –wise non-plan expenditure during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 (B.E) is given in table 4.6. It is evident from the

table no. 4.6, the annual compound growth rate in expenditure for salaries, interest and Pension works out to 14.30%, 10.86% and 14.28% respectively. It can also be observed from table no.4.6 that the non-plan revenue expenditure is showing an increasing trend. Non plan expenditure which was ₹ 3,722.08 crore during 2012-13 increased to ₹ 4,593.31 crore during 2014 -15 and further to ₹ 5,233.56 crore during 2015-16 (R.E). The State Budget for the year 2016-17 (B.E) indicates that the non plan revenue expenditure is expected to increase to ₹ 6,028.61 crore.

Graph No. 4.2  
Non –Plan Revenue Expenditure 2016-17(B.E)



## CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Capital receipts are broadly classified into four major 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 2012-13 to 2016-17 (B.E) is given in Table 4.7.

It is seen from the above Table that internal debt forms a major portion of capital receipts comprising of 50 percent of capital receipts followed by receipts under public account – net (38.44 percent).

The share of internal debt to capital receipts vary from 50 percent to 70 percent since 2012-13 to 2016-17 (B.E). However, the share of internal debt constituted more than 80 percent during the years 2012-13 and 2014-15.

Non-debt capital receipts form less than 1 percent of the total capital receipts. The Budget Estimates for the year 2016-17, internal debt comprise 50.91 percent of the total capital receipts, followed by receipts under public account - net which is 38.44 percent. Loans and advances from GOI and Non Debt Capital Receipts forms the remaining 10.65 percent of the capital receipts.

Table No. 4.6  
Non-plan Revenue Expenditure

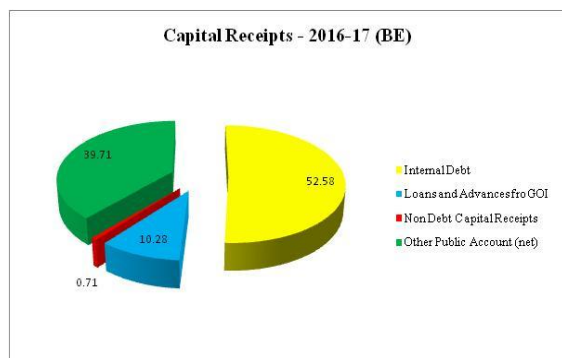
Year	Salaries	Interest	Pension	Others	Total
2012-13	1179.11	800.71	495.63	1246.63	3722.08
2013-14	1300.58	890.67	572.37	1429.46	4193.08
2014-15	1447.39	1007.53	670.32	1468.07	4593.31
2015-16 (R.E)	1763.43	1076.19	670.57	1723.37	5233.56
2016-17 (B.E)	2012.32	1209.54	845.46	1961.29	6028.61

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



The annual compound growth rate under capital receipts for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 (BE) is 13.70 percent.

Graph No. 4.3  
Capital receipts



### Capital Expenditure

Expenditure incurred under Plan for development works and debt repayment constitute around 99 percent of the capital expenditure incurred by the State. The trend in capital expenditure under various heads during the period 2012-03 to 2016-17 (BE) is given in Table No. 4.8.

It can be observed from the above table No. 4.8 that the capital expenditure is showing an increasing trend. Capital expenditure which was ₹ 1,285.11 crore during 2012-13 increased to ₹ 1,804.39 crore during 2014 -15 and further to ₹ 3,354.46 crore during 2015-16 (RE). The State Budget for the year 2016-17 (BE) indicates that the capital expenditure is expected to increase to ₹ 3,908.05 crore. During the period 2012-03 to 2016-17 (B.E), the annual compound growth rate in capital expenditure works out to 32.06%.

### Public Debt

The State has witnessed an increasing trend in Public debt. The Public Debt as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 is estimated to be ₹ 12,018.96 crore as against ₹ 10,945.38 crore during March 2016 (RE), thereby registering an increase of ₹ 1073.58 crore during the year. The State's Public Debt as on 31<sup>st</sup> March for the period from 2012 to 2017 (Est.) is given in table no. 4.9.

Table No. 4.7  
Capital Receipts

Year	(₹ in Cr)				
	Internal Debt	Loans and Advances from GOI	Non Debt Capital Receipts	Other Public Account (net)	Total
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 (RE)	1208.03	236.38	18.84	949.04	2412.28
2016 - 17 (BE)	1268.43	248.06	17.20	957.86	2491.55

Source : Budget At Glance.

Central loans and SLR based market loans have been the major component of Public debt. These two components together comprise 94.50 percent of the public debt during 2017 (Est). The balance amount of public debt in the state i.e. 5.50 percent is constituted by loans from NABARD and other institutions such as HUDCO, LIC, NCDC etc.

It is interesting to note that the percentage share of Central loans shows a declining trend. Central loans which constituted 47.02 percent during 2013 declined to 37.55 percent during 2016 (RE) and further to 35.09 percent during 2017 (Est.) However, SLR

based market loans in the public debt has increased over the period. The share of SLR based market loans in the public debt increased from 46.54 percent during 2013 to 59.42 percent during 2017 (Est.).

Graph 4.4  
Components of Public Debt

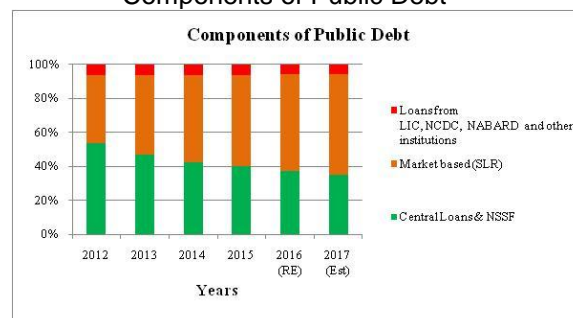


Table No. 4.8  
Capital Expenditure

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Non Plan	Plan	Repayment of Debt	Lending	Other contingency fund (Net)	Total
2012 -13	1.39	940.68	339.06	3.98	0.00	1285.11
2013 -14	10.08	999.53	332.36	4.25	0.00	1346.22
2014 -15	0.00	1235.60	365.87	2.92	200.00	1804.39
2015 -16 (RE)	0.00	2903.91	434.80	15.75	0.00	3354.46
2016 - 17 (BE)	0.00	3424.21	472.52	11.32	0.00	3908.05

Source: Budget at glance.

Table No. 4.9  
Public Debt of the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March

(₹ in Crore)

Type of Loan	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (RE)	2017 (Est)
Central Loans & NSSF	3679.07	3794.82	3835.43	3995.95	4109.54	4217.52
	53.53	47.02	42.45	40.22	37.55	35.09
Market based (SLR)	2761.18	3756.18	4637.53	5304.36	6188.99	7142.49
	40.18	46.54	51.33	53.39	56.54	59.43
Loans from LIC	16.73	14.74	12.75	11.05	9.40	7.75
	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.06
Loans from NCDC	0.81	1.03	0.89	0.82	1.05	1.30
	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Loans from NABARD	312.60	395.55	451.57	539.10	563.28	583.24
	4.55	4.90	5.00	5.43	5.15	4.85
Loans from PFC	101.70	108.48	96.09	84.47	72.85	66.39
	1.48	1.34	1.06	0.85	0.67	0.55
Loans from HUDCO	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Public Debt	6872.36	8070.80	9034.53	9936.02	10945.38	12018.96
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Budget at glance.

### Deficit Indicators of the State

The deficit indicators of the State comprising of Revenue Surplus / Deficit, Fiscal Deficit, Primary Surplus / Deficit for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 (BE) are given in table 4.10.

During the years 2012-13 & 2013-14, revenue deficit to the tune of (-) ₹ 215.92 crore and (-) ₹ 353.51 crore was observed in the State.

However, the situation improved during the year 2014-15 where the State experienced revenue surplus of ₹ 278.44 crore. The Revenue deficit amounting to (-) ₹ 137.09 reoccurred during 2015-16 (RE). The Revenue Surplus for the year 2016-17 (BE) is expected to be ₹ 158.82 crore.

Fiscal Deficit and Primary Deficit of the State shows an increasing trend. Fiscal Deficit which stood at (-) ₹ 1,137.36 crore in 2012 – 13 increased to (-) ₹ 1,369.87 crore in 2013 -14.

On the other hand Primary Deficit stood at (-) ₹ 336.65 crore during 2012-13 increased to (-) ₹ 479.21 crore during 2013-14. It is interesting to note that Primary surplus was observed in the State during 2014-15 amounting to ₹ 58.92 crore.

The State Budget for the year 2016-17 (BE) indicates that Fiscal Deficit is expected to increase to (-) ₹ 2,001.83 crore and Primary Deficit to (-) ₹ 792.29 crore.

### Revenue from various Departments:

Over the years Goa has been getting its revenue from various sources the below statistics highlights the revenue figures of seven departments towards the overall revenue earned by the Government of Goa for the duration 2015-17.

Table No. 4.11  
Revenue to the State of Goa 2015-17

(₹ in Crore)			
Sr. No	Departments	2015-16	2016-17 (upto Jan.)
1	Commercial tax	2335.91	2574.69
2	Excise	315.31	221.80
3	Transport	223.27	198.22
4	Mines	216.30	219.20
5	Notary	171.32	108.83
6	Electricity	175.05	117.59
7	Collectorate	26.97	33.07
<b>Total</b>		3464.13	3473.40

\*Electricity includes only Electricity duty

Table No. 4.10  
Deficit Indicators of the State

(₹ in Crore.)					
Item	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16 (RE)	2016 – 17 (BE)
Revenue Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	-215.92	-353.51	278.44	-137.09	158.82
Fiscal Deficit (-)	-1137.36	-1369.87	-948.62	-1958.64	-2001.83
Primary Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	-336.65	-479.21	58.92	-882.44	-792.29

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

It can be seen from the Table No. 4.11 that nearly 70% of the revenue comes from Commercial Taxes. Commercial Taxes comprise of VAT, CST, entertainment Tax, luxury Tax, Green Cess and Non-Biodegradable. Revenue from Excise had decreased drastically from ₹ 315.31 crore to ₹ 221.80 crore (up to Jan 2017).

It is also observed that department of Mines has earned a revenue of ₹ 219.20 crore for the year 2016-17 (upto January'17) as compared to ₹ 216.30 crore of the previous year. The share of revenue earned from Notary Services has also declined from ₹ 171.32 during 2015-16 to ₹ 108.83 during 2016-17 (upto January'17).

## CHAPTER 5

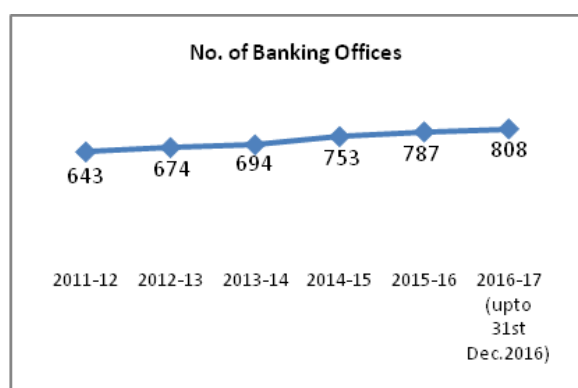
### INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Financial institutions perform financial transaction by way of various investments, loans and deposits, thus providing liquidity in the economy. In simple terms, financial institution is an institution which provides financial services to the different members. It facilitates the flow of finance and hence forms a very important part in the overall growth of the economy.

#### Banking Network

Graph No. 5.1, represents the trend in the number of branches from 2011-12 to 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016). There are 808 number of banking offices in the State as on 31.12.2016. The number of bank branches shows an upward trend.

Graph No. 5.1  
Year-wise number of banking offices



As on 31.12.2016, there were 41 commercial banks and 15 cooperative banks functioning in the State. The 41 commercial banks together had 644 branch networks accounting for 80 percent of the total bank branches in the State.

The breakup of total number of branches which are classified into rural and semi-urban branches in Goa is shown in Annexure 27. The total 56 banks comprises of 26 public sector banks (491 branches), 15 private sector banks (153 branches) and 15 co-operative sector banks (164 branches).

State Bank of India, which is the Lead Bank for the State has the maximum number of branches (93). HDFC Bank is the second highest with a total of 65 banking offices each, followed by Corporation Bank 57 branches.

The 15 Cooperative banks together had 164 branches accounting for 20 percent of the total number of bank branches in the State. Among the cooperative banks functioning in the State, Goa State Co-operative Bank Ltd. has the maximum number of branches (65) followed by Mapusa Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. (24) and Goa Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. (16).

#### Automated Teller Machines (ATM's)

As on 31.12.2016, there are total 916 ATMs in the State. Among all the banks, HDFC Bank Ltd. has the highest number of ATM's (142) followed by Canara bank (81) and Corporation Bank (72) ATM's. The breakup of total number of ATM's in the State is shown in Annexure 28.

#### Population Covered per bank branch

Table 5.1 shows the estimated population covered per branch (including co-operative banks) from 2011 to 2017 (upto 31.12.2016). The



persons per branch ranges from 2439 to 1805 and thus it can be said that Goa possesses a good banking network.

Table No. 5.1  
Population per branch  
(including cooperative banks)

Year (as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)	Estimated population covered per branch
2011	2,439
2012	2,286
2013	2,198
2014	1,976
2015	1,937
2016	1,853
As on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2016	1,805

Source: (population as per 2011 census)

## Deposits

The year-wise deposits as on March 2011 to 2016 can be seen from Table No. 5.2. As on 31.12.2016, the total 808 bank branches together has mobilized deposits to the tune of ₹ 67,844 crore as against ₹ 59,621 crore as on 31.12.2015.

Table No. 5.2  
Annual Growth Rate of Deposits

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

Source: Lead Bank

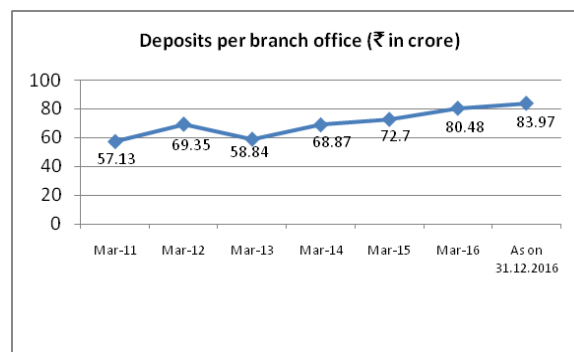
As can be seen from the table no. 5.2, there has been an upward movement of the total deposits except for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 which showed 11.06 % decrease in the growth rate as compared to the previous year.

As on 31.12.2016, the deposit level being at ₹ 67,844, there was an increase in the growth rate by 12.12 % as compared to deposit level of

December 2015 which was ₹ 59,621 crore.

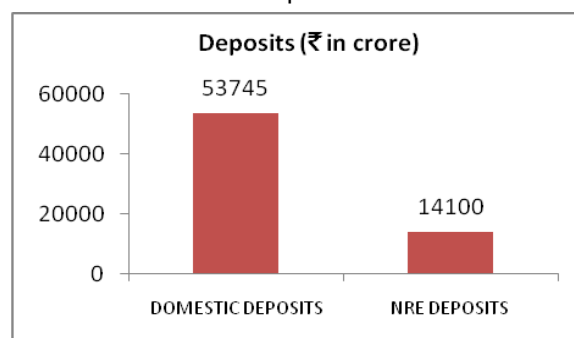
The average deposits per bank branch for the years ending March 2011 onwards can be seen from Graph No. 5.2. The average deposits per branch which was ₹ 57.13 crore as on March 2011 rose to ₹ 69.35 as on March 2012. However, as on March 2013 it came down to ₹ 58.84 which can be attributed to the stoppage of mining activity in the State. Further, the deposits per bank branch from March 2014 is showing an upward position trend which currently stands at ₹ 83.97 crore.

Graph No. 5.2  
Year wise deposits per branch office



The Graph No. 5.3 shows the classification of deposits i.e. domestic and NRE deposits. It can be observed that the domestic deposits are to the tune of ₹ 53,745 crore which is 79 percent of the total deposits and the remaining 21 percent i.e. ₹ 14,100 crore is the NRE deposits.

Graph No. 5.3  
Domestic and NRE Deposits as on 31.12.2016



## Credit

Table No. 5.3 shows the credit and annual growth rate of credit from 2010-11 to 2015-16. It can be clearly understood that the credit from 2010-11 have increased continuously till 2015-16. In 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016), the credit disbursed is ₹ 18,923 crore.

Table No. 5.3  
Annual growth rate of credit

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

Source: Lead Bank

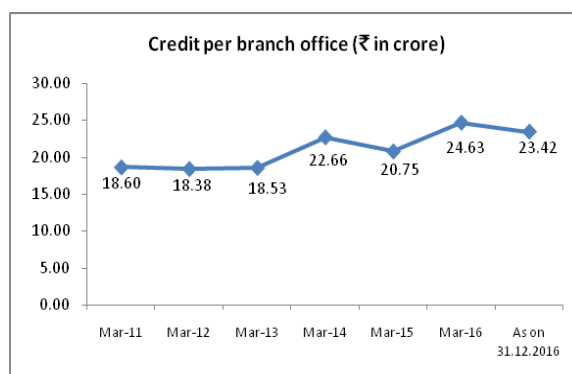
The annual growth rate of credit as on March 2011 to March 2016 is given in table no. 5.3.

It can be analysed that, though the advances level is showing an upward trend but the percentage of growth rate is varying in different years. For instance, in the year 2011-12 the advances level increased by 6.27 percent and 5.69 percent in 2012-13 over the previous year.

The growth rate in 2013-14 increased tremendously by 25.90 percent. In 2014-15 the growth rate was only 5.84 percent which further increased to 16.47 percent in 2015-16.

As on 31.12.2016, the advances level which is ₹ 18,923 shows an increase in the growth rate by 5.58 % as compared to advances level of December 2015 which was ₹ 17,923 crore.

Graph No. 5.4  
Year wise Credit per branch office



The Graph No. 5.4 shows the credit per bank branch from 2010-11 onwards. The credit per branch which was ₹ 24.63 crore in 2015-16 decreased to ₹ 23.42 in 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)

## Credit Deposit Ratio

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

Table No. 5.4  
Actual levels of deposits, advances and C:D ratio

Financial year ending	Actual Levels (₹ in crore)		
	Deposit	Advances	C:D ratio
March 2011	34164	11121	33%
March 2012	44594	11818	27%
March 2013	39661	12490	31%
March 2014	47799	15725	33%
March 2015	54748	16643	30%
March 2016	63339	19385	31%
As on 31.12.2016	67844	18923	27.89%

Source: Lead Bank

The advances level as on 31.12.2016 was ₹ 18,923 crore with an increase of ₹ 976 crore over the December 2015 level of ₹ 17,923 crore. The deposit level as on 31.12.2016 being at ₹ 67,844 crore has increased by ₹ 8,223 crore over December 2015 level of ₹ 59,621 crore.

The C:D ratio as on 31.12.2016 is 27.89% which is below the benchmark level of 40% and slightly lower against 29% of December 2015 level. The disbursements under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for Goa amounted to ₹ 897.58 crore till December 2016 as advised by NABARD. Considering the RIDF disbursements, the CD ratio for Goa state works out to about 29.21%.

### Performance by Banks under Annual Credit Plan 2016-17

The performance under Annual Credit Plan 2016-17 upto (31.12.2016) is given in Table no. 5.5

Table No. 5.5  
Performance under Annual Credit Plan as on  
31.12.2016

(₹ In crore)

Activity	Target for the quarter 31.12.2016	Achv. upto 31.12.2016	% Achv
Agri Crop loans	310.95	200.64	64.52
Agri.Term loans	327.24	233.61	71.38
<b>SUB TOTAL AGRI</b>	<b>638.19</b>	<b>434.25</b>	<b>68.02</b>
Agricultural Infra	25.58	12.14	47.45
Allied Activities	27.05	24.46	90.42
<b>AGRI. TOTAL</b>	<b>690.83</b>	<b>470.85</b>	<b>68.14</b>
MSME	2192.53	1990.21	90.81
Export Credit	437.23	0	0
Education	310.00	129.22	41.68
Housing	800.85	1266.94	158.19
Renewable Energy	5.40	1.83	33.88
Others	34.80	22.49	64.62
Social Infra.	65.26	0.13	0.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4535.93</b>	<b>3881.67</b>	<b>85.57</b>

Source: Lead Bank

The achievement under Crop Loans upto 31.12.2016 was ₹ 200.64 crore as against the target of ₹ 310.95 crore i.e.

64.52%. The performance under Crop Loans is lower by ₹ 53.03 crore as against ₹ 235.48 crore for corresponding period December 2015 last year.

The achievement under Agricultural Term Loan upto 31.12.2016 was ₹ 233.61 crore as against the target of ₹ 327.24 crore i.e. 71.38 %. The performance under Agricultural Term Loans was higher by ₹ 64.71 crore against ₹ 168.90 crore for corresponding period.

The overall achievement under Agriculture Sector upto 31.12.2016 was ₹ 470.85 crore as against target of ₹ 690.83 crore i.e. 68.14%. The overall achievement under Agriculture Sector is higher by ₹ 66.77 crore as against ₹ 408.08 for corresponding period last year.

The achievement under Loan to Industries 31.12.2016 was ₹ 1,990.21 crore as against the target of ₹ 2,191.53 crore i.e. 90.81 %. The performance under Loan to Industries is increased by ₹ 1,316.15 crore as against ₹ 674.06 crore for corresponding period last year.

The overall achievement under ACP 2016-17 up to 31.12.2016 was ₹ 3,881.67 crore as against the target of ₹ 4,535.93 crore i.e. 85.57%. The achievement is higher by ₹ 554.62 crore as against ₹ 3,327.05 crore for the corresponding period previous year.

### Priority Sector Advances

As on 31.12.2016, the total Priority Sector Advances was ₹ 7,794.00 crore which was 41.18% of total advances level of ₹ 18,922.75 crore. The level of priority sector advances has increased by ₹ 976.95 crore over December 2016 last year.

The total of Advances under DIR Scheme as on 31.12.2016 was ₹ 0.89 crore which was less than 1% of total advances. However, the level of achievement is far below the benchmark level of 1% of total advances outstanding as on previous year end.

The level of Advances to Weaker Sections of society as on 31.12.2016 was ₹ 949.81 crore with increase of ₹ 321.55 crore over December 2016 level. The percentage of advances to weaker sections of society was 5.02% as against the benchmark level of 10% of total advances outstanding as on previous year end.

The total Advances to SC/ST as on 31.12.2016 was ₹ 235.03 crore with an increase of ₹ 121.82 crore over December 2016 level. In percentage terms, the advances to SC/ST was 1.24 % which is much below the benchmark level of 5% of total advances outstanding as on previous year end.

The level of Direct Agriculture Advances was ₹ 115.62 crore as on 31.12.2016 with an increase of ₹ 422.14 crore over December 2016 level. The performance in terms of percentage of Direct Agriculture Advances to total advances was 5.90 %, which is much below the benchmark level of 18% of total advances outstanding as on previous year end.

The level of Advances to Women was ₹ 2,095.76 crore as on 31.12.2016 with an increase of ₹ 2.74 crore over December 2016 level. In percentage terms, the Advances to Women was 11.07 % as against the benchmark level of 10% of total advances outstanding. At the quarter ending 31.12.2016, though the State registered an increase

in some of the sectors as against that of December 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 (PMJDY)**

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was launched in Goa on 28.08.2014. The scheme envisages opening of bank accounts of those who are financially excluded.

As on 31.12.2016, 2,04,771 accounts have been opened in the State, out of which 73.56 percent of aadhar seeding has been done. 8099 number of accounts has been sanctioned overdraft facility. A total of ₹ 82.85 crore is present in the accounts. 1,71,135 RuPay cards have been issued.

DFS has launched a special 10 week drive for 100 percent seeding of non-dormant/non-inactive PMJDY accounts and 100 percent PMJDY RuPay Cards use initiation. All the member banks are requested to give special focus on these two aspects so that the target is achieved by the end of 10 week i.e. 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2017.

The cumulative position as at the end of 6<sup>th</sup> week (22/02/2017) is given in table no. 5.6.

Table No. 5.6

PMJDY	Target	Ach.	Gap	% Ach
<b>Rupay Card Use Initiation</b>	28950	11110	17840	31
<b>Aadhaar Seeding Target</b>	16605	6853	9752	34

Source: Lead Bank

### Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

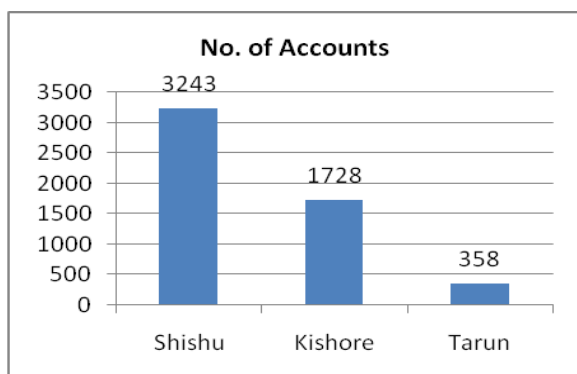
The PMFBY Scheme is being implemented in Goa State w.e.f. Kharif 2016 at the cluster of Village Panchayat Level through HDFC Ergo General Insurance Co. Ltd in North Goa District and SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd in South Goa District. The notified crops are Paddy, Pulses, Groundnut and Sugarcane in both the Districts.

As on 31.12.2016, 757 farmers has been enrolled under this scheme. The area covered was 547 hectares and sum insured was ₹ 578 lakh for Kharif Season in Goa State.

### Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

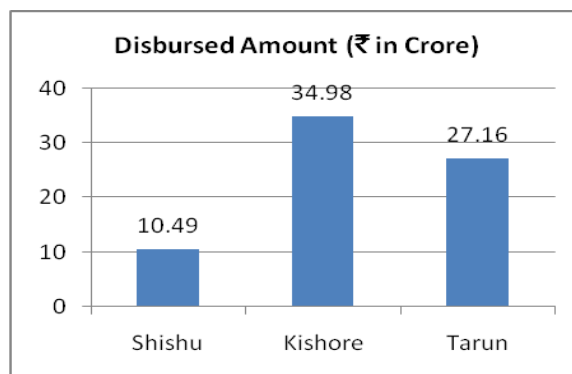
The no. of accounts and disbursed amount under the three schemes that is Shishu, Kishore and Tarun under PMMY can be seen in Graph No. 5 and Graph No. 6 respectively. During the Quarter ending 31.12.2016, ₹ 72.64 cr. have been disbursed to 5329 enterprenures under PMMY.

Graph No. 5  
No. of Accounts under PMMY



As can be seen from Graph No. 2, the no. of accounts under PMMY is highest under Shishu scheme with 3243 accounts followed by Kishore with 1728 accounts and Tarun with 358 accounts.

Graph No.6  
Disbursed amount under PMMY



### Housing Loan

During the quarter ending 31.12.2016, a total of 2789 housing loans were sanctioned with aggregate limit of ₹ 164.93 crore and the balance outstanding in 127922 Housing Loan accounts was ₹ 3,299.43 crore.

### Education Loan

As at the end of December 2016, there are 3522 Education Loan accounts with outstanding of ₹ 104.09 crore for Studies in India and 253 Education Loan accounts with outstanding of ₹ 23.69 crore for Studies abroad. Thus, in all 3775 Education Loans have outstanding of ₹ 127.78 crore.

### Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)

A total of 1375 KCC loan accounts have been sanctioned during the quarter ending December 2016 with aggregate credit limit of ₹ 41.67 crore.

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

As on 31.12.2016, the total number of SHGs in the State of Goa was 10665, mobilizing ₹ 108.07 crore of total amount deposits from these SHGs. The



loans outstanding are to the tune of ₹ 12.89 crore.

As on 31.12.2016, there are 723 Joint Liability Groups in the State. The credits outstanding are to the tune of ₹ 1.89 crore. 483 JLGs were credit linked with a limit of ₹ 2.04 lakh sanctioned.

### Credit Flow to Minority Communities

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

The population of minority communities in the State of Goa as per 2011 census was 4.95 lakh (33.95%) as against total population of 14.58 lakh.

As on 31.12.2016, the percentage of advances to minority communities was 23 percent which was much higher than the stipulated bench mark level of 15 percent and the level of advances to minority community was ₹ 1,804.76 crore.

Table No. 5.7  
Credit Flow to Minority Communities

Particulars	As on			
	31/03/15	31/12/15	31/03/16	31/12/16
Total PSA (₹ in crore)	6746.36	7326.72	7296.14	7794.00
Advances to Minority Communities (₹ in crore)	1715.79	1035.36	2054.10	1804.76
% Adv. to Minority Communities	25%	28%	28%	23%

Source: Lead Bank

### Demonetisation

#### Withdrawal of Legal Tender Status for ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 Notes: RBI

Government of India with effect from November 8, 2016 has withdrawn the Legal Tender status of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 denominations of banknotes of the Mahatma Gandhi Series issued by the Reserve Bank of India till November 8, 2016.

#### Reasons:

- To tackle counterfeiting Indian banknotes,
- To effectively nullify black money hoarded in cash and
- Curb funding of terrorism with fake notes.

#### Why this scheme?

The incidence of fake Indian currency notes in higher denomination has increased. For ordinary persons, the fake notes look similar to genuine notes, even though no security feature has been copied. The fake notes are used for antinational and illegal activities. High denomination notes have been misused by terrorists and for hoarding black money.

India remains a cash based economy and hence the circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes continues to be a menace. In order, to contain the rising incidence of fake notes and black money, the scheme to withdraw legal tender character of the old Bank Notes in the denominations of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 was introduced.

### What is this scheme?

The legal tender character of the bank notes in denominations of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 issued by the Reserve Bank of India till November 8, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as Specified Bank Notes) stands withdrawn.

In consequence, thereof these Bank Notes cannot be used for transacting business and/or store of value for future usage. The Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) were allowed to be exchanged for value at RBI Offices till December 30, 2016 and till November 25, 2016 at bank branches/Post Offices and deposited at any of the bank branches of commercial banks/Regional Rural Banks/Co-operative banks (only Urban Co-operative Banks and State Co-operative Banks) or at any Head Post Office or Sub-Post Office during the period from November 10, 2016 to December 30, 2016.

The facility for exchange / deposit of SBNs stands closed with effect from December 31, 2016.

A grace period has been provided during which the Specified Bank Notes can be deposited at five RBI Offices (Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, and Nagpur) in accordance with this Ordinance by Indian citizens who make a declaration that they were outside India between November 9 and December 30, 2016, subject to conditions or any class of persons for reasons that may be specified by notification by the Central Government.

The Reserve Bank, if satisfied after making the necessary verifications, that the reasons for failure to deposit the notes till December 30, 2016 are genuine, will credit the value of notes in

the KYC (Know Your Customer) compliant bank account of the tenderer.

The following measures/ steps were taken:

- Starting from November 10, 2016, members of public/corporates, business firms, societies, trusts, etc., holding these notes were allowed to tender them at any office of the Reserve Bank or any bank branch and obtain value thereof by credit into their respective bank accounts.
- For their immediate cash needs, these notes of value upto ₹ 4,000 per person was allowed to be exchanged for cash over the counter of these bank branches.
- Public was advised to present a valid proof of identity for availing this exchange facility.
- Value credited to their bank accounts was allowed to be freely used by issue of cheques or by remitting through various electronic modes of transfer like NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, mobile banking, internet banking etc.
- Cash withdrawals from bank accounts, over the bank counters, was restricted to a limited amount of ₹ 10,000 per day subject to an overall limit of ₹ 20,000 a week from November 9, 2016 till end of business on November 24, 2016.
- The limits were reviewed and enhanced gradually with the improvement in the supply of new notes.
- Initially, there was limit of cash withdrawals from the ATMs. However, gradually the limits were enhanced.

- The window of exchanging Specified Bank Notes (withdrawn ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 currency notes) was kept upto December 31, 2016 for residents.

With effect from February 1, 2017 limits on cash withdrawals from ATMs have been removed. Banks may, at their discretion, have their own operating limits as was the case before November 8, 2016, subject to the overall cash withdrawal limit for an account.

It has been decided to remove the restrictions on cash withdrawals from Saving Bank accounts in a two step process as under:

- Effective February 20, 2017, the limits on cash withdrawals from the Savings Bank accounts will be enhanced to ₹ 50,000 per week (from the current limit of ₹ 24,000 per week); and
- Effective March 13, 2017, there will be no limits on cash withdrawals from Savings Bank accounts.

Cash withdrawal limits for Current accounts/ Cash credit accounts/ Overdraft accounts stand withdrawn with effect from January 30, 2017.

Holding the specified banknotes (SBNs) for the purpose of deposit by Resident Indian citizens who were abroad during November 9, 2016 to December 30, 2016 and Non Resident Indian citizens who were abroad during November 9, 2016 to December 30, 2016 is permissible during grace period. With effect from January 2, 2017 Resident Indian citizens who were abroad during November 9, 2016 to December 30, 2016 can avail this facility upto March 31, 2017 and Non Resident Indian citizens who were abroad during November 9, 2016 to December 30,

2016 can avail this facility upto June 30, 2017. While there is no monetary limit for exchange for the eligible Resident Indians, the limit for NRIs will be as per the relevant FEMA Regulations.

In terms of Section 6 of the Ordinance, whoever knowingly or wilfully makes any false declaration shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to ₹ 50,000 or five times the amount of the face value of the SBNs tendered whichever is higher. Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Reserve Bank to credit the value of notes as mentioned above may make a representation to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank within 14 days of the communication of such refusal to him/her.

### Effects of Demonetisation

The post demonetisation situation was handled by all the Banks in Goa very efficiently, though the supply of currency was not adequate. The ATM recalibration work is completed to the extent of 75 %. The Govt. of Goa was announced to be the first state in India to go cashless by December, 2016.

Banks have already commenced a survey across Goa to map the number of vendors present in the state. Vendors carrying out financial transactions will be brought under the e-payment mode.

The State Government has also initiated a consumer education drive in collaboration with all the banks in Goa. The state government has also asked all departments to identify cash collection points within the government so that cash transactions can be prepared for e-payments.

### Cashless Goa

In November 2016, the Government declared that Goa will become the first State to go cashless. Post-demonetisation, special attention is being paid to cashless transactions and emphasis is mainly on JAM trinity i.e. (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) to reach the unbanked. A focused approach on following lines is suggested:

- Open bank accounts of unorganized labourers and unbanked rural population through BC-channel.
- Government departments to provide list through Labour Commissioners to the banks to ensure that salaries / wages are paid through bank accounts only.
- Member banks to ensure that Rupay Cards of existing customers which are lying in branches are distributed in camp mode.
- Special efforts have to be made to activate the Rupay Cards. Financial literacy camps being held in villages may be utilized to impart training on use of Rupay Cards as also for distribution of PIN-MAILERS. Use of Green-Pins through ATMs and Micro ATMs to be popularized.
- In a move towards cashless banking a 5-pronged strategy is to be adopted:
  - Extensive use of POS. Member banks should acquire Merchants in rural areas, install Point of Sale (POS) machines and encourage B2C transactions.
  - Use of e-wallet both for C2C and B2C transactions.
  - Extensive use of Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD)

technology on feature phones to transfer funds through Immediate Payment Service (IMPS).

- Enhance the usage of Unified Payment Service (UPI) on smart phones.
- Encourage Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) for transfer of funds.

As part of the ongoing drive for cashless transactions, small and medium size unorganized/self organized businesses and traders are to be brought on Digital Payment platform. National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India jointly with Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT) shall be undertaking capacity building and on boarding of self organized small and medium business/traders on Digital Payment initiatives across India.

The objective of the project is to understand and adopt simplified digital payment mechanisms like UPI, USSD, BBPS, AEPS, etc. in a convenient manner, which would contribute towards establishing digital economy and conveying the benefits of digital payments to traders through capacity building programmes. Under the project, State level workshops shall be organized followed with Digidhan Camps for small businesses and traders (at least 100 traders per workshop/camps).

State level workshop will be held in Panaji on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2017 by NIELIT, Aurangabad to give live demonstration and to provide hands on training to participants/traders.

## CHAPTER 6

### PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

#### Prices

Price is one of the key indicators in the economic planning process. Changes in prices have a direct bearing on all sections of the society irrespective of their level of living. Prices indicate the purchasing power of money and inflation rate at both wholesale & retail levels. To measure inflation at wholesale and retail levels, the commonly used indicators are Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index.

#### Wholesale Price Index

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used to measure the price situation in different sectors of the economy. 676 commodities have been covered which includes 102 primary articles, 19 fuel & power items and 555 manufactured products. Wholesale Price index is not calculated as there is no wholesale markets/Mandis in the Goa State. The State is fully dependent on the neighboring States.

#### Consumer Price Index

In order to study the changes in the retail prices of a basket of selected goods consumed and services utilized by a selected group of population, four different types of Consumer Price Indices are being constructed every month.

They are Consumer Price Index for (a) Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (b) Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) (c) Rural Labourers (CPIRL) and (d) Rural and Urban (CPI-R& U).

The first three indices are constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the fourth by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), New Delhi. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) are constructed and released for State. State wise consumer Price Index is given in the Annexure 48. The General Consumer Price indices of some states is given Table No 6.1

Table No. 6.1  
General Consumer Price indices  
Base: 2012=100

States	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Weight	Nov16 Index ( Final)	Dec 16 Index (Prov.)	Weight	Nov16 Index ( Final)	Dec 16 Index (Prov.)	Weight	Nov16 Index (Final)	Dec 16 Index (Prov.)
Maharashtra	8.25	134.6	134.0	18.86	124.8	124.4	13.18	128.1	127.6
Madhya Pradesh	4.93	129.9	129.4	3.97	128.6	127.2	4.48	129.4	128.5
Goa	<b>0.14</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>132.5</b>
Karnataka	5.09	134.2	134.2	6.81	134.8	134.6	5.89	134.5	134.4
Kerala	5.50	130.8	130.7	3.46	131.1	130.9	4.55	130.9	130.8
Tamil Naidu	5.55	131.0	131.0	9.20	130.9	131.0	7.25	130.9	131.0
All India	100.00	133.6	132.8	100.00	128.5	127.6	100.00	131.2	130.4



### Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

The target group of CPI-IW is workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, docks, railways & electricity. This index is mainly used to determine the dearness allowance for the employees in both the public and private sectors. At the National level, CPI (IW) for Central series is constructed for 78 selected industrially developed centres across the country. The series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in Goa was being compiled regularly by Labour Bureau, Shimla since 1967. As the consumption pattern of working class changed the old series were replaced by new series from time to time. Now it is replaced by New series with the base year 2001=100.

The Industrial centres are Margao, Vasco, Ponda, Curchorem, Bicholim and Mapusa. This index is widely used for regulating the payment of Dearness Allowance to the employees to compensate for inflation. The trend of Dearness Allowance depends on the increase or decrease of the particular index with which it is linked. Average yearly indices on three series of the Industrial Workers is given in the Table No. 6.2

Table No. 6.2  
Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers

Year	General index			
	Old base	Revised Base	Revised base	%variation over previous year on revised base
2009	3119	917	164	13.89
2010	3575	1051	188	14.63
2011	3867	1137	203	7.98
2012	4209	1238	222	9.36
2013	4709	1385	248	11.71
2014	4910	1444	258	4.03
2015	5249	1544	276	6.98
2016	5474	1610	288	4.35

Note: Revised base 1982=100 w.e.f. Oct, 1988  
Revised Base 2001 = 100 w.e.f. Jan 2006  
Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

It can be seen in the above table no. 6.2 that the general consumer price has increased from 164 in 2009 to 288 in 2016. CPI -based inflation averaged 75.61 % during 2009 to 2016.

Table No. 6.3  
Group /Sub Group wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers (Base-2001=100)

Group/Sub Group/Centre	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cereal& Product	199	198	206
Pulse and Product	463	503	432
Oil & Fats	261	235	262
Meat , Fish & Eggs	524	485	513
Milk Product	272	270	271
Condiments and Spices	332	376	336
Vegetables & Fruits	295	286	275
Other Food	310	296	306
Food Group	323	313	317
Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	220	211	222
Fuel & Light	301	198	305
Housing Index	326	310	326
Clothing, Bedding and footwear	231	230	229
Miscellaneous Group	227	221	226
Medical care	227	220	224
Education, Recreation & Amusement	180	176	175
Transport & communication	250	246	251
Personal care & Effects	214	205	211
Others	231	222	230
General Index	288	275	285

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla

From the above table 6.3 it is revealed that during October 2016 to November 2016, the consumer food price index has declined by 3.10%. The decline in food articles inflation on account of a fall in the prices of cereals, vegetables, fruits, meat, fish & eggs. However, the prices of pulses on account of low production kept foodgrains prices high. Thereafter there was a slight hike in

the prices of some food articles with the rise of CFPI from 313 in Nov '16 to 317 in Dec'16.

### PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The public distribution system (PDS) is one of the main instruments of the Government to provide food security to economically weaker sections of the society. PDS involves management of procurement & supply of essential commodities and maintaining its uninterrupted flow at subsidized prices to the identified beneficiaries.

Procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of commodities are the responsibilities of Government of India whereas, distributing the same to the beneficiary families through the established network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) is the responsibility of the State government. Under PDS, kerosene is provided to the card holders excluding all card holders having gas connection. At present allocation of subsidized kerosene has declined as the Ministry of Petroleum has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) under which LPG connection to the BPL families is provided. ₹ 1.25 lakh beneficiaries have been benefitted.

### National Food Security Act (NFSA)

Goa Government has launched the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in the State w.e.f. December 2015 to benefit more than one third of the state's population. It has brought more than one third population of the coastal state into legal entitlements as provided under National Food Security Act (NFSA).

National Food Security Act, 2013 envisages adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life of dignity under Article 21 of Constitution. It includes the Midday

Meal (MDM) Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme and Public Distribution System (PDS) under it to provide subsidized food grains.

The State Government has implemented the National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. December 2015 with the objective to provide food and nutritional security in human life cycle by ensuring access to adequate quantity and quality food at affordable price to people to live a life with dignity and has identified 5.54 lakh beneficiaries including destitute, widows, homeless, slum dwellers, orphans etc. with the provision of rice and wheat on highly subsidized rates. Government has increased beneficiary limit by 01 lakh on its own expenses from cap of 5.54 lakh beneficiaries under NFSA. Commodities distributed under NFSA 2013 to the entitled beneficiaries are given in Table 6.4

Table No. 6.4  
Distribution of Commodities under NFSA 2013 for March 17

S. R	Card	Type of Commodity	Allotted quota in kgs Per month	Rate in Rs. per Kg.
1	Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	Rice	35.00 per card	3.00
		Sugar	500 gms Per person	13.50
2 3	Priority Household (NFSA)	Rice	05.00 per card	3.00
		Sugar	500 gms Per person	13.50
	Tide over (APL)	Rice	12.00 per card	11.60
4	Annaupurna (ANP)	Rice	10.00 per card	Free of cost
		Sugar	500 gms Per person	13.50

Source: Department of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

As on 15/03/2017, about 1, 38,377 ration cards have been issued National Food Security Act (NFSA) covering about 5, 54,019 population in the State. District wise summary of the ration cards and no of beneficiaries is given in table no. 6.5.

Table No. 6.5  
District wise no of ration cards(RC) and beneficiaries

District	AAY RC	AAY benef.	PHH RC	PHH Benef
North	9136	35211	57401	224928
South	3479	13623	68361	280257
Total	12615	48834	125762	505185

Source: Department of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

Besides there are non NFSA ration card holders under PDS. The details of which is given in the table no. 6.6.

Table No. 6.6  
District wise no of ration cards (RC) and beneficiaries

District	APL R C	APL Benef.	ANP RC	ANP Benef
North	81368	323754	54	58
South	104984	431076	73	73
Total	187351	754830	127	131

Source: Department of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

In addition, there are 13 Social Welfare Institution covering 934 beneficiaries in the State who are provided subsidized grains to the deserving poor.

### Fair Price Shops Automation

In order to achieve Success in implementation of NFSA 2013 Government has decided to implement FPS Automation wherein Aadhar enabled point of Sale Devices have been installed at 42 Fair Price Shops on pilot basis in order to bring transparency / Accountability and eliminate diversion /malpractices of PDS Commodities, curb leakages and to keep check & balances of all Fair Price Shops in the State. Remaining Fair Price Shops will be covered after the success of pilot project.

### Seeding of the Aadhar number of beneficiaries to ration card

As a part of KYC norm and clean up of the ration card database, Aadhar numbers of the ration card

beneficiaries have been seeded in the ration card database.

Till December 2016 about 96.65% of the ration cards are seeded with Aadhar and 75.59% of the beneficiaries have provided their Aadhar numbers linked to their ration cards which has helped in curbing the duplicate and bogus cards and also the leakages and thus such bogus/ghost ration cards have been eliminated.

### Implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer of Kerosene scheme

In order to implement the Direct Benefit Transfer of Kerosene scheme, Registration of Non LPG Ration card holders was initiated wherein the details like Aadhar no., Bank Account No, Epic No and Mobile etc. were sought. Around 14, 558 forms were received from the non LPG ration card holders for availing Subsidized Kerosene quota.

There were around 1.25 lakh ration cards claiming to be non LPG beneficiaries who were availing the benefit of SKO quota @3Lts per card per month for which huge expenditure was incurred on subsidy by Government of India. Now it has been reduced to 11476 after the data was shared and verified with LPG Companies database. The quota of Kerosene per family per month has been increased from 3 ltr/per card to 15 ltr/per card w.e.f. August 2016. The distribution of kerosene license. It is the mission of this Government to go towards zero Kerosene State as whole of the State is covered with LPG.

## CHAPTER 7

### INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 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 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 12,29,474 as on 28/02/2017. The number of vehicles registered during 2016-17 (upto February 2017) is 71233. The distribution of vehicles by type is given in Annexure 29. Distribution of Vehicle under Non-Transport category by approximate value of the vehicle is given in Annexure 30.

It is seen from Annexure 29 that about 68.87% of vehicles are in the category of two wheelers followed by cars and jeeps including taxis which form about 21.85% of the vehicle population in the State. The number of vehicles registered during the period 2013-14 to 2016-17 (up to November 2016) is given in Table No 7.1. It is seen from the Table No. 7.1 that on an average over 73,000 vehicles are being registered every year.

The registration of vehicles decreased in 2013-14 as compared to 2012-13. However, the vehicle registrations increased to 74563 in 2015-16.

Table No.7.1  
Number of Vehicles Registered from 2012-13 to  
2016-17 ( upto Feb. 2017 )

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Vehicles
1	2012-13	72763
2	2013-14	70990
3	2014-15	74316
4	2015-16	74563
5	2016-17(up to February 2017)	71233

The number of driving licenses as on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2017 (cumulative) is given in Table No 7.2. It is seen from the table that North-Goa district accounts for 45.73 percent of the total driving licenses, compared to 54.27 percent of South-Goa.

Table No. 7.2  
Number of Driving Licenses Issued as on  
28/02/2017 (cumulative)

Sr. No.	Place of the Registering Authority	Number of Driving Licenses Issued	Percentage to total
1	Panaji	126150	18.97
2	Mapusa	116003	17.45
3	Bicholim	56384	8.48
4	Pernem	5496	0.83
<b>Total (North Goa)</b>		<b>304033</b>	<b>45.73</b>
5	Margao	182349	27.42
6	Ponda	64466	9.70
7	Vasco	73237	11.01
8	Quepem	35639	5.36
9	Canacona	3618	0.54
10	Dharbonda	1568	0.23
<b>Total (South Goa)</b>		<b>360877</b>	<b>54.27</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>664910</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Infrastructure Upgradation

- Construction of Administration Building at Ponda is complete and was inaugurated on 01/12/ 2016.
- Infrastructural development and Traffic Management Plan for Ponda City has been given to PWD with an approximate cost of ₹ 100.00 crore.
- Foundation stone for Construction of Bus Stand at Marcel with modern facilities has been laid on 22.1.2014. Approx. 88% of the work is completed with approx. cost of ₹ 18.00 crore.
- Land admeasuring 7764 sq. mtrs has been acquired through GSIDC for the construction of Bus Stand at Pernem and about 98% of the work is completed with approx. cost of ₹ 22.00 crore. Land admeasuring 20,800 sq. kms. has been acquired for the construction of Modern Bus Stand at approx.. cost of ₹ 45.00 at Mapusa, The land development works for the same has been completed and is in the process of obtaining construction license. Land admeasuring 10,200 sq. mts. has been acquired for the construction of Sakhali Bus Stand with approx. cost of ₹ 25.00 crore. The work order for the same is issued to the contractor and the construction will commence soon. Construction has begun for Mormugao Bus Stand with approx. cost of ₹ 96.00 crore.
- 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 2016-17, **6<sup>th</sup> State Road Safety Week** was celebrated from 19<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> September. 2016 wherein Road safety programmes were conducted in 3 High Schools, 7 Higher Secondary Schools and 2 colleges attended by around 3000

students and the general public.

- 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. 24407 fresh Smart Card Licenses have been issued from April 2016 to February 2017. To provide easy and efficient services to public, registration of new vehicles through authorized dealers has been commissioned. 129734 vehicles were registered through authorized dealers up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 and 30233 vehicles have been registered from April 2016 to February 2017.

### Mobilization of Resources

The revenue collection for the last four years is given in Table No. 7.3. It is seen from the table that the annual revenue collection has decreased from ₹ 414.19 crore during 2014-15 to 223.26 crore during 2015-16 indicating a decrease of around 53% in revenue collection during the period.

Table No. 7.3  
Revenue collection for the last four years.

Year	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
2013-14	16509.83
2014-15	41419.53
2015-16	22326.67
2016-17 (upto February 2017)	21384.45

Subsidy disbursed under the scheme “subsidy for the purchase of Y/B Motor Cycles, Y/B Auto Rickshaws, Y/B Taxis & Tourist Taxis” during 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in Table 7.4. During 2015-16, 110 persons have been provided with subsidy totaling to ₹ 118.11 lakh. In the current year i.e 2016-17, upto February 2017, 35



persons have been sanctioned subsidy amounting to ₹ 27.79 lakh.

Table No.7.4  
Subsidy disbursed to Yellow Black Taxis,  
Y/B Auto rickshaws & Y/B Motorcycles.

Sr. No	Type of Vehicle	2015-16 No.	2016-17 (Nov.16) No.
1	Y/B Taxis	11	04
2	Y/B Rickshaws	39	14
3	Y/B M. Cycles	21	06
4	Tourist Taxis	37	10
5	Jeep	02	01
	Total	110	35
<b>Total Amount sanctioned (₹ In lakh)</b>		118.11	27.79

### 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. ₹ 48.00 lakh were disbursed among 28 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, 55 PUC centers have been authorized to issue PUC certificates under the scheme.
- The Goa State Fuel Subsidy to Private Stage Carriage Operators Scheme, 2014 has been implemented. Release of fuel subsidy to the 228 bus owners amounting to ₹ 99.24 lakh is in process.
- The Goa State Insurance Amount Reimbursement Scheme, 2014 has been implemented in order to

support the private bus owners in the public transport system for reimbursement of insurance premium to the extent of 50% of the amount paid by them maximum up to ₹ 20,000/-. Total beneficiaries are 309 for which an amount of ₹ 49.51 lakh is sanctioned (till February 2017).

- Mobile App for registration complaint by any person / member of the general public in respect of any vehicle / person violating the Motor Vehicle Rules.
- An SMS Based Complaint Registration system has been launched wherein citizens can lodge complaints 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 1050 complaints have been registered through SMS.

### Service Delivery

- Online payment facility which was initiated last year under “**Digital India Scheme**” Smart Card Registration Certificates & Motor Driving Licenses is now expanded by adding more online payment facilities like online payment of Road Tax and Passenger Tax for new registration and other state vehicles, bulk payment of passenger taxes, facilitation-cum-inspection fee payment by dealers and counter signature fees payment.
- Digitization of old Tax details carried out.
- Digitization of Registration details of old vehicles is in progress.

## 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 H.I.V 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 – Margaon and Panjim – Vasco route especially to facilitate the persons with disabilities with no charges of fare route.
- 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 505 own fleet, out of which 243 are big semi-luxury buses; 219 are mini buses; 25 are luxury buses; 12 are air conditioned buses and 6 are 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-KTCL provides concession to daily commuters travelling in buses operated by KTCL to encourage the use of Public Transport system in Goa. 81595 beneficiaries have availed the Seasonal Pass Scheme this year till February 2017.
- 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.
- 29 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%.
- KTCL hires out its buses on both “round contract” and “drop contract” at varying rates. Students can access these services at a concessional rate of two rupees less per kilometer. Minimum amount charged for the trip varies depending on the class and size of the vehicle.
- 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.
- Night out services to the commuters by inducting new modern sleeper and high end technology buses.
- KTCL operates 12 meter air conditioned buses on nationalized routes to provide luxurious and comfortable service to passengers thereby to increase revenue.

#### Infrastructure development:

- GSIDC has undertaken the work of construction of bus stand at Marcel and Pernem and the same is nearing completion.
- The KTCL has carried out repairs and renovation work of Mapusa bus stand through GSIDC.

Table No. 7.5  
Year wise data on Accidents, Income and Expenditure in brief of KTCL for last four years

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 ( upto February 2017 )
<b>No. of Accidents</b>	59	75	70	67
<b>Income (₹ in Lakh)</b>	12464.47	14274.62	16854.34	18225.00
<b>Expenditure (₹ in lakh)</b>	14869.24	16100.81	16334.80	18260.00
<b>Profit / Loss (₹ in Lakh)</b>	-2404.77	-1826.19	519.54	-35.00

Projected figures for the year 2016-17.

Table No. 7.6  
Income of KTCL for the last four years

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Earnings				Total	
	Traffic		Govt. subsidy and others		Earning	EPKM
	Earning	EPKM	Earning	EPKM		
<b>2012-13</b>	5775.40	22.59	3702.07	14.48	9477.47	37.07
<b>2013-14</b>	6698.24	23.42	5766.23	20.16	12464.47	43.58
<b>2014-15</b>	7201.23	23.44	7073.39	23.02	14274.62	46.46
<b>2015-16</b>	7416.21	23.97	9438.13	30.51	16854.34	54.58

Table No.7.7  
Expenditure of KTCL for the last four years

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Total Expenditure	CPKM	Net Profit/loss for the year
2012-13	10801.64	42.25	-1324.17
2013-14	14869.24	51.98	-2404.77
2014-15	16100.81	52.40	-1826.19
2015-16	16334.80	52.80	519.54

## INLAND TRANSPORT

### Minor Ports

#### Major achievements

- The construction of new Captain of Ports jetty which costs ₹ 20.36 crore is almost completed which will provide ferry services on touch and go basis for ferrying pilgrims and local tourists. This jetty will enhance hinterland tourism and encourage high end tourists and also provide facility for crew change and supply of provision to barges and other inland vessels
- A new Grab Dredger has been purchased at the cost of ₹ 3.49 crore.
- The construction of a new terminal building for the Captain of Ports Department is under process at the cost of ₹ 28.33 crore.
- The 59<sup>th</sup> Batch (Engine) and 61<sup>st</sup> Batch (Deck) of New Entrants training course regular batch was commenced on 05/12/2016 and will be concluding on 04/04/2017. The advanced /refresher training course, two regular batches in Deck Discipline and Engine Discipline of 4 months duration (15 days ON/OFF basis) will commence from 1st June 2017.

- Cargo traffic handled by Captain of Ports Department for the year 2016-17 till February 2017 is 58,689.63 M.T.
- Desilting of river Sal from Khareband to the new Talaulim Varca Bridge in a stretch of 6.0 kms in length will be completed by 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2016.
- Vessel Traffic and Port Management System (VTPMS) is being set up on the coast / rivers of Goa for surveillance.

The Water Sports Policy 2016 draft will be submitted to Law Department after compliance shortly.

- Formulation of rules for registration of specialized vessels used by Casino operators, transhippers etc. is under approval of Finance department.
- The construction of 11 jetties in river Mandovi, Zuari and Mapusa is initiated under "Sagarmala" project of Govt. of India. Construction of state of Art facility for collection of sewage and burnt oil from Houseboats at river Chapora is under process. Active initiative is taken up in development of Chapora river for Inland Water Transport for which consultant has been appointed.

Table No.7.8  
No. of Students enrolled in various disciplines

Courses	Concluded		Students enrolled
	From	To	
<b>Advanced Refresher Training Course.</b>			
a) 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Inland Master	01/06/2016	15/09/2016	03
b) Inland Engineer	01/06/2016	15/09/2016	03
c) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Inland Master	16/06/2016	30/09/2016	12
d) 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Engine Driver	16/06/2016	30/09/2015	04
	<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>

### Other initiatives

- A fast ferry/launch service to connect Dona Paula to Vasco. Is in final stage.
- 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 will be taken up shortly.

Table No. 7.9  
Revenue collected by Captain of Ports department during last 5 years.  
(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Year	Amount
1.	2012-13	1321.02
2.	2013-14	437.07
3.	2014-15	777.00
4.	2015-16	752.82
5.	2016-17 (till Feb. 2017 )	758.29

### Major Ports

- The State has only one major port at Mormugao. The operational statistics of the Mormugao Port is given in Table No. 7.10
- A new Cruise Terminal building at the project cost of ₹ 10.00 crore has been inaugurated.
- RFID based gate access system at

Mormugao Port Trust is operational w.e.f. 22.12.2016.

The financial status of the Mormugao Port as on 31st March, 2016 is given in Table No.7.11.

Table No. 7.10  
Operational Statistics of Mormugao Port

Item	Unit	2016-17
<b>Total cargo capacity</b>		47.35
<b>Cargo traffic handled</b>	Million tonnes	
a) Import		10395094
b) Export		8245401
c) Total		18640495
<b>No. of employees</b>	Number	1995
<b>Passenger traffic handled</b>	Number	11954

Table No. 7.11  
Financial status of Mormugao Port  
(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Item	2016-17 April 2016 to January 2017 (Provisional)
1	Operating Income	344.37
2	Operating Expenditure	209.91
3	Operating Surplus	134.46
4	Add: Financial Miscellaneous Income (FMI)	6.61
5	Less: Financial Miscellaneous Expenditure (FME)	123.51
	<b>Net Surplus</b>	<b>17.56</b>



### Civil Aviation

Request for Qualification for construction of Greenfield International Airport at Mopa in Pernem taluka had been floated on PPP basis and the Request for Proposal was issued to the qualified bidders. The project was won by GMR Airports Limited with highest revenue share of 36.99%. The project is being implemented in four phases with annual passenger capacity of 4.4 million, 5.8 million, 9.4 million and 13.1 million respectively.

The airport has ultimate capacity of 28 million passengers per annum with a provision for dedicated cargo and MRO facility. The GMR has formed a SPV viz. GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GGIAL) for construction of Mopa Airport. Government has signed Concession Agreement with GGIAL on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2016. Foundation stone of the project was laid down on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2016. The project is of 3 years duration and the first phase is likely to be commissioned in the year 2020.

Government has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 30.87 crore as additional three times compensation to the persons whose lands have been acquired and claims have been settled in respect of Mopa Airport project land acquisition. Compensation has been disbursed to beneficiaries. The work of improvement, widening and strengthening of existing approach road Sukhekulan (NH 17 junction) to Scheme aheadvan (Mopa) through PWD has been taken up so as to facilitate 2-way movement of trucks, excavators and other heavy equipment during the construction period of Mopa Airport. The work is in progress.

### 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 2011' have estimated the available ground water sources in the State as 14543.31 mcm and the net annual draft as 41.13 mcm. The stage of ground water development is 28%, 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. About 82 MLD of water from the return flow, the project is drawn by the PWD for Sanquelim, Assonora and Podocem treatment plants to meet the potable water needs of the 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 7.12

### Hydrology Project Phase II

Goa's performance under HP-II has been remarkable which came to a close

in March, 2014. As a sequence to HP-II, the World Bank has introduced HP-III named as **National Hydrology Project (NHP)**. The National Hydrology Project would not only provide additional financial support but also offer excellent opportunity to introduce new technologies into water resource sector planning & management. National & international technical expertise would be available to further strengthen the 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. Presently, proposal to take up Purpose Driven Studies ( PDS ) is put up for Government approval of National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee. Till sep 2016, out of 985 lakh budgeted outlay, an expenditure of ₹ 101.04 lakh was incurred.

Table No.7.12  
Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized under Major/ Medium Projects

(in Ha.)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Potential created (ult.)		Potential utilized (ult.)	
		2016-17 up-to Sept 2016	Cum. upto Sept 2016	2016-17 upto Sept 2016	Cum. upto Sept 2016
Major & Medium Irrigation					
a	Tillari Irrigation Project	485.17	16822.95	164.58	4612.34
b	Salaulim Irrigation Project	-	14106.00	-	3915.00
c	Anjunem Irrigation Project	-	4620.00	-	3208.00
	Total	485.17	35548.95	164.58	11735.34

### Minor Irrigation

Under Minor Irrigation schemes, irrigation potential to the tune of 30,532.95 Ha has been created, out of which 260.00 Ha have been created upto September, 2016. Potential utilized is 25,769.60 Ha, out of which utilization during 2016-17 (upto Sept '2016 is 22.10 Ha.

Three minor irrigation tanks have been constructed in the State to impound water for irrigation at Chapoli in Canacona taluka, Panchwadi in Ponda taluka and Amthane in Bicholim taluka. These tanks have a combined storage of 20.89 mcm. The three tanks also cumulative supply 35 MLD for drinking water. Another minor irrigation tank at Gavnem in Canacona taluka, planned to serve the ST community is under construction. Almost 95% of the work of this tank is completed. Besides irrigating 100 Ha., the tank has a water supply component of 5 MLD for domestic use. The command area of the tank falls in the Gavnem, Tollem, Saturlim and Fulamol villages of Canacona taluka. Minor Irrigation Tank at Pansulem in Sattari Taluka and Karvan in Canacona Taluka at an estimated cost of ₹ 220.00 Crore and ₹ 110.00 crore respectively is to be taken up.

### Water Resources Development Programme

The State has been successfully implementing a scheme for *post monsoon water harvesting for groundwater recharge* through construction of a series of bandharas across rivers and nallahs in the sweet water zones. These bandharas build up cascading storages along the river courses. Besides helping build up groundwater level in the aquifers storages created by the bandharas also

help meet the growing water requirement of the State through augmentation of water supplies to water treatment plants, especially during the lean season. A total number of 402 bandharas have been completed constructed to hold storage of ₹ 387.56 lakh cum for irrigation as well as water resources development.

### 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 distributories and water courses in the commands of Salaulim Irrigation Project, Tillari Irrigation Project and Anjunem Irrigation Project. A total area of 12704.09 Ha has been covered under field channels and 14422 farmers have been trained in farming techniques. The achievements under CAD of irrigation projects is given in Table 7.13.

### 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 7.14.

### 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.

The sites selected for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project in Phase I are Pilerne, Siolim, Velim, Cansaulim, Canacona, Mandrem (2 sites). The project involves two parts (i) Basic Fire Station for two appliance bay parking and (ii) Cyclone Shelter for approximate 500 persons having toilet facilities, stores and control room Phase I has been estimated at the cost of ₹ 3,01,14,000/- and works shall be taken up after approval of competent authority.

Table No.7.13  
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	12689.09
2	Warabandi in Ha.	150.00	2701.00	1545.00	4396.00
3	Land leveling / shaping in Ha	-	326.00	593.00	919.00
4	Farmer's Training in Nos.	2015	7696	4211	13922
5	Water User's Associations in Nos.	42	28	16	86

Table No. 7.14  
Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized under Western Ghats Development Programme  
(in Ha.)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Potential created (ult.)		Potential utilized (ult.)	
		2016-17 upto Sept 2016	Cum. upto Sept 2016	2016-17 upto Sept 2016	Cum. upto Sept 2016
<b>Western Ghats Development Programme</b>					
1	Surface Water	5.00	2378.00	4.25	2021.95
2	Ground Water	0.00	1846.00	0.00	1569.10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4224.00</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>3591.05</b>

12 sites have been handed over to WRD for construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter (MPCS). Model Detailed Project Report submitted to World Bank for approval. The works are expected to be tendered for 7 sites.

For Diwar Bund Hydrological study is completed and design report Volume I is reviewed by World Bank. Order for Appointment of TERI as a firm for carrying out ESIA for saline embankment is issued on 18/11/16. The study is for 4 months duration and will complete by March end. After submission of ESIA report by TERI the DPR will be finalized with the World Bank. After finalization of the DPR, the file will be submitted to Coastal Zone Management Authority (CZMA) for clearance. The work of 2 saline bunds i.e. Diwar bund and Poingunim bund is expected to be tendered.

Goa State Water Policy : Government of India had adopted National Water Policy in the year 1987 which was modified further in the year 1998. Accordingly, for the development and regulation of this precious resource, i.e. water, Government of Goa adopted the State Water Policy 2000. Further, due to the changing scenarios of growing population, impacts of climate change, increase in water and water related conflicts, Government of India adopted the National Water Policy 2012. Now, to supplement the National Water Policy and to bring out the state specific issues and also remodeling the existing laws/rules it was proposed to adopt new State Water Policy for which the draft Goa State Water Policy 2015 was prepared and is in the final stages of approval.

- Registration of wells is in progress. Forms are made available in each

taluka at designated palaces and also on department's website.

- Construction of barrage and up gradation of raw water pumping station at Ganjem on Mhadei river for augmentation of raw water for Opa water works and lift irrigation schemes on Madei river at an estimated Cost ₹ 100.10 crore. (Finalisation of Estimate Scrutiny)
- Construction of Barrage cum Open Type Bhandara at Sirsodem, V.P Khotodem in Sattari Taluka under Jal-Gram Yojana amounting to ₹ 1.97 crore.
- Construction of branch 1,2,3 and field channels of Bastora minor I offtaking at Ch.36.71 Km of LBMC of TIP at Bastora village Bardez Taluka amounting to ₹ 3.29 crore.
- Pumping of water from main canal of Salauli Irrigation Project from Pajimol village to Kalay River at Kalay village in Sanguem Taluka for augmentation of Opa Water Works.
- Beautification of Carambolim in V.P. Carambolim, Tiswadi Taluka amounting to ₹ 6.51 crore.
- Stabilisation of slope with rock bolt and PCC retaining wall at Tariwada, Mormugao Constituency at a cost of ₹ 4.59 crore.
- Improvement to Sapal Bund at V.P St. Estevan, Tiswadi Taluka amounting to ₹ 7.88 crore
- Maintenance and repair of internal bunds in Goa state under RKVY at Kolyakhazan and Mhadge bund in V.P. Poingunim in Canacona Taluka at a cost of ₹ 2.58 crore.
- Development of Peddem Gal Nallah at Peddem in V.P. Loliem – Poliem in Canacona Taluka, Phase I – ₹ 1.83 crore.
- Construction of bandhara and box culvert over nallah at Madkaikar wada -Surla in Bicholim Taluka at



₹ 1.31 crore.

- Improvement and strengthening of bund at Coffrewada, Tivim in Tivim constituency amounting to ₹ 2.64 crore.
- Opa Barrage Project was completed and inaugurated in November 2016.

## Fees

- Government has issued a notification in order to encourage compulsory registration by all citizens who have wells in their properties. Details are as under:
  1. Registration fees for non-commercial wells has been done away with.
  2. Provision for registration fee of ₹ 500.00 (Rupees Five hundred only) for each existing commercial/ industrial wells, which already existed in the previous notification has been continued.
  3. Application for sinking a new well to be accompanied by a fee of ₹ 50/-
  4. A provision has been made to levy an annual fees of ₹ 1,000.00 (Rupees One thousand only) to test and certify water meters to fixed on commercial/ industrial wells.
  5. Annual fees for transportation of ground water from source by tanker upto 5000 litre capacity will be charged ₹ 3,000/- and beyond 5000 litre capacity will be charged ₹ 5,000/-
- The water rates for water drawn from a canal or an irrigation structure or scheme constructed and maintained by the Government for purposes other than irrigation, including domestic, commercial or industrial,

shall be at a flat rate of ₹ 200/- for every 10,000 litres of water drawn or part thereof and ₹ 150/- for every 10,000 litres of water withdrawn from a canal other than the one constructed and maintained by the Government for purposes other than irrigation, including domestic, commercial or industrial will be levied.

## PUBLIC WORKS

### Roads and Bridges

#### Bridges

During the year 2016-17, the following bridges were completed at a total completion cost of ₹ 7,880.23 lakh.

- Construction of bridge connecting Cavelossim & Assolna including approaches in Navelim Constituency.
- Re-construction of Tito bridge with double span (8.00 mts each) RCC slabs Culvert at Tito junction in V.P. Anjuna - Caisua in Siolim Constituency.
- Construction of parallel bridge at Arpora Baga on MDR 10 in Calangute Constituency.

#### State Highways

The following works were completed at a total completion cost of ₹ 2,744.61 lakh.

- Hot mixing of four lane stretch of SH-3 at Usgao in V.P.Usgaon Ganjem in Valpoi Constituency in Ponda Taluka.
- Providing hot mix carpet to the State Highway from Ponda Tisk to Farmagudi by-pass junction in Ponda Constituency in Ponda Taluka.

- Widening & strengthening of road SH-7 from Guddemol junction to Sanvordem Tisk from Ch.14.30Kms to 18.10Kms in a length of 3.80 Kms in V.P. Sanvordem in Sanvordem Constituency.
- Improvement to the accident prone vertical curve on S.H.-7 at Kirlapalwada junction at Ch. 7.00kms in V.P. Kirlapal-Dabal in Sanvordem Constituency.
- Widening and strengthening of road SH-7 from Savargal junction to Guddemol junction from ch.10.30km to 14.30km.in a length of 4.00km.in V.P. Kirlapal Dabal in Sanvordem Constituency.
- Re-construction of culvert on State Highway-7 at Dharbandora in V.P. Dharbandora in Sanvordem Constituency of Dharbandora Taluka.
- Improvement to riding surface of SH-6 from Sanguem Court to Uguem in a length of 7.20Kms in Sanguem Constituency. (Balance Work).
- Protection works providing drainage near Pansamol junction on S.H.6, in V.P Uguem, in Sanguem Constituency in Sanguem Taluka.
- Protective measures to S.H.6 near Uguem mining by-pass junction in V.P Uguem, in Sanguem Constituency in Sanguem Taluka.
- Devsu junction under Pernem Constituency.
- Urgent widening & providing hot mix carpet on MDR-16 Pernem Town to NH-17 Naibag in Pernem Constituency.
- Improvement of road by providing hot mix carpet from Madhlawada towards Gaonkarwada Tuem via Vaidongar and Mhaldarwado under Mandrem Constituency. (Retender II call).
- Improvement, widening and providing hotmix carpet to road leading from Mithagar to MDR-17 at Bhatwadi in V.P. Harmal under Mandrem Constituency.
- Construction of protection wall to the road embankment on LHS of the Nerul Bridge approaches on MDR - 13 on Candolim side in Calangute Constituency.
- Providing hotmix carpet to Khorlim Bypass & Kasarwada road in Mapusa Constituency.
- Providing hotmix carpet to road from Khorlim Sim to DMC College in Mapusa Constituency.
- Providing & laying hotmix carpet for the road leading from Hutatma Chowk to Parra Tinto junction in Mapusa Constituency.
- Improvement and providing hot mix carpet to the road from Banastari to Khandola in Priol Constituency.
- Improvement, widening and hot mixing of road from Bythakhol junction to Bethora junction in Shiroda 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, widening and hot

### Major District Roads

The following works were completed during the year 2016-17. The total cost of completion is ₹ 4391.57 lakh.

- Urgent widening & providing hot mix carpet on MDR-17 Pernem to

mixing of the bye pass road from Amigos Hotel to Bethora junction in Ponda Constituency.

- Providing hot mix carpet to MDR-52 from Shigao Junction to Voldem Junction of Collem-Savargal stretch in a length of 4.85Kms in Sanvordem Constituency in Sanguem Taluka.
- Providing hot mix to MDR 52 from Collem to Shigao junction of Collem-Savargal stretch in Sanvordem Constituency. (Retender).
- Providing hot mix carpet on MDR-34 from Valkini to Bhati in a length of 5.00Kms in Sanguem Constituency.
- Improvement and hotmixing of road from Ch. 3500 to Ch 56.800 on MDR-26 in Poriem Constituency.
- Construction of retaining wall and drains for various roads at Agos in V.P. Loliem - Polem in Canacona Constituency.
- Widening strengthening & Improvement area from Balli junction to Fatorpa in Quepem Constituency.

### Rural Roads

Under rural roads, 63 works have been completed during the current year. The total cost on completion of these works amounts to ₹ 8633.54 lakh.

### Touristic Roads

The following works were completed during the year 2016-17.

- Providing hot mix carpet to the road from Dharge to Tambadisurla leading to world heritage site of Tambadisurla temple including internal roads to

Dharge & Tambadiwada in a combined length of 3.75Km. in V.P. Sancordem in Sanvordem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 169.87 lakh.

- Widening and strengthening of Agonda beach road in Canacona at a cost of ₹ 438.00 lakh.
- Widening & Improvement of road from Tilamol at Assolda in Curchorem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 51.94 lakh.
- Improvement of internal roads by AC carpet in Bhat in Quepem Municipal Area in Quepem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 66.56 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

The following works were completed during the year 2016-17.

- Improvement of water supply scheme in Mormugao Constituency. Phase I at a cost of ₹ 623.23 lakh.
- Argumentation of 160 MLD Salaulim water Supply Scheme. Providing and laying 200mm dia D.I.Conveying main from Balli GLR to Ghodkomorod GLR at Velim in Velim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 366.76 lakh.

- Augmentation of 160 MLD SWTP at Xelpem - Replacement of the existing corroded RHS rising main with a new 1100mm dia M.S. main at a cost of ₹ 215.00 lakh.
- Augmentation of 160 MLD SWTP at Xelpem - Replacement of the existing corroded LHS rising main with a new 1100mm dia M.S. main at a cost of ₹ 164.00 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. Action plan is made to cover most of the villages under regional water supply schemes. It is aimed to increase the supply level of the existing covered villages to 100 LPCD in the 13<sup>th</sup> Plan period.

### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

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

The following works were completed during the year 2016 – 17:

- Urgent replacement of existing from Don Khamb to Aroba in Dhargal Constituency at a cost of ₹ 99.05 lakh.
- Releasing of 150 Nos individual free water connection and strengthening of distribution network in Pernem constituency in Pernem Taluka at a cost of ₹ 99.05 lakh.
- Providing and laying and DI pipeline from Sanvordem Tisk to Capxem for four lane in VP Sanvordem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 61.98 lakh.
- Improvement of Water Supply Scheme in Valpoi Constituency – Construction of GLR's and laying of pipelines at various places in Valpoi Constituency at a cost of ₹ 341.83 lakh.

### 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 five works were completed during the year 2016-17. The total cost on completion is ₹ 142.19 lakh.

- Urgent Extension of sewerline from C.D. Good Earth Complex to

the Sub Main sewerline situated near Apollo Pharmacy Ponda Margao road on UDS (North - Central) in Fatorda Constituency.

- Providing sewerline to areas surrounding Ganesh Temple at New Vaddem in Vasco Constituency.
- Providing minor sewer line extension near Mangor Sport Club and near Rajani Stores in Vasco Constituency.
- Extension of sewerline from Excide batteries near Kurtarkar Harmony complex to Jose Gomes house in Central Zone (South Sector) in Fatorda Constituency.
- Extension of sewerlines from existing MH 218/19 to Damodar Naik House at Gogal in Fatorda Constituency.

### Rural Sanitation

The following works were completed during the year 2016 – 17:

- Construction of single seater pour flush water seal latrines with twin leach pits for five users in Curtorim Constituency (200 Nos.) (Re-cast for 88 Nos. balance work) at a cost of ₹ 20.98 lakh.
- Construction of 131 no. single seater pour flush water seal latrine with twin leach pits 5 user for BPL families in VP Sancorda in Sanvordem Const. at a cost of ₹ 26.47 lakh.
- Construction of 60Nos single seater pour flush water seal latrine with twin leach pits for 5 users in Curchorem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 15.02 lakh.
- Construction of 200 no. single seater pour flush water seal latrine with twin leach pits 5 user in QMA of Quepem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 40.54 lakh.

### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) emanates from the vision of the Government articulated in the address of the President of India. The objective of the Mission is for providing basic services like water supply, sewerage, urban transport etc to household and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged is a national priority. GSIDC has been appointed as Nodal office to handle AMRUT scheme.

The following works are under process during the year 2016 – 17.

- Beautification and pedestrianisation of Café Bhosle Squire at a cost of ₹ 9.33 crore.
- Pedestrian Bridge linking Central Library and Creek Refurbishment of existing bridge at cost of ₹ 1.46 crore.
- Rejuvenation of Mandovi River Promenade from Children's Park to Youth Hostel Miramar at a cost of ₹ 15.11 crore.
- Rejuvenation and Redevelopment of Internal Lanes of Mala at a cost of ₹ 2.70 crore.
- Rejuvenation of Clusters of lanes of Altinho steps phase I & II at a cost of ₹ 1.76 crore and ₹ 1.43 crore respectively.
- Beautification of Beach Front Promenade at Miramar (Phase –II ) at a cost of ₹ 12.25 crore.
- Beautification and Upgradation of Azad Maidan Square at a cost of ₹ 2.32 crore.
- Development of the Walkaway along Central Library Side of the Creek at a cost of ₹ 2.55 crore.
- Pedestrian Bridge linking Central Library and Creek at a cost of ₹ 3.88 crore.



The following works were undertaken under Fair Recreational Activity and Non-Competitive Involvement in Sports (FRANCIS) 2013 which is a sub-scheme to the Integrated Development of Major Towns (IDMT) scheme:

- Safe Play Area at Mapusa Housing Board Colony, open space at Mapusa at the cost of ₹ 3.27 crore.
- Development of open spaces at Don Bosco College of Engineering, Panaji at the cost of ₹ 4.00 crore.
- Development of open spaces in land bearing Survey No. 178/3 at Cuncolim at the cost of ₹ 2.78 crore.

## 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. State level committee has decided on corrections to be effected in Regional Plan for Goa 2021 pertaining to Sattari and Canacona Taluka. Town and Country Planning Board has approved corrected plans of Sattari and Canacona taluka.

Government has approved Town Planning scheme for Down Town Mapusa (Phase I) Camarkhazan and Gaunswada (Phase II) to be carried out by North Goa Planning and Development Authority ( NGPDA ) for an area of 12,50,000 sq. mts for phase I and 6,50,000 sqmts. for phase II at cost of ₹ 1.49 crore.

Town and Country Planning Department is in the process of developing its own website to continuously update activities, plans and programmes of the department.

Total fees collected by virtue of sale of 20% additional FAR for four and five star hotels through the scheme specially formulated is ₹ 5.22 crore. An amount of ₹ 40.73 crore and ₹ 41.62 crore was collected as Infrastructure Tax and processing fees respectively during the year 2016-17 upto October, 2016.

Draft Master Plan for Eco Sensitive Zones of Goa notified by MOEFCC, Government of India is submitted.

## LAND RECORDS

With the vision of taking services to the doorsteps of Citizens, the Government has inaugurated and made functional new offices of Inspector of Survey & Land Records in Ponda, Canacona, Pernem and Bicholim Taluka to facilitate the requirements of survey related works of citizens.

Earlier, old Portugues/Cadastral records like Alvara, Title, Register Agrimensor, old Cadastral Plans were available in Head Office only. However, Government has taken once step ahead and developed software called Goa Legacy Land Records by virtue of which old records can be obtain from sub-ordinate offices.

Due to computerization of Land records of all Taluka's the service delivery of plans has been improved from 5 to 6 days to maximum 2 days. The survey plan's can also be availed online through the website [www.dharnaksh.com](http://www.dharnaksh.com). The website Dharnaksh has received a total 185932 hits and Dharni has received 1367719 hits till date.

It is proposed for Geo-reference the existing maps which would enable to shift from Local Co-ordinate System to

Global Co-ordinate System which is one of the important requirements for GIS based land records system.

The Government has successfully completed the survey of 1185 structures, Cultivated Land of 2008 Land Holdings and demarcation of agricultural land and mapped them on the survey map under Maem Evacuee property. The survey and demarcation of Mopa Airport approach road alignment including forest land is also successfully completed.

Government of India has launched a new Scheme under National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) which is now renamed as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% funding by GOI with effect from 01-04-2016. The department has taken up the work of implementation of the various components under Digital India Land records Modernization Programme by purchasing Modern Instruments like Electronic Total Station (ETS) and organizing workshops & imparting trainings for technical staff members.

## **FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES**

Coastal Fire Station cum Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter have been identified at Sodiem-Siolim, Mandrem-Pernem, Arambol-Pernem and Porvorim in North Goa District and Cumeabhat-Velim, Benaulim, Colva and Betalbatim in South Goa District. Setting up of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters at Pilerne is under process.

Setting up of Modern Fire Station Buildings at Bicholim, Valpoi, Cuncolim and Porvorim is under process.

The proposal of Coastal Fire Stations

integrated with Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter under the National Risk Mitigation Project – II is taken up by the State.

The Construction of the new Annexe Building at Fire Force Headquarters, Panaji has been entrusted to GSIDC. Redesigning and Reconstruction of existing Buildings and additional construction of new administrative and Training Block with a cost ₹ 14.43 crore is under process.

455 Fire Prevention Inspections of Government Buildings, 166 Fire Prevention Inspections of Hospitals and 1145 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 2016-17 (upto November 2016), 447 applications For issue of NOC, 626 applications for renewal of NOC and 25 applications for issue of Fire Report or Incident Report have been received and acted upon.

During the period (April 2016 to November 2016), the Fire & Emergency Services have collectively attended 4354 Fire and Emergency Calls (1370 Fire and 2984 Emergency calls ), during which 82 human lives and 390 animal lives were saved. Property worth ₹ 9.84 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. 40 Fire Personnel have been trained in Medical First Response & Urban Search and Rescue and Swift Water Flood Rescue.

Fire Safety awareness is created among the teachers in “Training of Trainers” programme in “Basic Fire Safety and Evacuation Drill” for Secondary School. During the current year, 576 secondary teachers were trained. So far, 3378 Secondary Teachers have been trained since the year 2010.

1055 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 2016 to November 2016.

## POWER

The IT related Part A works of the R-APDRP are under execution by the appointed IT Implementing Agency (ITIA) REC Power Distribution Company Ltd. (RECPDCL). The Data centre has already been established, the Call centre has also started functioning and Any Time Payment ( ATP ) machine has been installed at one location. The work is expected to be completed by March 2017.

Detailed Project Reports had been prepared and submitted to the Nodal agencies PFC for IPDS and REC for DDUGJY, for sanction. Sanction amounting to ₹ 32 crores only under IPDS and ₹ 20 crores only under DDUGJY have been accorded. Due to limited sanction, the Government is contemplating executing the works in a phased manner, according to priorities, and funding from the Electricity Duty Fund.

Goa has executed a Bipartite MoU with the Ministry of Power, Government of India and joined the “UDAY” scheme. The objective of “UDAY” is to improve

operational and financial efficiency of the State (Discom), which includes ability to track losses at feeder and distribution transformer level, identification of loss making areas for corrective actions, reducing the Technical losses and minimizing the outages, installation of smart meter, implementation of Demand side management . The aim is also to monitor quality, reliable and affordable power supply 24x7 to all consumers.

To meet the Solar Renewable Power Obligation (RPO) requirement, 25 MW Solar power is being procured through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), and to meet the Non Solar (RPO), 53 MUs of Wind power has been purchased through NRVNL, a subsidiary of NTPC and another 20-22 MUs will be procured by end of March’17 and the balance will be met through purchase of RECs. Initiative has also been taken for purchase of Wind Power.

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

The process of replacement has already started and more than 50,000 street light fixtures have already been replaced, and the balance replacements are in progress. Apart from this, under the Jyotirmay Goa scheme, 3 LED bulbs of 9 W each are being provided to each domestic household of Goa. More than 8 lakh LED bulbs have been distributed to the consumers and balance are also being distributed.

The 220 KV Sub-Station of 150 MVA at Cuncolim had been commissioned and the transformation capacities at 110 KV level and 33 KV level have been augmented by installing additional power transformers at the 110 KV and 33 KV Sub-Stations. To meet the ever increasing load growth and ensuring reliability in power supply, new 220 KV Gas Insulated Sub-Stations have been planned at Verna (160 MVA) and Tuem (3x63 MVA).

### MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES

The scheme namely “Scheme for usage of Electricity poles for services other than electrical supply” had been formulated and notified to enable Electricity Department generate additional revenue by allowing poles to be used for stringing various types of cables as well as for hanging advertisements etc.

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

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- 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 has been completed in all respects.
- Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, Conversion of HT & LT line network in Municipal Garden and Market area in Quepem Town in Quepem

Constituency has been completed. The works for conversion of overhead 11 KV HT network to underground cabling in Canacona constituency has been completed except for some minor works. LT underground cabling works in the predominantly tribal inhabited areas taken up earlier in the areas of Raia, Loutolim, Nuvem, Verna, Nagoa, Majorda, Utorda, and Calata are nearing completion.

- The IT related Part A work of the R-APDRP are in progress and expected to be completed by March'17.
- 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”, Conversion of 11 KV overhead lines to underground network in the areas of coastal belt and tourism places such as Colva, Benaulim, Varca, Mobor and Cavellosim in Benaulim Constituency have been almost completed. The erection of 2x6.3 MVA, 33/11 KV Sub-Station at Bogda, Vasco is in progress.
- As part of Demand Side Management (DSM) measure, all types of conventional Street light fixtures are being replaced by high quality efficient smart LED light fixtures under the Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) of Government of India through Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL). A total of 50,975 Nos. of street light fixtures have been replaced by end of January 2017, and the balance replacements are in progress.
- Under the Jyotirmay Goa scheme, 3 LED bulbs of 9 W each are being

provided to each domestic household of Goa. So far 8,17,403 LED bulbs have been distributed to the consumers upto end of January 2017.

### **GOA STATE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.**

#### **Major Achievements**

#### **Construction of Bridge across river Mandovi at Panaji**

The Project includes approach roads on NH 17 between Pundalik Nagar Junction (Porvorim) and Mercedes Junction. The Project commenced on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2014 with a total cost of ₹ 403.00 crore. The total expenditure incurred till date on the project is ₹ 200.62 crore. The project is likely to be completed during the financial year 2017-18. The overall physical progress of the work is 55%.

#### **Construction of new eight lane cable stayed bridge across river Zuari**

Work on the Project of Construction of new eight lane cable stayed bridge across river Zuari has been started and is expected to be completed by 2019.

The cost of the project including approach roads from sirideo on one side and Verna industrial estate on the other is ₹ 1403 crore and the length of the bridge along with approach roads including the 640metre long cable stayed bridge.

#### **Construction of 500 bedded District Hospital at Margao – Phase I**

The project was started on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 at a total cost of ₹ 99.65 crore. The expenditure incurred till date is ₹ 17.78 crore. The project is likely to be completed in the financial year 2017-18. The physical progress up to date is 40%.

#### **Setting up of Solid Waste Management facility at Calangute/ Saligao in North Goa**

The project construction was started on 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2014 and has been completed on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2016. The project cost is ₹149.69 crore and has been implemented on DBFOT basis (Design Build Finance Operate and Transfer).



## CHAPTER 8

### AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Liberation of Goa ushered in tremendous change in the economy of the State. Though this has been mainly due to influence of Service sector, the State needs to achieve a balance between agriculture & service sector for sustainability. Necessary measures is required to improve its share in State GDP from agriculture as against service sector.

#### Agriculture

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the economy. Three thrust areas in the agriculture sector are embodied i e. Promotion of inclusive growth, enhancement in rural income and sustenance of food security. The transformation in agriculture as to be steered by raising productivity in agriculture, by investing in efficient irrigation technologies, and efficient use of all input. Doubling of farmer's income is aimed at by the year 2022 focusing on potential crops like Cashew, Coconut, Mango and Paddy by increasing productivity. Various schemes are being implemented to improve the performance in agriculture.

To raise the yield, the availability of water is the most important element in the agriculture. Irrigation is one of the critical input for improving productivity in agriculture. Various schemes are being implemented in the state to increase area under irrigation and also to improve existing irrigation system. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for

components viz Per Drop More Crop, Other Interventions and Watershed Development has been implemented with a financial provision of ₹ 200.00 lakh.

Agricultural credit is another inputs for improving production & productivity and reducing farmer's distress. The Central Sector Crop insurance scheme namely "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)" is being implemented in State of Goa from Kharif Season 2016 for the notified crops viz Paddy, Pulses, Groundnut and Sugarcane for the notified areas.

#### Operational Holdings

According to the Agricultural Census, 2010-11 there were in all 78,020 operational holdings covering an area of 88,994 hectares. There were 52,821 operational holdings covering an area of 60,742 hectares during the Agricultural Census 2005-06. Thus, there was an increase of 48 percent in the number of operational holdings and increase of 47 percent in the area during the 2010-11 Census, as compared to the Census of 2005-06. The average size of holding for the State which was 1.15 ha. in 2005-06 is 1.14 ha in 2010-11.

The quinquennial 10<sup>th</sup> Agriculture census 2015-16 has been initiated in the state with effect from July 2016. 80% of the field work is completed. Operational Holdings and areas as per Agricultural Census 2010-11 is given in the Table No. 8.1

Table No.8.1  
Operational Holdings and areas as per Agricultural Census  
2010-11

Size class	No of Operational holdings (ha)	Area of operational holdings (ha)	Average size of holding (Ha)	
			2005-06	2010-11
Below1.0	59900	28103	0.29	0.47
1.0-2.0	9817	17591	1.24	1.79
2.0-4.0	5707	16770	2.51	2.94
4.0-10.0	2010	12378	5.70	6.16
10.0 & above	586	14152	66.99	24.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>78020</b>	<b>88994</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.14</b>

### Land Utilisation

The land utilisation statistics for 2015-16 depicts that out of total 3,70,200 ha. Geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 1,56,462 ha while the net area sown was 1,30,109 ha (35%). The area under forest was 1,25,473 ha. (33.89%) land not available for cultivation was 37,137(10.03 %), other uncultivated land was 38,557 ha. (10.42%) and fallow land 13,976 ha. (3.78%)

### New Initiatives

- Village Level Agriculture Development Plan is implemented in a phased manner for a period of 3 years for development of selected 25 villages from all over the state.
- A new scheme providing 50% subsidy on organic inputs has been formulated and it is being implemented in all the 12 zones.
- To implement the scheme Organic Farming under Cluster development in Sanguem, Quepem and Canacona talukas on Pilot basis, the Agency is being finalised.
- For Development of Government Farm at Kalay as a Model Organic Farm, development of

infrastructure, production of organic manures on the farm has been initiated.

- The various Models of Integrated Farming System have been formulated and this programme will be implemented in a phased manner.
- Development of Kitchen Garden in School backyard or residence has been duly notified for its implementation.
- Assured Price and Assured Market for Flowers and Vegetables grown in Poly house through Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd. is under process.
- Under Enhancement of Assured Price to Coconut from ₹ 8/- to ₹ 10/- per Coconut, Necessary amendment has been made and Assured price of Coconut has been enhanced to ₹ 10 during 2016-17.
- Modalities of establishment of Coconut Development Board are being studied by consulting neighbouring State Level Boards for Constitution of full-fledged State Coconut Development Board.
- No Objection Certificate from Agriculture Department is made mandatory for cutting of Coconut trees. An authority to issue a no objection certificate is as follows:
  - a) Two Coconut Palms of individual farmers in a calendar year:- N.O.C. by Zonal Agriculture Officer of the Taluka.

- b) Ten Coconut Palms of individual farmers in a calendar year:- N.O.C. by Director of Agriculture.
- c) Above Ten Coconut Palms of individual farmers in a calendar year:- N.O.C. will be decided by the Government on case to case basis on recommendation of Expert Committee.
- Necessary amendment for enhancement of assured price for paddy to ₹ 20 per kg has been notified.
- It is proposed to initiate the scheme National Food Security Mission to increase the productivity of pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner.
- It is proposed to issue of Soil health cards to all eligible farmers.

### Major Achievements

- 2,886 Nos Krishi Cards have been issued to farmers during 2016-17 with a cumulative total of 26,653 Nos krishi cards since inception.
- Under the Shetkari Adhar Nidhi Scheme compensation was provided to 282 farmers for losses suffered in agriculture to the tune of ₹19.14 lakhs upto January 2017.
- Under “Soil Health Management” scheme, one Soil Testing Laboratory has been set up at Govt. Farm, Margao- Goa to cater to the Soil testing and analysis need of the farmers from South Goa District and one Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratory at Govt. Farm, Ela, Old-Goa.

- The scheme “National Food Security Mission” is proposed to implement in the State to increase the productivity of pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner.
- Organic farming is being promoted in State in cereals, vegetables and fruit crops.

### Crop Production and Input Management

#### Assistance for Fencing

The stone wall, barbed wire, wire mesh and solar powered battery fencing are made available to the farmers by providing subsidy. During the year 2016-17, 145.33 Km fencing work has been established with an expenditure of ₹ 200.48 lakh.



Solar Powered Battery Fencing

### Interest Subsidy for Agriculture and Allied Activities

The scheme envisages making loans available to persons engaged in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Processing and Marketing of Agriculture produce. The interest 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 2016-17, 4218 Nos. of farmers have been provided interest subsidy with an expenditure of ₹ 38.58 lakh.

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

For cultivation of paddy by SRI method farmers are provided incentives of ₹ 10, 000/- per ha for making expenses on fertilizer like muriate of potash and urea – DAP briquettes etc.

Over 434 Nos of farmers across the State have adopted the SRI methodology covering about 134.05 Ha incurring an expenditure of ₹ 14.62 lakh till date. This system of farming has provided an increase in paddy yield upto 25-30 per cent as compared to the conventional method.



Paddy Cultivation by System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

### **Mechanization in Agriculture**

Subsidy @ 50% of the standard hire charges per hour is provided to the

farmers at source for tractor, power tiller, mini tractor for cultivation of paddy and combine harvester for harvesting of paddy, pulses, groundnut and sugarcane.

During the year 2016-17, 22,940 Nos of farmers have been benefitted with assistance towards custom services provided for hire charges of machinery like combine harvester, tractor, power tiller in their field with an expenditure of ₹ 218.59 lakh.

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

During the year 2016-17, 1,545 Nos of different modern Agricultural machineries and implements have been made available to the farmers on subsidy incurring an expenditure of ₹ 743.53 lakh. Achievements under various components of Modern Agricultural Machineries is given in the Table No. 8.2

Table No. 8.2  
Achievements under Various Components  
Of Modern Agricultural Machineries

Component	Achievements as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2017	
	Physical (in Nos)	Financial (₹ in lakh)
<b>Tractor (30 HP and above)</b>	7	37.50
<b>Mini Tractor</b>	29	82.04
<b>Power Tiller/Mini Tiller</b>	453	408.22
<b>Weed Cutter</b>	590	139.74
<b>Rice Transplanter</b>	3	4.81
<b>Sprayers</b>	249	9.72
<b>Power Driven Equip. / Implement</b>	214	61.50
<b>Total</b>	1545	743.53





Tractor with Disc Plough



Paddy Harvester

### 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 biomass in village and conventional source of energy. During the year 2016-17, 24 biogas plants have been constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 3.17 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. 100% subsidy provided by the Government for maximum of 3 nos of Jalkund per farmer. During the year 2016-17, 8 Nos of Jalkunds have been constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 0.74 lakh till date.



Jalkund

### Assured price for Agriculture Produce

Under this scheme, assured price is provided to farmer in respect of Paddy, Coconut, Arecanut, Oil palm, Alsando, Sugarcane and Cashewnuts whenever the price falls below the assured rate the Government pays the difference in the price upto a certain limit. An Assured Price of ₹ 1,888.46 lakh has been provided to 9,258 farmers growing Paddy, Sugarcane, Alsando, Oil Palm, Cashew, Coconut and Arecanut.

The quantity of various crops for which assured price was given is shown in the Table No. 8.3.

Table No. 8.3  
Achievements under Various Components

Sr No	Component	Achievements as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2017	
		Physical (in Nos/MT)	Financial (₹ in lakh)
1	Arecanut (Rs.170/- per kg for supari and Rs 120/- per kg for khoka)	45 farmers/ 27.87MT	2.88
2	Cashewnut (Rs 100/- per kg)	45 farmers/ 11.42 MT	27.51
3	Sugarcane (Rs 2500/- per tonne)	952 farmers/ 48395.76 MT	660.71
4	Coconut (Rs 10/-)	1641 farmers/ 129.29 lakhs	477.70
5	Paddy (Rs 20 per kg)	6368 farmers/ 5038.21 MT	634.83
6	Oil Palm fruits (Rs 9000/- per tonne)	204 farmers/ 5077.98 MT	84.79

### Development of Horticulture

Under this scheme, assistance is provided for cultivation of coconut, banana /pineapple/ papaya, cultivation of flowers/fruits/spices, creation of irrigation infrastructure, cultivation of vegetable, etc.



### *Assistance for protected cultivation of flowers and vegetables*

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

Assistance to the farmers is in the form of 100% re-imbursement 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.



Protected Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers

Achievement under the development of Horticulture is given in Table No. 8.4

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

The scheme envisages 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 2016-17, 465.22 MT of

Table No. 8.4  
Achievements under Various Components

Components of the scheme	Achievement during 2016-17 as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2017	
	Area covered	Amount (₹ in lakh)
Assistance for Construction of Greenhouse for Cultivation of Vegetables & Flowers under NHM	6.75 ha	256.98
Spices (Black Pepper, Nutmeg, Turmeric & Ginger)	18.59 ha	4.00
Perennial Fruit crop - Mango	81.05 ha	6.22
Plantation Crops including Coastal Horticulture - Cashew	242.63 ha	13.87
Non Perennial Fruits crops - Banana	29.98 ha	5.00

vegetables and fruits worth ₹195.01 lakh were procured till 31st Jan 2017.

### *Action Plan to Control Price Rise*

Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd. (GSHCL) provides vegetables and other essential commodities at subsidized rates through its 855 outlets throughout the State. The commodities and three vegetable items are supplied by 14 mobile vans regularly at over 350 locations all over State once in two weeks. Since September 2013, GSHCL provides fruits at competitive rates.

During the year 2016-17, 27,702.65 MT subsidized Vegetable worth ₹ 5,709.86 lakh, 2117.84 MT non-subsidized Vegetables, worth ₹ 448.70 lakh, 729.46 MT Groceries worth ₹ 284.46 lakh and 545.27 MT Fruits worth ₹ 324.27 lakh have been supplied to the consumers till 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017.



Vegetables and food commodities sold by  
Goa State Horticultural Corporation

### Assistance for creation of Irrigation Infrastructure

Irrigation is an important factor in Agricultural operations. The most efficient systems of irrigation are drip irrigation system and sprinkler irrigation system. These improved systems reduce the wastage of water and help in large coverage of crops with available water. Government provides subsidies to the farmers adopting these systems under various schemes. Achievements under Various Components of the scheme is given in the Table No. 8.5

Table No. 8.5  
ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER VARIOUS COMPONENTS

Component	Achievements 17 as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2017	
	Physical (in Nos/Ha)	Financial (₹in lakh)
Installation of Water Pumpset (90% subsidy)	294 farmers	78.23
Micro Irrigation- Installation of Sprinkler(90% subsidy) & Drip Irrigation (70% subsidy)	153.69 ha	57.59
Installation of Water Conveying Pipeline (50% subsidy)	22 farmers	2.29
Digging Construction of water storage ponds for irrigation ( 50% subsidy)	11 farmers	4.40

### Digging and Construction of Irrigation Wells

This 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. All farmers having minimum Agricultural land holding of 0.20 ha or more shall be eligible to avail the assistance. During 2016-17, 113 Nos. of wells have been constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 103.85 lakh till date.



Irrigation well

### Repairs to embankment for protection of Khazan land

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 2016-17, 13 works covering 3.46 km has been carried out involving an expenditure of ₹ 14.60 lakh and protecting an area of 1,217 ha till date.



Khajan Bunds

### Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), a flagship scheme of Government of India has been implemented by the State of Goa for sustainable growth in Agriculture and Allied Sector. So far, an expenditure of ₹ 2,431.57 lakh has been incurred for implementation of the scheme in the

State of Goa during 2016-17 till 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017. Major projects completed under RKVY during the year 2016-17 is given in Table No. 8.6

Table No. 8.6  
Major Projects completed under RKVY during the year 2016-17 are given below:

Name of the Project	Physical Achievements	Financial Achievements (₹ in lakh)
Soil & Nutrient Mapping	Phase - I & II Completed for 2 talukas	300.00
Modernization of cattle Feed Plant	1 CFP benefiting 175 DCS	840.00
Hydroponic Green Fodder for eco friendly & sustainable milk production.	11 units	212.00
Open Sea Cage Culture - Phase - I	50 cages installed	228.68

### 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 Socio Economically backward strata of the society, under-privileged and unemployed youth, small and marginal farmers and Agricultural labourers. It continues to be a major component of all strategies for development of the agricultural Sector.

### Achievements

- Two Key Village Sub-Centres are upgraded to Veterinary Dispensaries i.e. (i) Vet. Disp. Chandel in Pernem Taluka and (ii) Vet. Disp. Varca in Salcette Taluka.
- 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, due to purchase of total 8,619 numbers of animals (from

November 2012 till November 2016) under Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme.

- Under Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme, 284 farmers has purchased 765 animals in 35 Cattle Melas during the year 2016-17. Similarly, 58 farmers has also purchased 258 animals from outside the State and ₹ 4. 22 crore of subsidy has been released.
- Various other schemes are being implemented like Incentives to Milk Producers, Pashupalan Scheme, Dairy Equipment Scheme and Fodder Development Scheme and conduct of Dairy farmers Melas in different talukas of the state in order to create awareness among the dairy farming communities about various schemes/programmes to give target oriented boost for enhancing milk production by dairy beneficiaries. Dairy farmers are encouraged by organizing melas and providing timely Veterinary and Extension services.
- Incentives towards cost of feed & milk poured by Dairy Farmers to the 174 Dairy Milk Societies and 28 Bachat Gat under Sumul was successfully implemented, thereby giving benefits to the farmers wherein 14,185 number of times subsidy released to 6,330 registered dairy farmers incurring an expenditure of ₹ 18.65 crore towards Milk Incentive, in the financial year 2016-17.
- Two Mobile Veterinary Clinics equipped with portable Ultra Sound machines have been

commissioned in North and South Goa to provide timely Veterinary services with advanced diagnostic facilities at the door step of the farmers.

- At Government Cattle Breeding Farm, Copardem, 600 high milk producing heifers have been proposed to purchase to be reared and make them adapt to the local environment for being sold to the dairy farmers under Schemes.
- Government has done the Modernization of Meat Processing Plant at Goa Meat Complex Ltd, at Usgao at a total cost of ₹ 13.00 crore for supply of hygienic meat to the consumers.
- Under the Pashupalan Scheme “Calf to Cow Scheme”, during the year 2016-17, a total of 1794 new registration of calves has been done for the purpose of providing necessary inputs through subsidy from birth of calf to 27 months and ₹ 97.39 lakh has been spent as subsidy. Since inception of this Scheme total 7,516 calves of 2,045 farmers have been registered till date.
- Three New Schemes were launched 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.
- Under Pushupalan Scheme, 1794 new registration of calves has been done during the year 2016- 17 and an amount of ₹ 97.39 lakh has been disbursed as subsidy to 1059 beneficiaries during the year 2016-17 (Till Nov 2016). Since inception of this scheme, 7,516 calves of 2,045 farmers have been registered till date.
- Under Dairy Equipment Scheme, 64 farmers application have been sanctioned and ₹ 41.98 lakh of subsidy has been released till November 2016.
- Under assistance to farmers under Cultivation of Green Fodder Scheme, 48 farmers have been assisted in growing fodder plots and ₹ 3.04 lakh amount of subsidies has been disbursed in the year 2016-17 (till November, 2016).
- 1,75,312 Animal Cases were treated and 1,35,418 Animal Vaccinations were performed.
- Under Key Village Scheme, 9,166 Artificial Inseminations were performed. Total 3,207 Calves were born from Artificial Inseminations.
- Under expansion of Government Poultry Farm, Total 4,29,161 Nos of Eggs were produced and 3,94,051 Nos of Eggs were sold /supplied. Also 19,757 nos of chicks were sold .One beneficiary for transport of poultry feed have been processed for subsidy.
- 196 Piggings were supplied to 64 Beneficiaries from Government Piggery Farm.
- Under Extension and Training Scheme 38 Students have undergone the Stockmen Training Course.
- Under Professional Efficiency Development Programme, Eleven (11) candidates have been



selected to undergo B.V.Sc and A.H. graduation training.

- Under special component plan for Schedule Caste, 30 Backyard Poultry units were established and 9 cross bred calves were assisted under Pashupalan Scheme.
- Under Special Component plan scheme for Schedule Tribes 267 milch animals were purchased by Scheduled tribes people, 327 Backyard Poultry units were established and also 275 cross bred calves were assisted under Pashupalan Scheme.
- Under the Western Ghat Development Scheme, 6 Dairy beneficiaries are under consideration for providing incentives for renovation of Cattle sheds.

### Fisheries

The State has a coastline of about 104 Kms. It has 250 Kms of Inland waterways and also a number of small tanks of fish ponds covering an area of 100 hectares. The coast is full of creeks and estuaries which provides excellent nurseries for major fishes as well as good shelter for fishing crafts. The share of fisheries in GSDP was around 2 percent in 2015-16 (Q). During the year 2015, the marine fish production of 1,08,240 tonnes and inland fish production of 4,648 tonnes was achieved.

### Infrastructure Development

The following infrastructure works for the benefit of the fishing community has been completed during the year 2016-17.

- Repair of Existing Net Mending Shed at Nuvem, Cola, Canacona,

Goa with an expenditure of ₹ 15.93 lakh.

- Repair of Net Mending shed at Dhavalkhazan, Agonda, Conacona, Goa with a total expenditure of ₹ 13.42 lakh.
- Construction of Ramp at Cacara with a total expenditure of ₹ 34.58 lakh.
- Reconstruction/Repair of existing fishing jetty at Panaji with total expenditure ₹ 7.00 Crore.
- Fishing Ramp at Ambelim with an expenditure of ₹ 19.66 lakh.

Besides, various other projects has been taken up for the year 2016-17.

- Construction of Fishing Ramp at Padribhat, Azossim- Mandur with cost of ₹ 19.01 lakh. The work order has already been issued.
- Repair of Existing Net Mending Shed at Nuvem, Cola, Canacona, Goa with cost of ₹ 15.93 lakh. The work has already been started.
- Repairs of the Existing Fisheries Administration Building and internal Road at Fisheries Complex, Colva with cost of ₹ 29.73 lakh.
- Construction of Drain Gutter and sheds at Chapora Jetty with ₹ 15.97 lakh. 50% work has been completed.
- Repair of Net Mending shed, at Carnalem, Ponda with cost of ₹ 5.08 lakh. The work has been started.
- Construction of ramp at Muxer, Velim, Salcete with cost of ₹ 15.63 lakh.



- Construction of Fishing Ramp at Assolna with the cost of ₹ 36.02 lakh.
- Fishing Ramp at Issorcim, Velsao, Mormugao amounting to ₹ 28.95 lakh. The work has been started.
- Construction of Compound Wall at Cutbona amounting to ₹ 8.03 lakh. The proposal has been moved to Government for seeking expenditure sanction.
- Construction of Sulab Souchalaya at Cutbona amounting to ₹ 62.21 lakh towards the work of construction of Sulab Souchalaya at Cutbona.

Performance of the various schemes implemented by the Government is given in Table No. 8.7

Table No. 8.7  
Performance of the various schemes during the year 2016-17

Name of the scheme	Unit	Number of beneficiaries upto Nov 2016
Financial Assistance on Goa Value Added Tax, VAT based on Subsidy	No of Benef.	493
Replacement of Kerosene OBM with Petrol OBM	No of Benef.	72
Supply of insulated boxes for fishermen and fisherwomen	No of Benef.	200

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

### Major Achievement

- During Aqua Goa Mega Fish Festival held at Navelim, Grey Mullet, scientifically known as *Mughil Cephalus* & locally known as Shevto was declared as the State fish of Goa.
- A traditional canoe race on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 was organized in collaboration with Lions Club of

Cavelossim, Salcete below the Cavelossim-Assolna Bridge rowing on the river Sal to keep up the spirit of traditional fishermen. 41 participants including 5 women participated in the competition. The event was organized

- The Ban period for the year 2016-17 was enforced for a period of 61 days from 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2016 which has helped in regeneration of stocks and increase in the production of fish.
- Biometric ID Cards/temporary ID Cards and Life Jackets were made compulsory for all the crew members venturing into the sea for fishing purpose.
- 15 cages had been installed in open sea at Pollem, Canacona Goa under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during the year 2016-17. The project is handed over to the Open Sea Cage Culture Pollem Group, Canacona. The cages are stocked with seabass fish seed. The same will be cultured for 7 months to achieve the marketable size of fish.
- The Reservoir Cage Culture Project is initiated to create employment amongst the local youth for the year 2016-17 and is funded by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The process of installing cages in Chapoli Reservoir, Canacona has been started. A total of 48 cages will be installed and will be stocked with *Pangasius sutchi* fish seed.

- The Fresh Water Fish Seed Hatchery produces quality fish seed of Indian Major Carps and common carp. During the year 2016-17, it produced 20 lakh advanced fingerlings of good quality. Besides, additional 9.00 lakh fingerlings were procured from outside the State and supplied to the fish farmers at reasonable rate.
- Crab Culture has been initiated as a pilot project at Estuarine Fish Farm, Ela, Old Goa during the year 2016-17. A pond is stocked with 1,000 no. of crablets. Also, Milk Fish (Chanos chanos) culture is under process. It has been proposed to stock 5,000 nos. of Pompano and 2,000 nos. of seabass at the farm during the year 2016-17.

### Trend of fish catch

During the year 2015 annual inland fish production has increased from 3718 tonnes to 4,648 tonnes as compared to previous year. Trends in fish catch (Marine & Inland) in the State for the period from 2007 to 2016 upto October '16 is given in the table no. 8.8

Table No. 8.8  
Trend of Fish Catch

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
2007	91185	2447	93632
2008	88771	3077	91848
2009	80687	3283	83970
2010	87062	3311	90373
2011	86185	3538	89723
2012	86628	3887	90515
2013	87984	4678	92662
2014	128107	3718	131825
2015	108240	4648	112888
2016 (upto Oct'16)	56128	3286	59414

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

### Marine Fish Production & Export

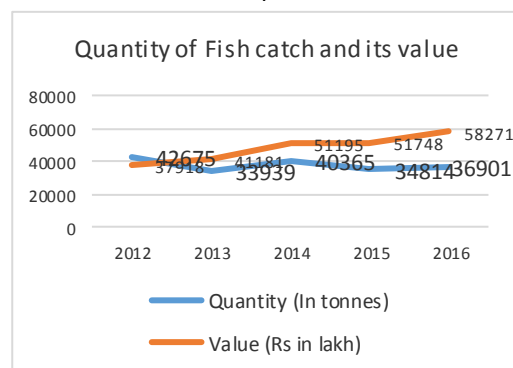
The fish export has increased from 34,814 tonnes in the year 2015 to 36,901 tonnes in the 2016. Similarly exchange value has increased from ₹ 51,748 lakh in 2015 to ₹ 58,271 lakh in 2016. Yearwise quantity of fish exported and foreign exchange realised is given in Table No. 8.9

Table No. 8.9  
Year wise quantity of fish exported & Foreign exchange realised

Year	Quantity (In tonnes)	Value (₹ in lakh)
2012	42675	37918
2013	33939	41181
2014	40365	51195
2015	34814	51748
2016	36901	58271

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

Graph No. 8.1



### Cooperation

The Government has helped the institutions to streamline their functioning which has suffered set back due to their weak financial position. Various schemes and pattern of financial assistance to different types of Cooperative Societies have been implemented in the State of Goa in the form of Grants, Loans, and Subsidies for their development/smooth functioning of business and other allied activities. Progress of Cooperative Societies is given in table no. 8.10.

Table No. 8.10  
Progress of cooperative Societies

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 16		% change
	2015	2016	
No. of Coop. Societies	4247	4430	4.31
Membership (No. in lakh)	11.20	11.75	4.91
Paid up Share Capital (₹ in crore)	511.81	313.51	-38.74
Working Capital (₹ in crore)	6662.59	8556.64	28.43
Deposits (₹ in crore)	4550.83	5195.60	14.17
Consumer Business (₹ in crore)	526.58	531.49	0.93

### Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana

During the crushing season 2016-17 for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2016 the Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana so far had not crushed any Sugarcane from Goa cane and Gate cane.

As on 30<sup>th</sup> Nov 2016, the total amount of Govt. investment by way of share capital contribution to the Sugar Factory stands to ₹ 7500.00 lakh and ₹ 1075.00 lakh by way of medium term loan.

### Construction of Sahakar Bhavan at Ponda

In order to impart training to the co-operators along with other amenities like Conference Hall for meetings/seminars, Guest Rooms, Library, etc, a Sahakar Bhavan at Ponda has been constructed and inaugurated as on 14.11.2016.

### Mobilization of Resources

The Department is generating resources by way of Audit fees, processing fees, filing fees, ABN and execution fees charged to co-operative Institutions. Audit fees of the cooperative Banks in the State are assessed on the basis of working capital/ turnover of the respective society.

During the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2016 audit fees amounting to ₹ 15.37 lakh, Processing fees amounting to ₹ 10.29 lakh and filling fees amounting to ₹ 4.52 lakh has been recovered from different types of Coop. Societies/banks in the State.

### Major Achievements

- The Goa State Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd, Curti, Ponda has procured ₹ 153.20 lakh liter of Milk from 1-4-2016 to 30-11-2016.
- The Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd. Panaji has advanced loans of ₹ 521.66 lakh for Agricultural and ₹ 12811.62 lakh for non-Agricultural purposes from 1-4-2016 to 30-11-2016.
- 131 New Coop. Societies have been registered during the period from 1-4-2016 to 30-11-2016.
- 1048 Societies have been audited 1-4-2016 to 30-11-2016. 5 numbers of inspections in process. 69 cases of arbitration and 10 cases of execution were solved and disposed.

## CHAPTER 9

### INDUSTRIES

The State of Goa envisages catalyzing economic growth through accelerated industrial development. The mission is to create sustainable employment opportunities mainly to the local people of Goa. It also includes environment friendly industrial development ensuring balanced growth of regions, a facilitative regime that explores and unleashes the energies of the private sector to create an environment in which existing and new industries can prosper.

#### Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Government of India had enacted the Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 w.e.f 02/10/2016 and the industrial units were classified as Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) separately based on the investment in plant and machineries.

#### Udyog Aadhar

Udyog Aadhar Memorandum is a simple form to be filled online on <http://Udyogaadhar.gov.in> Portal. Udyog Aadhar portal is maintained by Ministry of MSME, New Delhi, there are no fees for filling Udyog Aadhar Memorandum.

The Udyog Aadhar shall be filled on Self declaration basis and no supporting documents are required to upload or submit while filling the Udyog Aadhar Memorandum. However, the Central Government or the state Government or such person as may be authorized may seek documentary proof of information provided in Udyog Aadhar Memorandum whenever necessary.

The State Government has authorized Industries department under the provision to seek documentary proof whenever necessary.

The number of enterprises registered on the portal during 2016-17 is given in table no. 9.1.

Table No. 9.1  
Number of enterprises with Udyog Aadhar

Type	Units	Employment Generated	Proposed Investment (₹ in lakh)
Micro	1097	6907	7114
Small	508	15356	50032
Medium	39	3351	28665
<b>Total</b>	<b>1644</b>	<b>25614</b>	<b>85811</b>

Since inception till date 1,644 units have registered with investment of ₹ 85,811 lakh with employment potential of 25,614 persons.

#### Goa Investment Facilitation & Promotion Board (Goa-IPB)

The Government of Goa has enacted Goa Investment Promotion Act, 2014 for facilitating single window clearance for investors to invest in Goa. Pursuant to this Act, Goa Investment Promotion and Facilitation Board, a statutory body constituted for speedy clearance of investment proposals of investment above ₹ 5 crore. The Government has appointed Chief Executive Officer on the Board to expedite the clearances and facilitate investment. This has made the Board substantially functional.

The Goa Investment Promotion Board has granted approval to 152 projects in principle with total proposed investment of ₹ 11,759.41 crore with employment potential of 26,660 person.

### Incentives to Entrepreneurs

The subsidy amounting to ₹ 52.46 lakh have been disbursed to 29 MSME units. Under Chief Minister Rojgar Yojana (CMRY) 412 beneficiaries have been disbursed loan amounting to ₹ 8.40 crore approximately.

The Government had participated India International Trade Fair 2016 organized by India Trade Promotion Organization, New Delhi at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 14<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> November' 2016 to showcase the capabilities in Industrial Sector.

The Government has introduced, "The Goa State Financial Relief Scheme for Sick Industrial Units 2016" with the objective to provide financial support to existing Industrial Units who are under award or scheme approved by BIFR or any other industrial units declared by the State Government.

### Development of Handicrafts

The Goa Handicraft, Rural and Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd (GHRSSIDC) aims at generating self employment through various schemes/training programmes, to self help groups under various schemes. Eligible women's are provided with sewing machine, necessary tools etc. for undertaking embroidery and tailoring jobs as self employment. During the year 2016-17, the corporation has finalized 483 beneficiaries for granting subsidy under Goa Clay Idol maker's scheme.

For popularizing and marketing of Goa's Handicraft and allied products, the Corporation participates in various exhibitions/Craft exhibitions /Craft Bazars/Trade Fair/Handicraft

promotion like India International Trade Fair, New Delhi, at New Delhi.

The Corporation operates and manages emporia in Goa to provide marketing support for Goan Handicraft artisans.

### Khadi & Village Industries

The Goa 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. Under the Prime Minister' Employment Generation Programme during the year 2016-17, 60 proposal with project cost of ₹ 390.33 lakh and involving subsidy of ₹ 118.38 lakh has been sanctioned which will generate employment for 379 people.

During the year 2016-17, KVIB was entrusted with the job of supplying school uniform and raincoats to primary level students of STD I and III of all the Government School in the State.

### Industrial Development

- Goa – Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) has acquired land admeasuring 32,6953 m2 for setting up 23<sup>rd</sup> Industrial Estate at Latambarcem Village in Bicholim Taluka. The sub – division plan of the Estate has been approved by 37-B Committee and the infrastructural development works are being taken up.
- From 01/04/2016 till 20/12/2016, the Corporation has allotted 61 plots, admeasuring 91,552 m2 area to 61 allottees for setting up their projects with proposed



investment of ₹ 71.74 Crore and employment potential to 1,556 persons.

- On recommendations of Goa – Investment Promotion Board (IPB), 8 plots admeasuring 76,440 m<sup>2</sup> were allotted from 01/04/2016 till 20/12/2016 for the projects with proposed investment of ₹ 164.63 Crore and employment potential to 776 persons,
- From 01/04/2016 till 20/12/2016 the permissions were accorded to 49 allottees to transfer its plots and 6 allottees to sublease its premises to the new entities for setting up new Industry which attracts new investment and generates additional employment.
- During the year, the Government has inaugurated new Administrative building in Colvale Industrial Estate and renovated Administrative buildings at Kakoda and Bethora industrial Estate to provide better facilities to the industries in these Estates.
- On – line revenue collection module has been implemented in most of the Industrial Estates to facilitate the Entrepreneurs.
- 35 infrastructural development works including hot mixing and maintenance of various infrastructures amounting to ₹ 82.76 Crore in various Industrial Estates have been taken up during the period April 2016 to December 2016.
- The Corporation is charging double the normal rate of water bill i.e. @ ₹.64/- per cubic meter per month to the industries which are using water as raw material provided by Goa – IDC with effect from 01/11/2016.

The Economic Development Corporation Ltd. continued its activity by granting long term loan assistance to industrial / service / infrastructure

projects and has sanctioned Term loans of ₹ 22,500 lakh as on 15/12/2016. The corporation has been operating on commercial basis, funding its activities on its own and generating profits annually on sustainable basis. The corporation expects to post income of about ₹ 8,500 lakh and profit of about ₹ 3,400 lakh before tax and provisions during Financial Year 2016-17.

### Major achievements

- Since the inception of Chief Minister's Rojgar Yojana (CMRY), the Corporation has financed 6103 entrepreneurs to establish their various projects, thus providing opportunities for employment and development of State. The CMRY is being implemented with enhanced loan limits and added incentive of 25% subsidy on assistance granted towards fixed capital investment. During the year 2016-17, 347 additional beneficiaries have been sanctioned loan assistance amounting to ₹ 1,228.43 lakh. The total CMRY loan sanctioned amounts to ₹ 14,396.75 lakh and disbursements of ₹ 12,159.12 lakh on cumulative basis. The performance of CMRY for the last five years is given in table no. 9.2.

Table No. 9.2  
Performance of the CMRY scheme for the last 5 years

(₹ in lakh)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 as on 30/11/2016
Sanctions	755.25	1768.89	1271.93	395.09	1228.43
Disbursement	559.53	1409.16	1099.20	071.05	1093.45
Recovery %	84.70	85.52	85.79	89.97	91.71

- 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 Industrialization in the State.
- The Government implements the “Debt Relief Scheme for mining affected borrowers of Financial Institution” through EDC. During the financial year 2016-17, EDC has sanctioned subsidy amounting to about ₹ 2,315 lakh and disbursed ₹ 1,879.00 lakh to 741 beneficiaries.
- The Government has notified the Exit Policy for distressed beneficiaries under the Chief Minister’s Rojgar Yojana (CMRY). The scheme provides relief from repayment of outstanding borrowed loan for distressed beneficiaries as per modalities of the scheme. As on 12/12/2016, 85 applications have been processed under the scheme.
- Organized a competition for Technology Start-ups operating from Goa to encourage entrepreneurs to create suitable employment for Goans and attract possible investments in the state and thus promote economic development. The Chief Ministers award was awarded to the best 3 entrepreneurs out of 35 participated.
- Corporation with Goa State Innovation Council (GSIC) have recently launched Startup Challenge 2017 for the newly startup firms/companies in the State with an objective to create suitable employment and also to

promote Economic Development and recognize excellence in ideas, execution and innovation among the Technology Startup.

### Mining industry

The State looks after the work of mineral administration of Major and Minor Minerals which involves grant, renewal of Reconnaissance permits, Prospecting licenses and Mining leases within the ambit of Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act (MMDR Act). So also Quarrying leases which are granted and renewed under the Goa Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1985.

The Government is conducting e-auctions of the mineral ore stacks lying at the various mines/stack yards. 8 e-auctions have been conducted for 11.38 Million Tonnes of mineral ore from 17/02/2014 till 31/01/2017. During 2016-17 conducted 4 e-auctions and the proceeds of which is as under:

Quantity Sold:	2.75 Million Tonnes
Sales Value:	₹ 170.06 Crore
Royalty:	₹ 25.50 Crore
Processing Fees:	₹ 17.22 lakh

An amount of ₹ 118.68 Crore is collected towards Goa Mineral Ore Permanent Fund from Financial Year 2014-15 to January 2017.

89 Renewal Orders issued of which 87 Mining Lease Deeds are executed amongst whom the adhoc production limit of 20 million tonnes is distributed. After lifting mining ban total 44 Iron ore leases and one Manganese lease started mining operation. The Production for this financial year reported till December 2016 is as below:

Iron Ore:	8.38 Million Tonnes
Manganese:	50 Metric Tonnes
Bauxite:	47,500 Metric Tonnes

The Royalty collected on extraction of Major & Minor Minerals during the current financial year upto February 2017 is ₹ 244.93 and ₹ 3.91 Crore respectively. District Mineral Fund collected figures from 12/01/2015 to 28/02/2017 are as under.

North Goa:	₹ 42.53 Crore
South Goa:	₹ 44.15 Crore
Total:	₹ 86.68 Crore

For the period 12/01/2015 to 31/12/2016 ₹ 4.17 Crore has been collected & transferred to National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET), New Delhi.

DGPS Survey of 106 mining leases is completed with authentication of plans. Goa is first State to complete such an exercise.

Monitoring the extraction and transportation of minor minerals is extensively carried out so that the value of minor mineral is recovered from illegal transportation. Total 72 trucks, 25 canoes & 3 Machinery were impounded and an amount of ₹ 12.08 lakh was recovered towards compounding charges from April'16 to December 2016.

The sand extraction is regulated by issuance of permits. 455 permits are issued till December 2016. 985 Transit Pass Books were issued till 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2017 for transportation of minor minerals for this financial year.

### Policy for development of mining

- The Government has conducted 8 e-auctions of the mineral ore stacks lying at the various mines/stackyards.
- The Special Investigation Team is constituted to investigate the illegalities in the Mining Sector for the period 2007-2012.

- A Comprehensive Audit of mining leases was also undertaken for the relevant period through empanelled Chartered Accountants. A sub-committee is formed to study the reports on comprehensive audit and on recommendation of these committees; the show cause has been issued to the mining leaseholders.
- The Government has formulated the "Goa Mineral Ore Permanent Fund Scheme" for creation of a permanent fund for protection of intergenerational equity by reserving 10% of the sale proceeds out of the e-auction and 10% of future sale/export price of iron ore from State of Goa.
- The Government has constituted and established a trust of non-profit body for both the districts called "North Goa District Mineral Foundation" and "South Goa District Mineral Foundation" respectively. And also framed The Goa District mineral Foundation Rule, 2016.
- With regards to dumps and capping of fresh extraction of ore, an adhoc extraction limit of 20 million tones is allowed. However, dumping outside lease area is illegal.
- In order to resume legal sand extraction in the State, total 24 sites along the major rivers have been identified for sand mining. Till December 2016, 455 Sand Permits have been issued for extraction of sand.

### Steps to improve service delivery

- ❖ The website is updated regularly for transparency among the public. The details of e-auction are available on the website.
- ❖ Software is developed to:
  - Issue of Registration with Acknowledgement with validity of 12 months for ore carrying

- vehicles as well as machinery deployed in mining sites.
  - SMS facility is provided to registered trucks for renewal of Registration.
  - Monitoring and Tracking of vehicles/machineries fitted with GPS which are used for ore transportation/ mining operation.
  - Information on vehicle movement made available to the general public on the official.
  - Issuance of Permits: Module to request, authorize, reject permits for domestic transit, sale and export.
  - Over 5,00,000 pages of documents scanned from the lease files and stored in easy retrieval documents management software.
  - Domestic Import/Export control at check posts using POS terminals to monitor Vehicular movement.
- ❖ **E-mines Software** is developed by Goa Electronics Ltd. which includes the following modules:

- Inward/Outward Register
- Issuance of Challans

The scheme “Welfare of mining affected people” was formulated to provide financial assistance to the people residing in mining affected areas, who had been adversely affected i.e. truck (tipper) owners engaged in mining operations and who have lost their employment due to closure of Mining Industry. The year-wise detail of beneficiaries and amount disbursed is given in table no. 9.3.

The Government has introduced the scheme called “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. The year-wise details of beneficiaries and amount disbursed are given in table no. 9.4.

Table No. 9.3  
Year-wise number of beneficiaries under Welfare of mining affected people scheme  
(₹ in lakh)

Beneficiaries	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
<b>Truck Owners</b>	6455	6214.56	6948	3910.04	6280	2780.88	6379	1450.65
<b>Unemployed person</b>	880	433.58	1401	696.59	1936	928.63	49	45.73
<b>Total</b>	7335	6648.14	8349	4606.63	8216	3709.51	6428	1496.38

Table No. 9.4  
Year-wise number of beneficiaries under Welfare of mining affected people scheme  
(₹ in lakh)

Beneficiaries	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
<b>Barge</b>	1	16.69	17	403.88	21	103.75
<b>Mining Machinery</b>	2	6.90	58	238.26	15	391.53
<b>Truck-Tipper</b>	295	432.58	2498	3947.42	706	1420.13
<b>Total</b>	298	456.17	2573	4589.56	742	1915.41

## CHAPTER 10

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The objective of the rural development is to eradicate poverty among the rural populace and fill in the widened gap between the rich and the poor. Keeping this in mind, various schemes are implemented for poverty reduction, employment generation, rural infrastructure habitat development, provision of basic minimum services etc. The details of these schemes/programmes are given below:

#### **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**

The aim of the NRLM is to reduce poverty through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor. These institutions enable the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable increase in their incomes on a sustainable basis. NRLM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the financing of the program is shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 60:40.

Goa State Rural Livelihood Mission has been constituted and registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is launched in the State on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2015. Canacona, Pernem & Bardez blocks were identified as intensive blocks during 2015-16 and in addition Quepem & Bicholim are also identified as intensive blocks during 2016-17 since they are geographically in remote areas.

#### **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)**

The Indira Awaas Yojana is a programme under Rural Housing of the

Government of India. This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme and the financing of the scheme is shared by the Centre and the State, in the ratio of 60:40 respectively. Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to construct and up-grade their houses. The assistance provided for construction is ₹ 70,000/- with an additional assistance of ₹ 25,000/- from the State Government, thereby taking the total assistance provided for the purpose to ₹ 95,000/-. The assistance provided for upgradation of existing houses is ₹ 15,000/-.

The scheme is now replaced as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) from financial year 2016-17 and the assistance is enhanced from ₹ 95,000/- to ₹ 1.20 lakh & it is extended to only those whose names appears in Socio-Economic caste Census 2011.

During 2016-17 (upto October 2016), construction of 319 new houses has been completed.

#### **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)**

There are 1,648 beneficiaries under this scheme. The beneficiary must be a destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources.

The 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.



In addition, an amount of ₹ 300/- per month is given as widow pension under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) per BPL beneficiary in the age group of 40-79 years and also an amount of ₹ 300/- per month per BPL beneficiary is given as disability pension in the age group of 18-79 years under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS).

### **National Family Benefit Scheme**

On the death of primary breadwinner in the age group of 18 to 59 years, an assistance of ₹ 20,000/- is given to the family. 107 beneficiaries have been covered during 2016-17.

### **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 ₹ 229/- w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016.

Under the scheme, 22,198 Job Cards have been issued since inception of the scheme. During the year, 2016-17, 341 Job Cards have been issued, 139 various works have been completed, 176 works are in progress and 0.77 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.

15 projects have been completed and another 36 projects are in progress. Besides, 100 new projects have been sanctioned during the year 2016-17.

- 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 ₹ 99.00 lakh has been released to various panchayats in the State.
- Under the scheme, Assistance to the Panchayats for Disposal of Plastic Garbage, annual financial assistance of ₹ 1,00,000/- is provided.
- Under Deendayal Infrastructure Development Scheme 2013, nine projects have been taken for execution and 36 new projects are in consideration.
- Financially weaker village panchayats are released grants for the payment of salaries to the village panchayat staff, salaries and other allowances to elected representatives of Panchayats / Zilla Panchayats. During the year 2016-17, grants amounting to ₹ 408.92 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.
- Under Rajiv Aawas Yojana an amount of ₹ 25,000/- is sanctioned for construction of new house and ₹ 12,500/- for repairing of an existing house. Year wise number of beneficiaries under Rajiv Aawas Yojana is given in Table No. 10.1

Table No. 10.1  
Year wise construction and repair of houses

Item	Years				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Number of Beneficiaries	529	694	320	135	282

### Mobilization of Resources

- Matching grants are released to the Village Panchayats in proportion of the taxes collected by the Panchayats. An amount of ₹ 645.02 lakh has been released to 190 Village Panchayats to mobilize their resources.
- The E-services such as issue of Residence certificate, Income Certificate, Birth Certificate, Death Certificate & search of Birth & Death Registration have been launched.

The income of Panchayats by broad heads for the year 2015-16 is given in Annexure - 31. It can be seen from the Annexure - 31 that Grants from the government accounts for 49.03 percent of the total income of the panchayats followed by proceeds from taxes, fees etc which account for 30.99 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 32. It can be seen from the Annexure 32, that 39.60 percent of the total expenditure is incurred on administration followed by expenditure on undertaking public works which accounts for 33.26 percent.

### Atal Gram Development Agency

Under the Atal Gram Yojana, an Agency has been formed by the Government to raise the economical condition of the rural poor through comprehensive concept of the Model village development.

The sheme was initially implemented in Netravali, Sanguem Taluka on Pilot basis, introducing innovative schemes which attained great success was "Cultivation of Green fodder" aiming to increase the milk production, thereby increasing the income of farmers, besides this incentive such as subsidy on custom service was provided to the cultivator and green fodder supplied at subsidized rate.

Based on the encouraging results, the scheme is now implemented in Rivona in Sanguem, Pirna in Bardez and Nagargao in Sattari.

## 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 augment the carrying capacity of the State. The State received 63.31 lakh tourists in 2016 (January to December) (Provisional) which comprised of 56.50 lakh domestic and 6.81 lakh foreign tourists, compared to 52.98 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 34. There is a growth of 19.50 % in Tourist arrivals during 2016 as compared to year 2015.

The number of foreign and domestic tourist arrivals is given in Annexure 34. As per the Annexure 34, there is an increase of 19.50 % in the tourist arrivals during 2016 as compared to the increase of 30.55 % in 2015. The month wise domestic and foreign tourist arrivals during 2016 is given in Annexure 35.

The number of tourist arrivals by charter flights during 2016-17 upto February 2017 is given in Annexure 36. It is seen from the Annexure 36 that the number of chartered flights arrived till February, 2017 is 743 with a total number of tourists about 1,83,473 as compared to 798 chartered flights with a total number of tourists of 1,58,779 during 2015-16 showing an increase of 15.55%.

The year-wise Hotels, Rooms and Beds capacity is given in Annexure 33. As per Annexure 33, during the year 2016-17 upto February 2017, 3,466 number of hotels with 35,452 room capacity commenced their operations in the state. Thus the total capacity of Hotel rooms in the state as on 28/02/2017 is 35,452 with bed capacity of 61,190 showing an increase of 7.81% in room availability in the state as compared to previous year.

Chart No 11.1  
Number of Tourists visited the State 2000 – 2016  
(P)

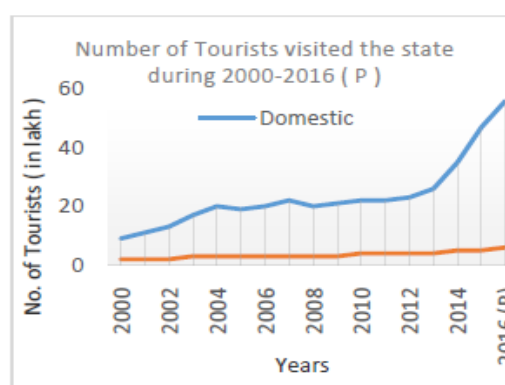
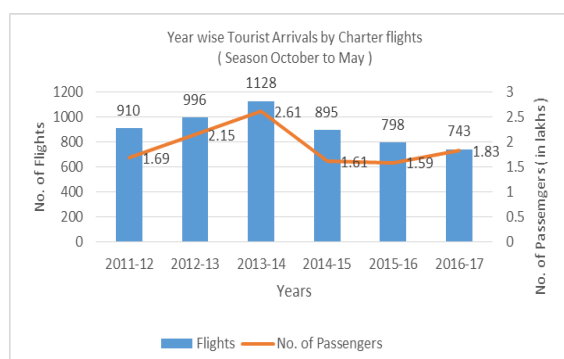


Chart No 11.2  
Year wise Tourist Arrivals by Charter Flights  
(Season October to May)



### 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 travel related events in 2016-17:

- The Great India Travel Bazaar held from 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2016 at Jaipur.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 at Kolkata.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 at Hyderabad.
- IITM held from 29<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2016 at Chennai.
- IITM held from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 at Bangalore.

- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 at Ahmadabad.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 at Surat.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 at Mumbai.
- IITM held from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 at Mumbai
- IITM held from 30<sup>th</sup> September to 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2016 at Delhi, (Gurgaon)
- BLTM held from 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 at New Delhi NCR.
- IITM held from 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 at Pune.
- IITM held from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 at Hyderabad
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> January 2017 at Chennai.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2017 at Bangalore.

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

- OTDYKH-LEISURE, Moscow held from 21<sup>st</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2016.
- World Travel Market, London held from 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2016.

### Awards and Accolades

The State received several awards and accolades for its participation at various events due to its professional and strategic approach as under:

- Goa bags best State for Leisure and Entertainment by WTM London.
- Goa bags Asia-Pacific Sarbe Awards for best use of Global Social networking platforms.

- Goa Tourism bags Best Decorated Stall Award at TTF Kolkata.
- Tourism Minister Shri. Dilip Parulekar bags 'PATWA International Award' for the year.
- Goa bags prestigious PATWA Award for Best Destination for Fun and Relaxation.
- Goa bags PATWA Safari India - South Asia Travel Awards for Water Sports.
- Goa bags 'Reader's Choice Award' for favourite SPA Destination in India.
- Goa bags Top Honors-no. 3<sup>rd</sup> in India and no. 20<sup>th</sup> in Asia by Trip Advisor's Travelers Choice Awards for Destinations.
- Goa bags Top Honors- 7 Beaches in Top Ten beaches of India, 2 Beaches in Top 10 in Asia and 1 beach in top 25 beaches in the world by Trip Advisor's Travelers Choice Awards for Beaches.
- Goa bags 'Best Value Destination (India)' award by Lonely Planet Magazine – India.
- Goa bags Most Innovative Products Award by Travel and Tourism Fair – Hyderabad.
- Goa Bags Gold in Digital Marketing Campaign by Direct Marketing Association Creat Effect.
- Goa bags best Film Tourism Destination by IITN Chennai.
- Goa bags best Beach Destination by Indian Travel Award.
- Goa bags best Decorated Pavilion Awards by Business and Luxury Travel Mart Gurgaon. Goa bags Best Overall Presentation (National) Award by IITM Mumbai.
- Goa bags prestigious award for "Best Wedding Destination" and

'Best Decorated Stand" by IITM Hyderabad.

- Goa bags top 5 Brand pitch from Globeprotters at the pitch to 50 Brands.

### Mobilization of Resources

- Registration of various tourist trade/activities for the period April 2016 to December 2017 is given in table no. 11.1
- Total Revenue earned from April to December, 2016 on Events is ₹ 14,90,000/-
- Total Revenue earned from April to December, 2016 on Public Beach Shacks ₹ 2,66,57,000/-
- Total Revenue earned from April to December, 2016 on Lease Rents ₹ 52,07,569/-

Table No. 11.1  
Registration of various tourist trade/activities for the period April 2016 to December 2016

Item	Number
New hotels registered	130
New Travel Agencies registered	24
New Tourist Taxis registered	2214
New Water Sports Activities registered	108
Show Cause Notices issued for Hotels	96
Show Cause Notices issued for Travel Agencies	32
Show Cause Notices issued for Tourist Taxis	0
Show Cause Notices issued for Water Sports Activities	66
Total Revenue Earned during the year (₹ in lakh)	64.98
Total Fine Imposed (₹ in lakh)	5.58
Cases for Touting reported during the year	85



### Policy decision /guidelines taken during 2016-17

- 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 2016-19.
- 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 undertaken as follows:

- The Department has installed 16 mtrs. High Mast Light with LED floodlight luminaries at Jagadguru Narendracharya Saunsathan-Old Goa. Also, provided LED street light illumination from Pilgao to Shree Saptakoteswar temple at Narva, Bicholim and Illuminated Shree Laxminarayan Temple at Headland-Sada, Mormugao.
- Construction of State Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology at Farmagudi Ponda.
- Providing and fixing Cast Iron, Stainless Steel and FRP benches at various locations all over Goa.
- Development of Mayem Lake Boating Side in Bicholim.
- Upgradation/Beautification of

Tourist places in Quepem Taluka.

- Renovation and Upgradation of spring tunnels and surrounding areas at Boca-de-Vaca at Panjim.
- Integrated Coastal Circuit Development in Pernem Taluka.
- Development of Property at Anjuna.
- Development of Vasco city & Beautification of Baina Beach.
- Repairs and Maintenance of Monument Lighting of the Kings Church at Reis-Magos, Verem.
- Installation of new High Mast Light at Siolim Ferry Jetty, Theatre Junction and Installation of Three/Four Arm Pole at Rastroli Ajoba Devasthan and Gudeli.
- Illumination of tourist destination in Reis Magos, Guirim, Karapur, Menkure & Malwara in North Goa District.
- Illumination of Tourist location in Sangolda & Nerul in North Goa District.
- Development/Beautification work within the area of Shree Devi Sapteshwar Bhagwati Pramukh Panchayatan Devasthan, Mandrem.
- Beautification of approach road to Nerul Bridge by constructing retaining wall,

- footpath and illumination in VP Nerul of Saligao Constituency of Bardez Taluka.
- Providing illumination at Beaches powered by solar lights.
- Illuminations of tourist locations in Mandrem, Morjim, Mayem, Curchorem and other places in Goa.
- Sea Planes & All Terrain vehicles.
- SITC of CCTV & Wifi at Baga, Vagator & Anjuna for safety & Security of Tourists.
- Sound & Light show at Fort Aguada
- Beautification of road from Guirim cross to Pokurle Lake to Parra by providing footpath and illumination.
- Provision and Fixing of Dustbins.
- Mega Tourism Circuit Development at Calangute, Candolim, Sangolda and Anjuna.
- Segway Tours & Yoga Tours
- 5 D Entertainment Box
- Houseboats tender has been finalized and work of in building houseboats is in process.
- Bungee jumping and allied extreme adventure sports like Giant swing and flying fox cable ride
- Interstate Luxury Bus Services for tourists
- Kayaking and Shikara boat rides
- 3D Entertainment & Heli Tourism
- Development of Boat Cruise, Parking in Panjim and Construction of Multi-Level Car Parking in Panjim.
- Proposed Baga Beach Tourism Destination Development
- Providing Housekeeping & Allied Services (Facility Management) at Paryatan Bhavan.
- Upgradation & Renovation of Panjim Residency at Panjim & Interior Furniture & Allied Works.
- Illumination & surrounding of Shree Maharudra Amrekarnath Devastan Trust, Savlem, Pilerna.
- Installation of one High Mast Light at Brahmapuri Temple Complex, Old Goa.
- Procurement of buses under development of coastal circuit under Swadesh Darshan Schemes.
- Motorized Paragliding at Mandrem.
- Amphibious Vessel work completed.
- Hop Off Hop On Buses work completed.
- Scuba diving and Snorkeling at Calangute.
- Heritage Boat Cruises on river Mandovi likely to start in coming March.
- Integrated web based marketing and information portal on GTDC website
- White Water Rafting (Mhadei River).

## CHAPTER 12

### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Science, Technology and Environment (DSTE) was established with the aim to popularize Science and Technology in the State. Besides this, promotion of environment related projects for conservation and upgradation of environment and abatement of pollution in the State is undertaken through various schemes. To achieve these objectives, 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. Grant-in-aid was released to appropriate S&T projects of applied nature, relevant to the needs of the State. The projects are being implemented through Educational Institutions, Government Departments and deserving NGOs. Preference is given to S&T projects in the fields of rainwater harvesting, energy conservation measures, solid waste disposal, agriculture, biodiversity, sustainable management of natural resources, etc.

#### Mobilization of resources

In recent years, Green cess on petroleum products and cess on products sold in Non-biodegradable packing has been introduced which is collected through Department of Commercial Taxes as most of the works undertaken are oriented to promote S&T projects and environmental awareness.

For the current financial year, till November 2016 Commercial Taxes Department has collected ₹ 0.36 crore

revenue under Green Cess and ₹ 10.55 crore revenue under Cess on Non-biodegradable packaging.

#### Achievements

- World Environment Day 2016 was celebrated with the active support of Goa State Council for Science and Technology.
- Grants have been released to the Association of Friends' of Astronomy to conduct various science popularization and awareness programmes for students and public at large at the Public Astronomical Observatory (PAO) at Junta House, Panaji and also other branches of PAO in the State.
- 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, Panaji – Goa for management of Solid Waste and its scientific disposal.
- Financial assistance was provided to the Learning Spheres Publishing house to distribute a set of 2 books entitled "Taryancha Vanat Swapnachi Sahal" and "Chitkulya Vishv" each to 1,300 schools in the State of Goa in order to create liking for science in the minds of young students.

- DSTE had participated in the Science Film Festival in January 2016 at Panaji organized by Vidnyan Parishad, Goa and also extended financial support for its successful organization.
- Goa State Council for Science and Technology was supported with financial grants to organize an informative workshop on Ozone Layer.
- Grant-in-aid has been released to Marathi Vidnyan Parishad, Goa for implementation of yearly science popularization programmes. Similarly, grants are released to various schools / Higher secondaries, colleges like Padre Conceicao College of Engineering, Verna, Goa Engineering College, Farmagudi, Ponda, Birla Institute of Science and Technology, Zuarinagar, St. Michael's Convent High School, Vagator, Don Bosco College of Engineering, Fatorda, Agnel Institute of Technology and Design, Assagao, Vidya Prabhodhini Higher Secondary School, Porvorim for carrying out research work on projects based on Science and Technology and also to organize various science exhibitions, seminars, workshops for students and general public.
- Science Education Vehicle of this Department is run through Diocesan Society of Education with the objective to promote science activity and inculcate scientific temper in the minds of students and public at large.
- A documentary on "Green Ganesh Festival" in form of DVD has been procured for distribution and projecting the same in all the high schools in the State. This will help in making awareness about the ill effects of the use of Ganesh Idols made of Plaster of Paris (PoP) and use of plastic material in decoration.
- The work of mapping of sand dunes has been initiated in the State. The work of ascertaining the carrying capacity of Beaches in Goa for providing shacks and other temporary structures is in progress.
- Also work of preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for the state is in progress. All the above works are in final stages and the final report is expected by end of this financial year.
- Grant-in-aid is released to Goa State Biodiversity Board for smooth functioning of the Board and also to organize various programmes / research projects for conservation of Biodiversity of the State.
- Financial support is provided to State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India to facilitate decentralization of process to issue prior Environment Clearance (EC) for the matters falling under category 'B' projects and also to scrutinize the project proposals received under above category.

### Initiative towards Solid Waste Management

The State of Goa has been proactively working on the issue of solid waste management. In order to maintain a clean and litter-free environment and to ensure proper Solid Waste Management across the State, various initiatives have been undertaken by the State as follows:

- A High Level Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, which is empowered to take decisions pertaining to Solid Waste Management in the State with respect to setting up of solid waste management facilities within the State.
- A Monitoring – cum - Working Committee (McWC) for Solid Waste Management has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Environment to implement provisions of Acts and Rules with regards to waste management; such as the MSW Rules, 2000, the Goa Non-biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1996 and Rules, 1997 & the Plastic waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011.
- The Solid Waste Management Cell was constituted under the Department of Science & Technology to assist the McWC and to give all support for setting up of the two solid waste management facilities in the State.
- In view of the directions given by the Hon'ble High Court w.r.t Suo Moto Writ Petition 2/2007 dated

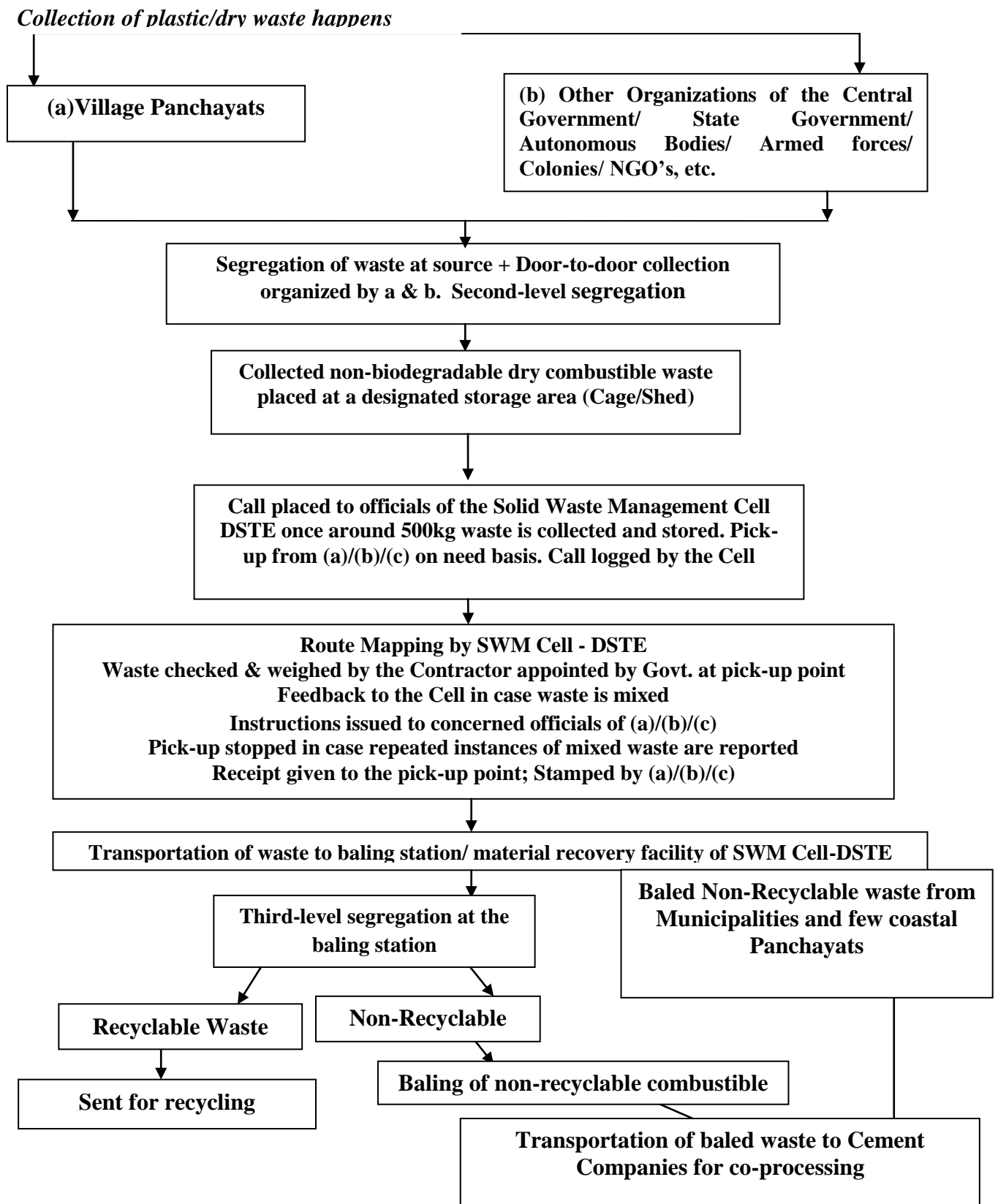
13.08.2013, the State Government has resolved to set-up two solid waste management facilities, at Calangute/ Saligao in North Goa and Cacora in South Goa. The said facilities shall aim at maximum material and energy recovery; and only the inert/residual component of waste shall be disposed in the sanitary landfill.

- The Facility at Calangute was officially inaugurated on 30<sup>th</sup> of May 2016 and has started accepting and treating waste, after successful completion of trial performance runs. The work of construction of the Facility at Cacora shall be taken up in due course of time.
- The Monitoring – cum - Working Committee for Solid Waste Management in the state has taken up the initiative of collection of dry non-biodegradable waste from Village Panchayats, Municipalities, State & Central Government Institutions, Industrial Estates and other organizations in the State.
- The initiative includes collection of non-biodegradable waste from panchayats/municipal councils/other organizations and sending it to the baling station on a daily basis and transportation of the baled waste to Cement Companies for co-processing i.e. as a fuel.

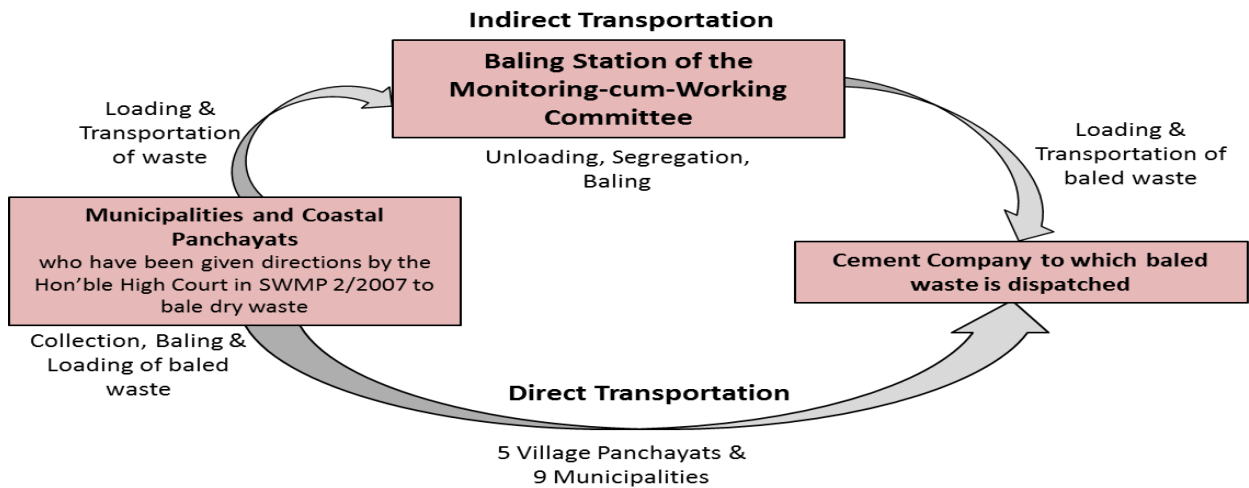
A diagrammatic representation of the mechanism for management and disposal of non-biodegradable dry/plastic waste is as follows:



**Mechanism for collection & disposal of non-biodegradable dry/plastic waste**



**Pictorial representation of the collection mechanism of Non-biodegradable waste from various locations across the State of Goa**



Month-Wise Total Waste Transported to Cement Companies from all the Sources including CCP, Baling stations, Municipal Councils and Village Panchayats (Tons) is given in Table No. 12.1.

Table No. 12.1  
Month-Wise Total Waste Transported to Cement Companies

Sr.No.	Month	Total Waste Transported from all sources to the Cement Company (tons)
1	January 2016	411.570
2	February 2016	218.150
3	March 2016	232.999
4	April 2016	253.050
5	May 2016	323.231
6	June 2016	109.62
7	July 2016	98.895
8	August 2016	370.915
9	September 2016	251.248
10	October 2016	121.700
11	November 2016	245.480
12	December 2016	371.080
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3007.938</b>

In order to sensitize and make all concerned Government Departments aware of their roles and responsibilities w.r.t the various waste management Rules as well as the implementation of the Goa Non-biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act and Rules, the Department of Science & Technology, Government of Goa organized a half-day Training Workshop on the 21st of June 2016 in the Secretariat. Various Implementation aspects of the provisions to fine under the Goa Non-biodegradable Act were discussed in an interactive manner in the Workshop.

### **Management of Biomedical Waste:**

The State Government has resolved to set up a Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) in the State to ensure safe and scientific

disposal of biomedical waste generated in the State.

The Department of S&T has been appointed as the Nodal Agency for setting up the facility. An Expert Committee under the Chairman, Goa State Pollution Control Board has been constituted to undertake various tasks pertaining to the setting up of the CBMWTF. Land admeasuring 10,000 sq.m. has been identified in the Kundaim Industrial Estate for setting up the facility.

The Terms of Reference for carrying our E.I.A. study have been given by the State Expert Appraisal Committee. The E.I.A. study has to be done for one year. A proposal has been moved to the Government to request quotation for the E.I.A. study from NEERI Nagpur.

### **Transfer Station**

NOC's have been received from Public Works Department for setting up transfer stations along the National Highways. High Level Task Force has resolved that the funding of the transfer stations would be done by Department of Science and Technology or through CSR if available. Operations including maintenance would be done by GSIDC.

SWM Cell officials have been involved as Resource persons for a series of training sessions on biomedical waste management conducted at Goa Medical College & Hospital; wherein the entire staff including Doctors, Nurses, Class IV workers, etc. are planned to be covered. The Program includes development of Model wards, interactions, waste audit and planned interventions to improve waste management.

### **Management of E-waste**

The State Government has resolved to undertake collection of E-waste

(including CFLs & tubelights) from various Panchayats, Municipalities, etc. for ensuring safe and scientific disposal of the same through the Monitoring-cum-Working Committee for solid waste management in the state. It is planned that the collected E-waste shall be stored at one location and thereafter, Agencies shall be invited for quoting rates for safe and sound disposal of the same.

To execute the various policies and orders on management of Solid Waste more effectively, Government has established Goa Solid Waste Management Corporation under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. The funding support for the Corporation will be provided by the Department of Science and Technology.

## FOREST

Out of geographical area of 3702 sq. km. forest covers with 1,225.12 sq. km of recorded Government forest which is over 33% of the total geographical area of the state. Out of this, 62% is designated as 6 Protected Areas along the biodiversity rich and ecologically sensitive Western Ghats.

As per the "India State of Forest Report 2015" published biennially by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the forest cover of Goa has increased by 5 sq.kms., out of which 4 sq.kms. increase is in Mangrove forests. The total forest and tree cover of Goa is about 68.85%, which includes forests on private lands, plantations such as cashew, etc.

### Afforestation

During the current year, 66055 saplings have been planted by the Department while 47983 nos. of seedlings have been distributed to public to encourage afforestation activity. Cutting of trees in

also regulated in private land under the Preservation of Trees Act, 1984.

### Awareness Programmes

To create awareness about planting and conservation of Trees and Forests, 67<sup>th</sup> Vanamahotsava, was celebrated in the month of July, 2016. The inauguration started with "Run for Tree" a seven kilometer run, which was organized at Panaji. 878 persons participated in the run to spread the message about importance of trees/Forests.

### Revenue

Revenue generated through the sale of Forest produce is ₹ 7.57 lakh and through Eco-tourism activities and other means is ₹ 220.24 lakh.

### Employment

44 nos. of dry stone/loose boulder rubble check dams of various sizes have been constructed at the cost of ₹ 8,73,877/- generating an employment of 2706 mandays as on date under the scheme of Tribal sub plan & Schedule caste development scheme.

### Training

A three day capacity building workshop on "Managing wild animals in distress" was organized at Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun in the month of June 2016. A total of 30 frontline staff were given hands on training on rescue of wild animals.

### Achievements

- The Goa Forest Department organized the "1<sup>st</sup> Bird festival" in the State from 11.11.2016 to 13.11.2016 at Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary comprising of nature trails, technical sessions. The main objective of the

event being to highlight the rich diversity of birds in the State. The eminent persons involved in Bird Conservation like Dr. Asad Rahmnani, former Director of BNHS, Prof. B. C. Choudary, Rtd. faculty, WII, Dehradun etc. were invited as special guests to deliver technical session to the 31 delegates registered for the Bird festival.

- The Foundation stone was laid for the proposed Forest Headquarters building at Altinho Panaji. The proposed Forest Headquarters building will have features like solar panels, rainwater harvesting and water recycling.
- During Vanmahotsava celebrations a State level Vrikshamitra Award was instituted by Goa State from this year for exemplary work done in the field of afforestation and tree planting. This award was presented in two categories i.e. for the individuals and for organizations. The award carries a cash prize of ₹ 20,000/- each and a citation. The awardees were selected on the quality of plantation work undertaken and its maintenance, in case of individuals.
- In case of institutions/organizations apart from plantations raised, promotional work undertaken in creating awareness about trees and their conservation and related activities undertaken in promoting tree plantation, their protection etc., is also considered. "World Environment Day 2016", was celebrated on 5<sup>th</sup> June by organising "Tree Planting programme" at Campal Panaji.
- The 65<sup>th</sup> Wildlife Week was held in the month of October 2016. Different competitions like Drawing, Essay writing, & Quiz were organized for

Higher Secondary & College level students. Nature camps & talks were held to create awareness among the stake holders. Valedictory function was organized at the Institute of Menezes Braganza Hall, Panjim followed by prize distribution ceremony.

### Information Technology

The Department has been created for evolving suitable IT programs with the basic philosophy to realize the dream of taking the benefits of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to the masses of Goa.

State Data Centre (SDC) has been identified as one of the important element of the core infrastructure for supporting e-Governance initiatives of National e-Governance Program (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 this Project. M/s ITG is the SDA and M/s Orange is the Implementation Agency for the project. SDC is currently under implementation stage and would Go-Live shortly.

Goa Yuva Samvad Yojana Scheme was launched on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2016 which provides monthly pack of free 3GB 3G data and 100 free local minutes to youth between the age groups of 16 to 30 residing in Goa.

The total applications received till date is 51,764 out of which the total application authorised till date is 41,380 and total SIM activated is 27,338.



## CHAPTER - 13

### UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION (UID) / AADHAAR

- Aadhaar is a unique 12 digit number issued to the resident of India.
- It uses demographics such as Name, DoB, Gender, Address, (email and mobile optional), biometrics of resident to achieve uniqueness (10 finger prints, 2 Iris and Photo)
- It is the largest biometric database in the world with present enrollment figures touching 112 cities.
- It is the world's first identity platform where identity of the resident can be verified online.
- Current Authentication Platform is benchmarked for 100 million authentication transactions per day.

#### AADHAR ACT

The Aadhaar (*Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits & Services*) Act, 2016 has been published in the Gazette of India dated 26<sup>th</sup> March 2016. This Act has come into force w.e.f. 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2016. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, GoI has framed several Rules & Regulations, which have been published through the Notification dated 12<sup>th</sup> September 2016.

#### FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

##### What is Aadhaar

Aadhaar is a project from the government of India under which the residents of this country will be given a unique identification number (UID).

The Aadhaar number is a 12 digit unique number for every single individual whose uniqueness is determined through the biometric (fingerprints, iris scan, photograph) and demographic (residential address) details of the individuals.

##### Which is the regulatory body for Aadhaar

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) on behalf of the government of India is the regulatory body for Aadhaar.

##### Who is eligible for Aadhaar

Any resident of this country including infants can enrol for Aadhaar. Even NRIs and foreign citizens residing in India can also enrol for Aadhaar.

##### Is Aadhaar a smart card

As per the UIDAI facts Aadhaar is not a card rather it is a number which is unique for every beneficiary of it

##### What is the fee charged for enrolling for Aadhaar

No fee will be charged at any stage under this scheme. Aadhaar is free for everyone and no fee will be charged at any time in the future as well.

##### How can I enrol for Aadhaar

To enroll for aadhaar you can visit any authorised Aadhaar enrolment centre nearby you with some documents of your identity and address proof where you will need to fill up the Aadhaar

enrolment form and give your biometric and demographic details. After which you will get an acknowledgement slip which will be used to track your Aadhaar status. This complete your job in the process of getting your Aadhaar number, the rest is up to UIDAI which will send you your Aadhaar letter after some time.

### What are the documents required for Aadhaar enrolment

You need to bring Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) documents at the enrolment centre. List of documents can be seen in is given in Annexure no. 43.

### I have enrolled for Aadhaar now how can I track my Aadhaar status

You can track your Aadhaar status here. (<http://www.myaadhaarcard.in/aa-dhaar-status/>)

### Where can I contact for any query or complaint

You can contact UIDAI through any of the following means:

- Telephone Number: 1947 (Toll-free)
- Mailing Address: PO Box 1947, GPO Bangalore – 560001
- Email Address: [help@uidai.gov.in](mailto:help@uidai.gov.in) and [aadhaarcard@in.com](mailto:aadhaarcard@in.com)

### What is the use of Aadhaar Number

Your Aadhaar Number will serve as the single source for your identification that can be used in various services like ticket booking, opening of bank accounts, transfer of welfare payments

etc. Aadhaar will help the poor and needy people into the proper banking system, give them chance get benefits from the services provided by the Government and the private sector. It will provide migrants mobility of identity. By leveraging Aadhaar, beneficiaries can avail direct benefit from the consolidated fund of India.

### Aadhaar Project in Goa

UID Project was launched in Goa on 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2011. The Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation (DPSE) is the nodal agency for implementation of the UID project in the State of Goa.

### Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs)

At present, there are 13 Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs) functioning in the State of Goa extending Aadhaar enrolment and related services to the public.

Out of these, 8 PECs are operated by M/s Goa Electronics Limited (GEL), the agency on board the State Registrar i.e. DPSE. The other 5 PECs are on board the Non State Registrar i.e. National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL). The list of centres and their address is given in Annexure no. 42.

The services being rendered to the Goan Residents at the 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 up-dation of biometric details of the residents.

Aadhaar updation services online provides facilities for any changes in location, additions and deletions.

### Fee Structure

The following Table shows the maximum fees to be collected from the resident for various Aadhaar services.

Table No. 13.1  
Fees collected from resident for Aadhaar services

Sr. No.	Services	Fee collected from resident by service provider (in ₹)
1	Aadhaar generation	-
2	Mandatory biometric update	-
3	Other biometric update	25
4	Demographic update (any type/any channel)	25
5	Aadhaar Search using eKYC/Find Aadhaar/ any other tool and colour print out A4 sheet	20
6	Aadhaar Search using eKYC/Find Aadhaar/ any other tool and B/W print out on A4 Sheet	10
7	BFD/Status Query	Free

Source: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Unique Identification Authority of India

### Mandatory Biometric Updates

- When a child attains 5 years of age, biometrics need to be added to their Aadhaar.
- At the age of 15, a child's biometrics should be updated.

- Aadhaar is every child's unique identity. Ensure that the child's biometrics are added and updated at the age of 5 and 15 years respectively.

### Status of Aadhaar Enrolment in the State

As on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2017, the status of Aadhaar generation in the State is 100.06% as against 91.70 % in March 2016 i.e. as on 15/03/2017, 15,15,092 residents have their aadhaar generated.

The comparative age band wise percentage of Aadhaar coverage summary for the State of Goa as on 15/03/2017 is as under:

Table No. 13.2  
Age band wise percentage of Aadhaar coverage summary

Age band	Estimated Population	Percentage as on 31/03/2016	Percentage as on 15/03/2017
0 to < 5 years	106986	14.37 %	62.91 %
5 to < 18 years	296944	81.84 %	91.15 %
18 years and above	1137956	101.54 %	105.88 %*
<b>Goa State</b>	1541886	91.70 %	100.06%*

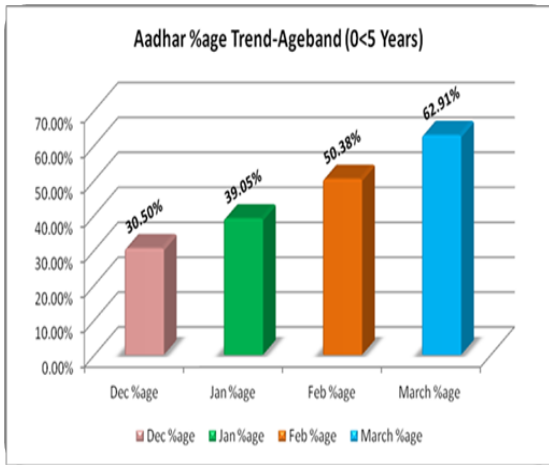
\* Figures exceed 100% because there are no deletations

The overall percentage of aadhaar generation in the State as on March 2017 is 100.06 %. The coverage of adult population (18 years and above) is 105.88 %. The coverage in the age group of 5 to < 18 years is 91.15 % and in the age group of 0 to < 5 years, it is 62.91% which has shown a substantial increase due to the

dedicated efforts of the department to enroll the child population.

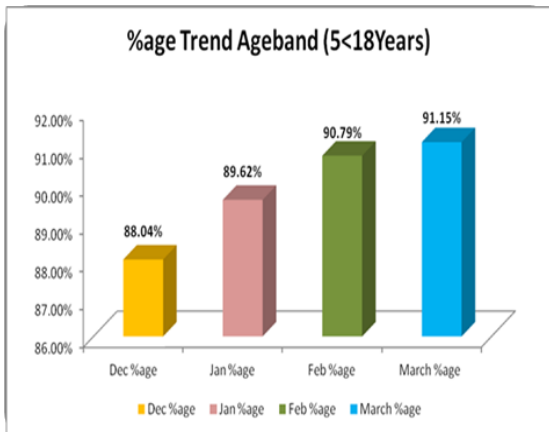
Month wise Aadhar coverage trend from Dec 2016 to March 2017 under age band 0<5 years is shown in the Graph No. 13.1.

Graph No. 13.1  
Month wise Aadhaar coverage under age band 0<5 years



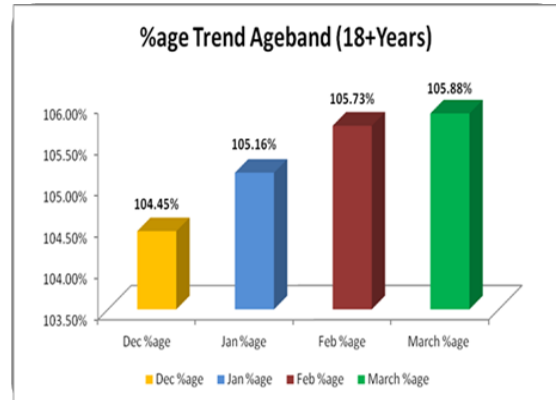
The age band wise aadhaar generation trend is shown in the below graphs:

Graph No. 13.2



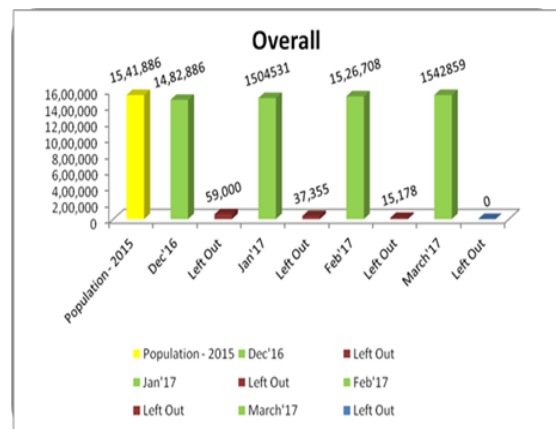
The aadhaar coverage of the children in the age group of 5 to 18 years has increased from 88.04 % to 91.15 % in March 2017 i.e. out of the estimated population of 2,96,944, 2,70,671 children have their aadhaar generated.

Graph No. 13.3

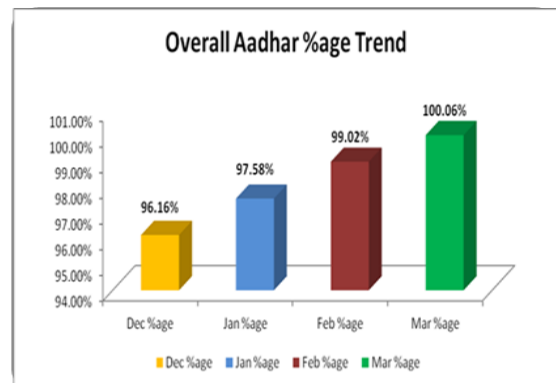


As far as the adult population is concerned, aadhaar coverage has reached saturation point at 105.88 % as on March 2017 i.e. as against the total adult population of 11,37,956, 12,04,638 people have their aadhaar generated.

Graph No. 13.4

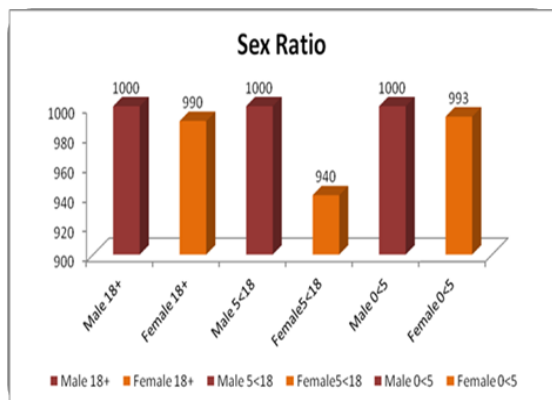


Graph No. 13.5



Goa State has attained overall aadhar Coverage of over 100 %.

Graph No. 13.6



### Initiatives to attain cent per cent Aadhaar enrolment

#### Special Enrollment Drives at Anganwadi Centres and Government Primary Schools

Special Enrollment Drives/short duration camps of 1-3 days have been organized to cover the left out child population in all Anganwadi centres and Government primary schools by engaging the services of the PECs.

The cooperation of the stakeholder departments viz. Education Department, Directorate of Women and Child Development and Directorate of Panchayats was solicited to mobilize manpower and other logistics to get the children enrolled at the special enrolment camps.

As on 8/3/2017, 14502 Anganwadi children have been enrolled.

Besides, 3,888 primary school children have been enrolled in camp mode through the Education Department by

holding camps in Government Primary schools w.e.f. March 2016 to August 2016.

### Setting up of additional PECs

DPSE has engaged the services of M/s Goa Electronics Limited (GEL), the agency on board the State Registrar to set up additional PECs in the State and placed funds to the tune of ₹ 15,39,146/- on 21/9/2016 to procure 14 enrolment kits.

The kits have been procured and presently 8 PECs have been set up in phases, the first one being set up on 20/06/2016. Another 6 PECs will be set up in due course of time.

31346 residents have been enrolled at these PECs from 20/6/2016 to 8/3/2017.

Meanwhile, the remaining kits are deployed in camp mode as mobile kits to cater to the Local bodies /Institutions /Old Age Homes/ NGOs/ Anganwadis etc. to attain cent percent coverage.

### Aadhaar enrolment of New Born Children at place of birth

GEL has been assigned the task of enrolling new born babies in 5 major Government hospitals viz. GMC-Bambolim, Cottage Hospital-Chicalim, Hospiscio-Margao, District Hospital-Mapusa and Sub-district Hospital-Ponda where nearly 80% of deliveries in the State take place.

100% financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 89,250/- has been provided to GEL to procure 10 nos. of child enrolment TABs and fingerprint scanners has been provided.

The equipment has been procured and



child enrollment in the hospitals has commenced on 3/11/2016 and 1052 nos. of babies have been enrolled upto 8/3/2017.

### Special Camps at Panchayat Level

Special enrolment camps are organized on requests received from Panchayats depending upon the number of people to be covered. As on 31/01/2017, 11,070 residents have been enrolled, out of which 1,531 have been enrolled by GEL by conducting 14 nos. of camps.

### TAB based enrolment for Anganwadi Children

The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) has on boarded the State Registrar as an Enrollment Agency.

60 nos. of child enrolment tablets at a cost of ₹ 5,46,960/- have been procured and placed at the disposal of the Directorate of Women & Child Development. 120 anganwadi staff have been appointed as operators and imparted training through UIDAI Resource Persons on 21/12/2016 on TAB based enrolment. Online examinations as stipulated by UIDAI have been conducted in batches through NSEiT Ltd., involving a financial implication of ₹ 70,000/-.

A hands on Demo training on TAB based child enrolment lite Client was held on 23/01/2017 and 24/01/2017 for the certified operators from North Goa/South Goa CDPOs respectively.

The Tab based enrolment drive has kick-started with effect from 6/2/2017 and as on 8/3/2017, 20,026 anganwadi children have been enrolled, out of which 20,026 aadhaar have been generated.

### Enrollment in Camp mode in other Institutions by GEL

329 bed-ridden residents have been enrolled at their residences by deploying Government vehicles.

126 permanent inmates of the Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behavior (IPHB) have been enrolled at Bambolim.

153 children have been enrolled from the NGO, El Shaddai at Arpora-Goa.

### Sensitization of Aadhaar Eco-system/Platform at various levels

DPSE has organized Aadhaar sensitization workshops /Seminars /Demonstrations/ Trainings in the State of Goa at various levels in coordination with Resource Persons from the Regional Office, UIDAI, Mumbai to apprise/sensitize about the Aadhaar Eco system/Platform.

- Cabinet and Secretary level
- Heads of all Government Departments
- District level (North Goa & South Goa)
- Implementing/Dealing Staff

The issues related to the Aadhaar Eco-system/Platform addressed at various levels are:

- E-aadhaar download facility on its portal to the residents as well to the State.
- To create awareness about the importance of seeding of Aadhaar in the database of beneficiaries of DBT schemes so as to bring in total transparency in the implementation of the schemes.

### Setting up of Aadhaar Authentication Framework

- The roadmap for States in view of the Aadhaar (targeted delivery of financial and other subsidies, benefits and services) Act, 2016 enacted by the GoI and its implications.
- Use of Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB)
- Aadhaar enabled Payment System (AePS)
- Linking of Aadhaar with Bank IDs and Mobile numbers of account holders
- Maintenance of mapping of aadhaar number and bank.
- TAB based Aadhaar enrolment for children in the age group of 0-5 years

### Publicity & Advertisements

Press releases are issued in popular dailies to sensitize the public to avail the special enrolment drive facility extended to them and details of PECs operating in the State. Advertisements are also issued in public interest displaying the UIDAI approved rates for various aadhaar related services rendered to the public.

Posters on child enrollment at birth are displayed in all prominent Government hospitals.

### Acceptance of Aadhaar as proof of Identity and Address

The Government has issued a Circular to officially recognize Aadhaar issued to residents as a valid document for establishing proof of identity and proof of address for availing benefits under various schemes and services being offered by the State Government/Autonomous bodies/Corporations of the State to the residents of Goa.

### Initiatives proposed

The UIDAI has approved a proposal for procurement of Aadhaar enrolment kits with financial assistance of ₹ 1.00 lakh per kit under ICT funds and the first tranche of ₹ 2.39 crore has been released for which the State Government has devised a scheme to on board all local bodies in the State (305 nos.) and important departments to set up PECs in line with GoI policy to cater to the populace in their respective localities. The project will be initiated shortly.

### Setting up of new PEC's in Educational Institutions

The Government has decided to further strengthen the Aadhaar enrollment centres by setting up new centres through educational institutions all over the state through state financial support.

## CHAPTER 14

### SOCIAL SECTORS

#### 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 education system in Goa is effectively streamlined in keeping with the National Curricular Framework 2005 (NCF 2005) to upgrade the quality of education at all levels. The state has already implemented the R.T.E. Act 2009 to ensure that no child in the age group of 6-14 years remains out of school. Goa has recorded 88.70 per cent literacy as per the census 2011.

Under the scheme “Mid-Day Meal Scheme” Nutritious food containing proteins and calories are provided to the children, the contract of serving this meals are allotted to 109 Self Help Group/Mahila Mandal and 7 PTA. Approximately, 1067 primary schools and 431 upper primary schools are covered benefitting 1,59,953 students in the State.

Uniforms, raincoats are supplied to 13000 students of Std. I & III, during the year 2016-17. Similarly, Note books were supplied to 54000 students of Std. II, III & IV in Government and Government aided schools during the year 2016-17.

Under the scheme to provide School buses for Government and Government aided schools, proper transportation with 422 buses have been provided to Government and Government aided schools.

Under the scheme for education of children with special need improves the educational opportunities for children with special needs by providing financial assistance to the children and institutions so that such children with disability grow to be independent and earning members of their family.

Various Educational facilities to attend scholastic and non-scholastic achievements are made available to all the special children in the State through the 29 Special Schools and 43 Resource Rooms catering to the Educational needs of differently abled Children in the State.

Under the revised scheme for literacy and vocational training for adults is implemented through various NGO's, involvement of experienced/retired/ serving teachers, senior citizen forum and NSS volunteer from various Higher secondary school aiming 100% literacy in the State.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme for incentives to Girls for secondary Education a sum of ₹ 3000/- will be deposited in the name of each SC/ST unmarried girls below 16 years of age who has passed VIII and enrolled in class IX in Stet Government or Government Aided school. Around

1,036 girls have benefited through this scheme.

### **GOA SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)**

- Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan free set of textbooks in all subjects have been supplied to 138011 students.
- 19622 students from class I to VIII are provided with 2 sets of uniforms.
- 1490 Government primary/upper primary and Government aided primary schools were provide with grants and 877 Government primary/upper primary schools were provided Maintenance grants.
- Also Teaching Training Programmes for classes I to VIII conducted for three days. Capacity Building Workshops were held for 149 BRP's/CRP's.
- Interventions for Children with Special Needs were carried out with various activities like Medical Assessment camp, ALIMO camp, Physiotherapy and Speech Therapy, Transport and Escort Allowance, Home based education Parental awareness Programme were conducted thorough the state.
- A special grant scheme implemented during the year 2016-17 of ₹ 400. /- per student is provided to Grants to Aided Primary School in Konkani & Marathi medium, benefiting 123 schools.

- Under the counseling scheme to the students undergoing mental, physical related stress, GEDC has conducted 3 meeting of counseling cell members for this academic year. During the current year, 11,346 students were provided counselling.
- Under the scheme Vocationalisation of Education at +2 stage, at present, 15 vocational courses are provided in 41 aided higher secondary schools. 6165 students of Std. VI & XII have benefitted under this scheme for this academic year.
- The Pre-Vocational Scheme has been started in 21 high schools for Std. IX & X and approximately, 925 students have benefitted during this academic year 2016-17.
- Under the Bharat Yatra Scheme, 13 schools have been permitted and 381 students and 31 teachers have benefitted during this academic year.

### **The State Council of Education Research & Training**

The State Council of Education Research & Training mainly undertakes the work of teachers training, textbook printing, research based activities. Following activities were conducted like the Improvement of science education in the state by organizing, workshops, seminars, competition exhibitions, also improvement in Quality education, incentive scholarship examination for students Std. IV, 25 students qualified to answer second level of National Talent Search Examination, inspiring one time

award of ₹ 5000/- to students for utilizing it in science project and at district level exhibition.

### District Institute of Education and Training

- 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
- 258 Government schools are repaired till date. Two Government Primary at Toncawada, Jua, St. Estevam, Tiswadi, GuddamolSanguem, Murmuse, Tuem have been renovated.
- 66 students benefited under the scheme "Incentive scholarship to meritorious students" during the year 2016-17 upto December 2016.
- Additional 2 Teachers with B.Ed. qualifications designated as "Trained English Teacher in Government Primary School" have been appointed and posted in Government Primary Schools in April 2016 and June 2016 on par with grant-in-aid Primary Schools.

### HIGHER EDUCATION

- 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.

- The work towards extension and upgradation of Government Colleges at Pernem, Quepem, Margao, Sanquelim has been commissioned. The college building at Margao and the first phase of Government College, Quepem has been inaugurated. The college building at Pernem is expected to be inaugurated soon.
- 20 number of Scholars have been awarded Scholarships of which 17 awardees are studying abroad and 03 studying in India under the Goa Scholar Scheme.
- 13 students have applied for financial assistance for pursuing higher studies in institutions like BITS/IIM/IIT etc.
- 158 beneficiaries are benefitting under the scheme for promotion of Science Education

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- Land admeasuring 4,56,000 sq.mts cost of ₹ 3,752.00 lakh is already acquired for setting up of NIT-Goa.
- Further identification of site for setting up of permanent campus of IIT-Goa has been completed.
- Additional GCET centres are proposed in North-Goa and South Goa District in order to provide candidates greater choice of exam center.



## SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Skill development is crucial to fuel innovation, increase productivity, development of enterprise, technological change, investment, diversification of the economy, and competitiveness. 3,526 trainees were enrolled in 10 Government ITIs and 267 trainees in 06 Private ITIs during the academic year 2016-17. 3,027 trainees have been placed in 323 establishments in 44 designated trades under Apprentice Act, out of which 643 seats are utilized for training in 101 different public / private establishments. Private sector establishments have increased the rate of stipend.

Apprenticeship Bharti Melas have been organized in which 320 candidates were offered Offer letters to join Apprenticeship training in Public/Private sector.

13 Vocational Instructors (from Various Government ITI's attended training Courses at various locations. 10 Government ITIs have been registered as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) under the 'Skill Development Initiative (SDI)' Scheme.

61 Institutes are registered under Human Resource Development Federation (HRDF) Society, with an intake capacity of approx. 3,260 trainees per year. 987 trainees have been enrolled for the HRDF courses. 20 trainees are deputed for training in 02 Firms/establishment in state under HRDF society.

Placement fairs were organized for the passed out trainees of ITI's at Verna, Farmagudi, Bicholim, Mapusa, Panaji &

Vasco. 681 ITI graduates out of 739, who appeared has been shortlisted for placement by companies.

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, Computer Hardware & Network Maintenance, Welder (Fabrication and Fitting), Electrician and Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant) at various Government i.e. Farmagudi, Mapusa, Panaji, Margao, Cacora, Pernem, Bicholim and Vasco.

Setting up of ITI in Assolna under Hospitality, Hotel Management and allied trades is under process.

## NURSING EDUCATION

271 students have successfully completed Four year B. Sc Nursing course as on May 2016. As of June 2016, total of 160 Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM) students have successfully completed the course.

## PHARMACY COLLEGE

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. Nine research scholars have registered for the Ph.D. program. College has been ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> by the National Institutional Ranking Framework, MHRD, New Delhi.

Out of the 51 M. Pharm students, 42 GPAT qualified students have been receiving scholarship of ₹ 8,000/- per month from AICTE.

### GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC

Under Community Development through Polytechnic Scheme (CDTP), 166 trainees were imparted training to the community youths surrounding the polytechnic with various courses from Polytechnic, Curchorem.

Under Community Development through Polytechnic Scheme, need based courses are being conducted for rural masses and till date 615 benefitted from Polytechnic, Panaji.

Under Persons with Disability Scheme (PWID) (minimum 40%), 5 students have been admitted under formal training programme and 22 students have undergone non-formal training programmes in the Polytechnic Panaji.

Under Skill Development training programme 159 students were trained and 14 are employed.

Since April, 2016 till date 229 nos of students have been enrolled for institute library and 108 students have been issued book bank facility. Library has in total 14463 books available in the Polytechnic, Mayem.

### OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Under scheme “Rajbhasha Jagruti Yojana” a four day workshop was held for teachers on language skills and development at Panaji and Margao benefitting 131 teachers and also one day workshop at Bicholim was held on Dialogue writing and reading in collaboration with Isht Parivar Divchal and Shri Shantadurga HSSC, Bicholim benefitting 20 teachers.

Under the Rajbhasha Prashikshan Evzoon one day training was organised for Government Servants on Anchoring and Comparing program in Official Language.

Preparation of the scheme “Sanshodhan and Shabdaavali Nirmiti Yojan which will aim in bringing out various terminologies in konkani is in the process.

Under the Akshar Mitra Yojana scheme 11 periodicals /magazines were given financial assistance.

The Bhasha Vikas Yojana scheme has been formulated to popularize the programmes and policies of the State Government for the development of Konkani, Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit.

### PUBLIC HEALTH

The health policy aims at an integrated approach which will provide accessible, affordable and equitable quality health care to the marginalized and vulnerable sections. The aim of good health and well-being for all is envisaged in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, “Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages”

Public health is closely linked to access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Consumption of contaminated drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene and improper disposal of solid and liquid waste have been causes of many diseases.

According to the Census of India 2011, around 40 per cent of Goa’s population lives in rural and slum areas. It increases the possibility of exposure of the population to water-borne and vector-borne diseases. This can also be

attributed to the lack of basic sanitation facilities, unsafe water and unhygienic living conditions.

The government has committed to provide potable water for all by providing 100 litres per day (LPCD) for rural areas and 150 LPCD for urban areas. Presently water supply demand of the entire state is catered through 7 regional water supply schemes and spot sources for both rural and urban. The water supply ranges from average 82 LPCD in rural areas and 143 LCD in urban areas. All the water supply connections are through metered connections. The total number of connection released in the State around ₹ 3.47 lakh.

Table No.14.1  
Classification of Water connection released

Sr. No.	Category	Connections
1	Domestic	285927
2	Commercial	7794
3	Defence Establishment	160
	<b>Total</b>	<b>293881</b>

Source: Public Works Department

Sewerage scenario in the state needs improvement though sewerage system are existing in the capital city and few more cities, there is a need for providing sewerage system in villages and coastal areas to stop pollution of the pristine rivers and water bodies in the state.

Though the septic tanks and soak pits are provided for most of the household the geology of the area assists in percolation of leaching water from soak pit and septic tanks. Hence, sewerage system is most essential for improvement of public health and quality of the life. According to the Census 2011 only 16% of Goa population is served by urban sewerage system, compared to neighboring states of Maharashtra (40%) and Karnataka (38%) which is

much lower than national average of 31%.

Table No.14.2  
Individual Household Toilets (IHHL) in rural area

Sr. No	Component	Total Household	With Toilet	Without toilet
	IHHT			
1	BPL and APL SCs/STs	41087	5840	35247
2	APLs	145305	103992	41313
	<b>Total</b>	<b>186392</b>	<b>109832</b>	<b>76560</b>

Source: Public Works Department

The State has been able to develop a good network of health care facilities in rural as well as urban areas, ensuring that quality treatment is provided to the people. Total 2885 no. of toilets have been constructed in rural areas during last three years estimating an expenditure of ₹ 780.91 lakh.

### Health Infrastructure Developments

- Construction of hospitals / Construction and Upgradation of Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre/Rural Medical Dispensary
- Construction of 500 bedded New District Hospital at South Goa is in progress.
- Upgradation work of Cottage Hospital- Chicalim, PHC- Cansaulim and CHC- Curcholem are in progress. Also work of additional building and upgradation work of CHC- Pernem is in progress.
- Government conveyed approval for Upgradation of RMD to PHC, Pirna with a new 10-12 bed facility building. Also approval for extension to PHC, Candolim and Siolim is accorded.
- Upgradation of PHC, Shiroda and newly constructed PHC, Quepem is completed and functioning.

- PHC, Mayem, Navelim, Porvorim and Sub Health Centre at Paliyem village, Pernem is inaugurated and functioning
- The construction work of Sub Health Centre, BhileSurla- Bicholim and Bhatpal- Canacona is in process of approval

### Achievements

The Maternal Mortality Rate in Goa is 52 (2015) (Maternal Deaths per lakh live births) as compared to India is 167 SRS 2011-13)

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 2015 and 21<sup>st</sup> February 2015 respectively. House to house mop up is also undertaken to administer polio drops for those children who missed on the specific day.

Under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, 2,78,367 children in the age group of 0-18 had been screened of which 11,882 have been referred to the facilities for the treatment about 7,100 children have received Secondary/Tertiary care.

The screening is done by Mobile Health Teams (MHT) which consist of Ayush (Male & Female) doctors, ANM and Pharmacist. In Goa there are 15 MHT functioning in all blocks.

Under Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme, 585 beneficiaries have been benefited during the year 2016-17 up to January 2017.

The Deen Dayal Swasthya Yojana, insurance scheme has been launched from 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2016. This is one of its universal insurance scheme in the country providing insurance cover to entire population.

This Scheme has empanelled 19 private and 5 Government hospitals in Goa and 4 private hospitals outside Goa. The Government till January 2017, issued 1,98,013 health cards under the scheme, 4370 patients have availed benefits under the scheme upto January 2017.

Under the Goa Medclaim scheme, 549 persons (including 36 relaxation cases) have been benefitted and an amount of ₹ 12 crore has been sanctioned up to November 2016.

Under Goa State Illness Assistance Society scheme, an amount of ₹ 10.95 lakh has been provided as financial assistance benefiting 14 patients up to January 2017.

Under National Programme of Prevention and control of Cardiovascular Diseases, Diabetes, Cancer & Strokes, 1,24,254 number of Patients have received treatment.

Under National Tobacco Control Programme, District Tobacco Control Cell has been set up in North & South Districts under the charge of Senior Psychiatrist assisted by Social worker, Counselor and Data Entry Operator. The Performance of National Tobacco Control Programme in the State during the year 2016-17 upto January 2017 is given in Table no.14.3.

Table No.14.3  
Performance of National Tobacco Control Programme  
for the year 2016-17 (Upto January 2017)

Item	North Goa	South Goa
New Tobacco Users	572	314
Smoking	258	98
Smokeless	329	234
Reduced (Old)	87	306
Quit (Old)	43	3
Patients Counseled	678	1577

### 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 Senior Psychiatrist. In the year 2015-16, 6,498 patients availed services and in the year 2016-17, 4,377 patients availed services.

Table No.14.4  
Number of cases handled by GVK in the State for the  
year 2016-17 (Upto January 2017)

	Number of cases
Total no. of emergencies attended.	30441
Total no. of life saved	2450
Total no. of Vehicular Trauma	5981
Total no. of Pregnancies related cases	2118
Total no. of Neonates	184
Total no. of Cardiac cases	2158

### Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

IDSP monitors H1N1 influenza (Swine flu) situation and conducts the surveillance and containment measures through all the [peripherals units. Throat Swabs of suspected cases of H1N1 are sent for testing to Manipal Centre for Viral Research, Manipal, Karnataka.

Table No. 14.5  
Number of H1N1 analysis

Swine Flu	No. of Cases April 2016 Jan-2017
Suspected Cases	375
Positive for Swine Flu	5
Death cases	0

### KFD cases

Kyassanur Forest Diseases (KFD) situation in the State is being monitored. Samples of suspected cases of KFD are sent for testing to Manipal Centre for Viral Research, Manipal, Karnataka. 1202 persons have been suspected of which 91 found to be positive and no deaths have been reported during the F.Y 2016-17 (till January 2017)

### Malaria

3,53,720 patients were tested for malaria and 710 patients were found to be positive as compared to 799 cases reported during 2015-16. No deaths were reported during 2016-17. 300 locals have been affected by malaria and 35 by plasmodium Falciparum 57.7% 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 for stoppage of MDA.

The school children in the age group of 6-7 years were screened for detection filarial antigen in February 2013 and February 2016. The next TAS will be carried out soon. If Micro Filaria rate continues to be the same, then Goa will be declared free of Filaria.



### Dengue Fever / Chikungunya / Japanese Encephalitis

During the year 2016-17 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> January 2017), 136 cases were tested positive for Dengue. Similarly, there were 24 cases of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) and out of these, 1 was confirmed for Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and 58 cases have been confirmed for Chikungunya during the year.

### TB Control Programme

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. 14.6.

During the year 2016-17, 2,004 samples were analysed and an amount of ₹ 10.76 lakh was collected as analytical fees.

### National Leprosy Eradication Programme

112 cases of leprosy have been detected 209 patients are under MRD (Multi Drug Therapy) treatment during the year up to November 2016. Reconstructive Surgery is conducted by Goa Medical College Bambolim for which an incentive of ₹ 8,000/- is given for the beneficiary and ₹ 5,000/- for the institution performing the surgery.

### Achievements under National Leprosy Eradication Programme

- No deformity cases in National Leprosy Eradication Programme Since last years indicating early detection cases.
- One child case detected till January 2017, indicating no active spread of disease in the community.
- No self-settled colonies of Leprosy in Goa hence stigma and Discrimination is less

Table No.14.6  
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 15	426	50%	90%	84%
2Q 15	387	49%	93%	90%
3Q 15	312	45%	95%	86%
4Q 16	402	49%	92%	89%

Table No. 14.7  
Performance of School Health Programmes in the State for the year 2016-17 (Upto November 2016)

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students Screened	No. of Students with Refractive Error	No. of students glasses prescribed
1	2016-17 (upto Jan' 2017)	387	46115	1130	224

### Activities carried out during the year

Procured 5,000 rapid Plasma Reagin Kits for testing of STD (syphilis) patients and Antenatal mothers. 6,795 RPR tests carried out in STD suspected patients of which 01 were tested positive. Similarly, 8702 Antenatal woman were tested and nil were found positive.

### AYUSH CELL

The Government has started to propagate development of Ayush system of medicine in the State. Various Health Centers have started Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Dispensaries.

Government has also proposed to set up 50 bedded integrated Ayush Hospital at North Goa, Dhagal and other at South Goa, Macazan- Cutorim under National Ayush Mission. To cater the needs of the medical students, government has proposed to set up project of All India Institute of Ayurvedic, Yoga, and Naturopathy Research Centre with medical college in Dhargal.

### GOA STATE AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY- (GSACS)

It is observed that number of persons detected HIV positive has declined from 1094 in 2007 to 360 in 2016. Also the number of testing's ha increased as shown in table No.14.8

Table No. 14.8  
Number of HIV testing in the State from the year 2013 to 2017 (Upto January 2017)

Year	HIV testing	Positive
2013	57180	532
2014	62821	475
2015	62657	345
2016	64080	302
2017(Jan)	5820	37

HIV testing facilities are available at 11 Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTCs), 4 Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) Centres, 19 Facility Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres at (Primary Health Centres) and 14 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 has been 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. 262 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 985 have availed the facility.

### EMPLOYMENT

Employment generation is the key channel through which economic growth translates into prosperity for the population. In a growing economy, employment growth with rising productivity is the most effective mechanism available to the poor to participate in the growth process and raise their standard of living.

High economic growth, therefore, unless accompanied by quality employment opportunities will raise inequalities and is therefore undesirable. Thus, gainful employment generation is the bedrock

of attaining growth with equity and to alleviate poverty.

A wide coverage on labour employed and related data is provided by the Annual Employment and Unemployment surveys (EUS) conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment. As per EUS 2015-16, Labour Force Participation Rate was estimated at 48.9 percent as against the All India at 50.3 percent. The Goa's LFPR of females is much lower than that for males. The results of EUS 2015-16 are summarized in table No. 14.9.

As per EUS surveys Employment Rate for females was higher than that of males across rural and urban. As per EUS 2015-16 the unemployment rate for females was higher than that of males across rural and urban areas.

Various Employment Generation central Schemes are being implemented in the state. The Major Employment Generation Schemes are as follows:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) enacted on 2005, with the aim to enhance livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

- Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was launched in August 2008 with the objective to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country by providing credit linked subsidy for setting up of micro enterprises.
- Swaranajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) came in to effect on 1999, with the aim at bringing the rural BPL families above poverty line by organizing them in to Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization and their training and capacity building, provision of credit linked subsidy, technology inputs etc. in order to enable them to be self-employed and taking up some income generation activity.
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY) for urban areas a holistic scheme implemented in 1997 with the aim to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor population and to help them set up self-employment ventures and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Besides the above listed schemes, there are some other schemes of the

Table No.14.9  
LFPR, WPR and UR based on Usual Principal Status (UPS) 2015-16

Parameter	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>LFPR</b>	80.7	24.0	51.5	71.3	25.0	47.2	75.0	24.6	48.9
<b>WPR</b>	71.7	17.5	43.8	68.7	22.2	44.5	69.9	20.4	44.2
<b>UR</b>	11.2	26.9	15.0	3.7	11.3	5.8	6.9	17.2	9.6

Source: Report on 5<sup>th</sup> Annual EUS 2015-16 (Labour Bureau)

Note: LFPR- Labour Force Participation Rate, WPR- Worker Population Ratio, UR Unemployment Rate

Centre/State governments from which the households have got benefitted during the reference period

During the year from 01.04.2016 to 30.11.2016 about 18,706 new registrations have been registered in both the employment exchanges. 2,579 number of vacancies has been notified by different employers. 57,413 persons have been recommended to institutions. 1,429 persons have been placed in different Government & Private / Public sector organizations.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Job Fair organized at IDC Hall Verna Industrial Estate received overwhelming response more than 1,000 jobs seekers attended and 20 companies have received applications from over 700 job seeker and also the Mega Job Fair was organized at Rosary Parish Hall, Navelim, and Salcete around 37 companies participated with more than 550 vacancies.

## LABOUR

➤ 4,942 inspections were conducted and 23 prosecutions were initiated against the defaulting employers. Further, 27 inspections were conducted under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996. 2 offenders were convicted under various labour laws during the year 2015-16 up to November, 2015.

➤ The Industrial Tribunal-cum-labour court and the Labour court disposed off 45 cases and 54 cases respectively during the period April 2016 to November 2016.

➤ 53 registration certificates have been issued to various employers engaging 10 and above building workers and 2,51,021 smart cards/ social security cards have been

issued to workers under the Goa Employment Act, 2001 as on November, 2016.

➤ 375 workers benefitted under the Retrenched Workers Assistance Scheme. An amount of ₹ 132.44 lakh has been disbursed towards the same.

➤ 1 fatal and 5 non-fatal cases under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 and 10 cases under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 were disposed off during the period from April, 2016 to November, 2016.

➤ An amount of ₹ 333.52 lakh has been collected as revenue during April, 2016 to November, 2016.

➤ Approximately, 1,65,660 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 and part of it has started functioning.

➤ Government has agreed for amendments in the Goa Building and other construction workers welfare rules, 1998 for making it more beneficiary friendly.

➤ Under the ESI Scheme, 2 dispensaries shall be opened at Tuem, Pernem and Cuncolim.

➤ 9 workers enrolled with the Village Panchayat and 235 building construction workers have been covered under the MGNREG Act, till November, 2016.

➤ The Minimum rates of wages have been revised for all categories of employees from ₹ 307/- per day to ₹ 465/- per day.

**FACTORIES & BOILERS**

- 28 factories coming under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 which had not obtained factory license were inspected.
- 35 new factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and 7 new Boilers registered under the Boiler Act, 1923 were granted licenses.
- Conducted 3 months certificate course affiliated to Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute (DGFASLI), Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, which is statutory requirement for appointment of Factory Medical Officers in certain category of Factories.
- 72 industrial hygiene surveys like noise, ventilation, illumination, heat stress & work zone monitoring in different factories were conducted.
- Conducted 46 health surveys in different factories wherein 969 workers were examined.
- Conducted 16 programmes on safety, first aid and other topics to industrial workers and students, wherein 381 participants were trained.
- Conducted 9 programmes for drivers on “Safe Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Road” wherein 267 drivers were trained.
- Conducted 01 programme on Safety & Health, first aid and other topics wherein 25 students were trained.
- Initiated legal proceedings against 2 defaulters of the provisions under the Factories Act, 1948

**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 24,530 applications have been received from various Food Business Operators.

FSSAI 10 has been launched in the State and the State was the first State in the country to launch 8 of 10 initiatives of FSSAI 10.

**EXCISE DEPARTMENT**

The processing and issuances of NOC's to Import and Export permit through its software, GEMS (Goa Excise Management System) has proposed to implement GS-1 Bar coding of all liquor products which will monitor the production of liquor thus preventing duplication of liquor.

Department is also implementing scheme for compensation to toddy tappers on death or injury caused due to toddy tapping. On the occasion of Armed Forces Flag Day 2016, the Department was awarded the third place for maximum collection towards Armed Forces Flag Day.

**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.

### 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. 1,737 cases were registered under Indian Penal Code (IPC) during the current year out of which 1,437 cases have been detected which implies a detection rate of 82.73 per cent.

Various projects providing police residential quarters to police staff and construction of new buildings and police stations have been covered under modernization scheme

### Social Welfare of SC/OBC/Minorities/ Disabled Communities

The State has one of best social security net in the country and values its human resources. Schemes such as Dayanand Social Security (freedom from hunger) scheme, Atal Asara Yojana, Rajiv Awas Yojana, stipend & scholarship programme for weaker sections and minority communities of the society, Schemes for Homes for physically and mentally challenged people, Day care schemes for senior citizens, Financial Assistance to traditional occupations, concessional financial assistance to Self Help Groups and Insurance cover to people working in the unorganized sector, Laadli Laxmi scheme for girls, Griha Aadhar – a scheme to offset price rise for housewives, Gagan Bharari

Shikha Yojana are some of the important schemes implemented by my Government to support the needy and vulnerable section of the society. Performance of various schemes implemented for SC and OBC communities are given in the table no. 14.10.

Table No.14.10  
Performance of various schemes implemented for SC and OBC

Name of scheme	Beneficiaries	Expend. ₹. in lakh
Dayanand Social Security Scheme (Freedom from Hunger),	1,41,322 beneficiaries	19570.76
Stipends & Scholarships to OBC students	5439 OBC students	181.20
Post Matric Scholarships to OBC students	1589 OBC students	344.72
Pre-Matric Scholarship for students( Minority community)	1982 Students.	19.82
Post Matric Scholarships to SC Students	108 SC students	12.40
Scheme KanyaDhan	44 Girl Students belonging to SC	11.00
Grants of Stipends to the Children of Safai Karmacharis	18 students	0.34

### Welfare of Dhangar Community

Table No.14.11  
Performance of various schemes implemented for Dhangar community

Name of scheme	Beneficiaries	Expend. ₹. in lakh
Antya Sanskar Sahay Yojana	7 beneficiaries	1.38
Atal Asra Yojana	10 beneficiaries	18.45
Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana	128 beneficiaries	10.12
Prashikshan Yatra	27 beneficiaries	1.45
Scheme to Support Orphan Child/ Children of Widow	32 beneficiaries	3.48
Merit Based Award	11 beneficiaries	8.41

### Various Welfare Schemes for Disabled:

Table No. 14.12  
Performance of various schemes implemented for Disabled

Name of scheme	Beneficiaries	Expend. ₹ in lakh
Welfare of Handicapped (Scholarships & Stipends)	87 students	3.02
Awards for marriage with Disabled Persons	8 Couples	4.00
Financial Assistance to Persons with Severe Disabilities	13 beneficiaries	2.60
Integrated center for Disable	1centre	2.00
Awards for encouraging Disabled persons	5 beneficiaries	1.35
Grants to NGO's/Special Schools for Persons with Disabilities	4 NGOs.	4.08
Rehabilitation for person with Disability	1 NGO	2.00
Scheme to manage Special Homes for persons with Physical and Mental Disabilities (JEEVAN JYOT)", Shelter for special	2 NGO	2.75
	2 NGOs	2.42

### Other Various Welfare Scheme

- Under the scheme, Grants to voluntary organizations for running hostels for SC students, an amount of ₹ 2.47 lakh was incurred as Grant-in-Aid for 2 institutions benefitting 73 Students.
- Under the scheme, Book Bank for SC/OBCs students, an expenditure of ₹ 2.45 lakh was incurred benefitting 2 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 ₹ 8.03 lakh was incurred
- Under the Scheme" Strengthening of Department under Social Welfare Wing" dealing with salary component and office establishment expenses of department, an expenditure of ₹ 8.03 lakh was incurred.
- Under the scheme "Awards for inter caste marriages", an award of ₹ 1.00 lakh is given per couple when either spouse belongs to the SC community, an amount of ₹ 2.00 lakh was provided benefitting 2 couples.
- Under "Financial Assistance to the person engaged in Traditional Occupations/Business including Motorcycle Pilots or "F.A. to Tiny Entrepreneurs padeli, render, khajekar, fogeri, chanekar, podders etc", an expenditure of ₹ 25.55 lakh was incurred benefitting 333 beneficiaries.
- Under "Financial Assistance to the owners of Kiosks (Gaddas)", an amount of ₹ 0.20 lakh was incurred benefitting 1 Kiosks Owners.
- Under the scheme, "Financial Assistance to Self Help Groups", an amount of ₹ 8.22 lakh was incurred benefitting 30 SHGs.
- Under the scheme, "Ummid", the 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 ₹ 34.15 lakh was incurred benefitting 28 Centers.
- Under "Bachapan" – Social Security cover to Orphan Children, an amount of ₹ 2,000/- per beneficiaries is given to purchase books/note books for school going children, for which an expenditure of ₹ 0.02 lakh was incurred benefitting 1 student.
- Under "Concessions granted to Senior Citizens & Disabled for travel by KTC Ltd", an amount of ₹ 117.42 lakh was released to KTC for providing concession.

- Under the scheme “Rajiv Awas Yojana” providing financial assistance for construction and repairs of houses to economically weaker section /just above poverty line. An expenditure of ₹ 0.19 lakh was incurred to 3 beneficiaries.
- Under Welfare Scheme for Senior Citizens (Varishta Nagrik Kalyan Yojana), one time financial support of ₹ 7.71 lakh as grant-in-aid released to the association of senior citizens working for the welfare of senior citizens.
- Under the scheme, “SAHAYATA”- Organizing Functions and Important Days, an expenditure of ₹ 1.25 lakh was incurred benefitting 3 NGO’s.

### Welfare of Tribal Communities

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

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. 22 claims have been settled out of which 6 are community claims and 16 are individual claims under the Act.

The performance under various Schemes is given in the table no. 14.13

Table No.14.13  
The performance under various Schemes as on  
28 February 2017

Names of Schemes	Beneficiaries	Expend. (₹ in lakh)
Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students, Scholarship amount of Rs. 3575/- for Std V to VII and Rs. 4125/- Std. IX & X	6526 students	295.12
Post Matric Scholarships to S.T Students	4484 ST students	399.73
VidyaLaxmi, girls of ST community	697 ST girls	175.25
Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana	1643 students	165.24
Merit Based Award and Recognition of High Performance in the Board Exams of SSC and HSSC in the State.	1027students	98.86
Pre-primary schools for S.T children in remote areas	3 schools	7.62
Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas	1 school	300.00
Grants to Voluntary Organizations is for running hostels for ST students	33 hostels	99.14
Sahayata scheme	10 NGO's , Village Panchayats and FRC	6.44
Atal AsraYojana	1082 beneficiaries	906.00
support Orphan Child / Children of widow belonging to ST community (until age of 18 years)	1163 beneficiaries	73.02
Prashikshan Yatra	64 schools	93.34
Antya Sanskar Sahay Yojana	414 ST families	93.81
ADIVASI VIKAS YOJANA”	52 works	239.01
Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan	5 works	19.80
Udyog Adhar Yojana(ST)	4 NGO, 1 group & 73 Individuals	10.48

### SAINIK WELFARE

- Temporary office of Sainik Welfare is proposed to be established at Margao to cater for the requirements of Ex-servicemen and their dependents residing in South Goa District.
- 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 2017.

### Welfare of Seafarers

Under Goa Welfare/Pension Scheme for Seafarers, 2,399 Seamen or their dependent widows have been sanctioned pension since inception.

### SPORTS

Goa has won 35 Gold, 28 Silver and 18 Bronze medals at the 62<sup>nd</sup> National School held in various parts of Country also Goa has won 05 Gold, 09 Silver and 15 Bronze medals at the Zonal Level, 72 Gold, 27 Silver and 39 Bronze medals at the National Level and 05 Gold and 05 Silver and 07 Bronze medals at the international Sporting events in the year 2016-17.

### Infrastructure Developments

- The work of Playgrounds at Kelbaiwada, Mayem -Bicholim, Ambelim- Salcete and Chodan-Tiswadi have been completed.
- The sports complexes at Sanguem, Assonora- Bardez, Savolwada-Pernem, Mencurem- Bicholim, Sada-Vasco, Jetty-Vasco, Korgao- and Chopdem- Pernem has been inaugurated and used extensively
- The work of 3 indoor and 3 outdoor stadiums are already in place to strengthen the sports infrastructure meant for the ensuing 36<sup>th</sup> National Games held in Goa.

- Under the scheme Grants to Non-Govt. Colleges and Secondary Schools for Development of Playgrounds, 7 Institutions have availed Grants for the development of their Sports infrastructure during the current year and the work is in progress.

### Achievements

Two of the Physical Education Teachers were awarded for their best contribution in Sports and Physical Education.

Youth Festivals were organised in North/South Districts where 4,000 participated in 13 events.

3 of our participants bagged medals i.e 01 silver and 02 bronze at the National Youth Festival 2016, held at Rohtak, Haryana.

Indian Red Cross Society (Goa Branch) conducted various activities/camps/workshop at different Schools / Colleges in Goa.

Various activities like District Rally at Pernem, Quepem, Sanguem and Mormugao, General Information Courses for new Teachers, Patrol Leader Training Camp, Grand Fire at Azad Maiden and Gandhi Jayanti celebration by conduction Swatcch Bharat Abhiyan Progarmmes were organised by the Bharat Scouts and Guides (Goa branch) to the students.

Goa Football Development Council has opened 39 training centres. The council also conducted Football Festival commemorating Asian Football Confederation grass root day where GFDC trainees took part in various football drills and matches.

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 ₹ 8,000/- National level Players ₹ 5,000/- and the State Level Players ₹ 3,000/- per month. A total number of 64 beneficiaries are availing of this benefit at present.

### National Cadet Corps and Sea Cadet Corps & National Service Scheme

1 Goa Naval National Cadet Corps (NCC) unit conducted various camp/activities Mysore, Sea Training of Naval wing NCC cadets at Mumbai, Advance Leadership Camp at Coimbatore and Special National Integration Camp at Bimapur.

1 Goa Girls Battalion NCC conducted Tal Sainik Camp At Belgaum, Basic Leadership Camp at Mysore, Preparatory Training for NCC Girls Cadets for Republic Day Camp, National Integration Camp at Bimapur, Armed Forces Hospital Camp, Panaji, Annual Training Camp at St. Anthony High School, Monte-De Guirim, Mapusa in which 735 NCC Cadets/13 ANOs participated.

1 Goa Battalion NCC conducted combined Annual Training camp at Belgaum and Annual Training Camp at Bhumika High School, Parye in which 650 NCC cadets / 28 ANO's participated

35 NSS Programme Officer were deputed to Ahmednagar Training Centre for Orientation Programme. Three NSS Volunteers and one NSS Programme Officer are nominated for Indira Gandhi Award 2015-16, One day workshop was organised on NSS Day wherein 450 NSS Volunteers along with Programme Officers participated, deputed 10 NSS Volunteers and 01NSS Programme

Officers for Pre Republic day camp at Vadodara, Ahemdabad.

### WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

For the empowerment of women and development of child, Government has implemented various schemes in the State. The performance of schemes is given in the table no. 14.14.

Table No. 14.14  
Performance of various schemes  
As on 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017

Name of scheme	Beneficiaries
Griha Aadhar Scheme	1,51,059
Laadli Laxmi Scheme	48,630
Mamta scheme	7378
Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA	34479
Nutrition Programme for Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women,	70530 (54952 children (0-6yrs)+1557women)
the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	1406 beneficiaries
Internship Scheme for Counselling/Psychology/Social work/ Home Science	10 interns
The Foster Care Scheme – "Vatsalya".	Three children
Swawlamban scheme	MahilaMandals/Self Help Group

8 new Child Care Institutions have been registered. In all, 59 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.

### ART & CULTURE

In order to promote /preserve/ perpetual traditional Art and Culture of the State, various schemes are been implemented. The Documentation work of Intangible Cultural Heritage from Sattari taluka is on verge of completion and the work on Canacona taluka has been started. The renovated Rajiv Gandhi Kala Mandir,



Ponda was inaugurated with a seating capacity of 1,050. The project was completed with an estimate cost of ₹ 48.39 crore.

Under the scheme for “Establishment of Music Centre in Schools”, a total of 286 Government aided/Govt schools are availing the benefit, where 352 Music trainers/accompanist in various fields of music has been recruited and 126 schools were given grants to purchase musical instruments. The performance various schemes implemented in the state is given in the table no. 14.15.

Table No. 14.15

The performance various schemes implemented in the State

Names of schemes	Beneficiaries	Expend. ₹ in lakh
Kala Sanmaan	2421	72.00
One time grant in Aid, in memory of blessed mother Tereza-2011	02 institutions	45.46
Grant to institutions, cultural groups to organise conduct various types of cultural events, Festivals etc	179 cultural institutions	183.00
Scholarship to the Art Students	32 Students	28.30 I

During the year 2016-17, 137 publishers are provided financial assistance to Goan publishers. The expenditure under this is ₹ 33.81 lakh.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The Goa Human Resource Development Corporation was established with the objective to make special provision for developing human resources in the State.

One security batch consisting of 200 personnel was selected and trained through Indian eye Security Private Lt, Belgundi, Belgaum and recently one batch of 90 trainees was selected and undergoing the training in Housekeeping under PMKVY Scheme. Further, it is resolved to recruit another 500 security Guards in near future, to meet the additional needs of various Government Departments.

## Annexure – 1

## State wise distribution of Population– 2011 Census

Sr No	Name of the State	Males	Females	Total	% of Population to Total Population
1	Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	199812341	16.51
2	Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	112374333	9.28
3	Bihar	54278157	49821295	104099452	8.60
4	West Bengal	46809027	44467088	91276115	7.54
5	Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	84580777	6.99
6	Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	72626809	6.00
7	Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	72147030	5.96
8	Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	68548437	5.66
9	Karnataka	30966657	30128640	61095297	5.05
10	Gujarat	31491260	28948432	60439692	4.99
11	Odisha	21212136	20762082	41974218	3.47
12	Kerala	16027412	17378649	33406061	2.76
13	Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	32988134	2.73
14	Assam	15939443	15266133	31205576	2.58
15	Punjab	14639465	13103873	27743338	2.29
16	Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	25545198	2.11
17	Haryana	13494734	11856728	25351462	2.09
18	National Capital Territory of Delhi	8987326	7800615	16787941	1.39
19	Jammu & Kashmir	6640662	5900640	12541302	1.04
20	Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	10086292	0.83
21	Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	6864602	0.57
22	Tripura	1874376	1799541	3673917	0.30
23	Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	2966889	0.25
24	Manipur	1438586	1417208	2855794	0.21
25	Nagaland	1024649	953853	1978502	0.16
26	Goa	739140	719405	1458545	0.12
27	Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	1383727	0.11
28	Puducherry	612511	635442	1247953	0.10
29	Mizoram	555339	541867	1097206	0.09
30	Chandigarh	580663	474787	1055450	0.09
31	Sikkim	323070	287507	610577	0.05
32	Andaman & Nicobar	202871	177710	380581	0.03
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193760	149949	343709	0.03
34	Daman & Diu	150301	92946	243247	0.02
35	Lakshadweep	33123	31350	64473	0.01
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>623270258</b>	<b>587584719</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure 2

Taluka/District wise distribution of Population  
2001-2011 Census

State/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
Sattari	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

## Annexure – 3

## 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 – 4

## Taluka wise density of Population - 2011 Census

State/District/ Taluka	Area (sq. km)	Population	Density of Population
<b>Goa</b>	<b>3702.00</b>	<b>1458545</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>North Goa</b>	<b>1736.00</b>	<b>818008</b>	<b>471</b>
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>	<b>1966.00</b>	<b>640537</b>	<b>326</b>
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 – 5**  
**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 – 6

## Age wise classification of Population 2001- 2011 Census

Sr. No	Age Group	2001	2011
1	Up to 4 years	103823	101203
2	5-9	107390	105968
3	10-14	120013	110989
4	15-19	125031	113875
5	20-24	142016	130745
6	25-29	138614	132626
7	30-34	117544	125859
8	35-39	104565	126298
9	40-44	82539	108512
10	45-49	75632	94736
11	50-54	64311	76592
12	55-59	46905	65553
13	60-64	42394	61104
15	65-69	28168	41019
16	70-74	20484	29055
17	75-79	10315	16536
18	80 +	10912	15781
19	Age not stated	7012	2094
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1347668</b>	<b>1458545</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure – 7

## 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-8

## Taluka wise Total Workers during Population Census 1961 to 2011

District/ Taluka	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
<b>Goa</b>	<b>244261</b>	<b>254475</b>	<b>311247</b>	<b>383559</b>	<b>522855</b>	<b>577248</b>
<b>North Goa</b>	<b>143344</b>	<b>141288</b>	<b>171614</b>	<b>220625</b>	<b>307628</b>	<b>327658</b>
Pernem	19942	16768	16382	21357	36278	28438
Bardez	34043	33570	42121	61108	87167	94662
Tiswadi	29750	34368	42912	49868	60249	73486
Bicholim	21976	18928	22190	27295	35411	37603
Satari	13235	10755	14376	17641	27080	24352
Ponda	24398	26899	33633	43356	61443	69117
<b>South Goa</b>	<b>100917</b>	<b>113187</b>	<b>139633</b>	<b>162934</b>	<b>215227</b>	<b>249590</b>
Mormugao	15673	25953	32737	38864	51439	62162
Salcete	42992	46995	54858	65178	89131	108209
Quepem	14161	13613	18962	22949	30342	32890
Sanguem	18112	17514	22182	22652	26658	27281
Canacona	9979	9112	10894	13291	17657	19048

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure – 9

## State wise slum population in India - 2011 Census (contd.)

Sr No.	Name of the State / Union Territory	Towns		Type wise Slum Population			Total Slum Population	% of slum population to total population
		Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Slums	Notified Slums	Recognized Slums	Identified Slums		
1	Maharashtra	256	189	3709309	3485783	4653331	11848423	10.54
2	Andhra Pradesh	125	125	8338154	877172	971608	10186934	12.04
3	West Bengal	129	122	48918	3703852	2665824	6418594	7.03
4	Uttar Pradesh	648	293	562548	4678326	999091	6239965	3.12
5	Tamil Nadu	721	507	2541345	1978441	1278673	5798459	8.04
6	Madhya Pradesh	364	303	1900942	2530637	1257414	5688993	7.83
7	Karnataka	220	206	2271990	445899	573545	3291434	5.39
8	Rajasthan	185	107	0	0	2068000	2068000	3.02
9	Chhattisgarh	168	94	713654	764851	420426	1898931	7.43
10	NCT of Delhi	3	22	738915	0	1046475	1785390	10.63
11	Gujarat	195	103	0	0	1680095	1680095	2.78
12	Haryana	80	75	14912	0	1647393	1662305	6.56
13	Odisha	107	76	0	812737	747566	1560303	3.72
14	Punjab	143	73	787696	193305	479517	1460518	5.26
15	Bihar	139	88	0	0	1237682	1237682	1.19
16	Jammu & Kashmir	86	40	162909	136649	362504	662062	5.28
17	Uttarakhand	74	31	185832	52278	249631	487741	4.84
18	Jharkhand	40	31	64399	59432	249168	372999	1.13
19	Kerala	59	19	186835	8215	6998	202048	0.60



## Annexure – 9

## 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	Recognized Slums	Identified Slums		
20	Assam	88	31	9163	70979	117124	197266	0.63
21	Puducherry	6	6	70092	73928	553	144573	11.58
22	Tripura	16	15	0	124036	15744	139780	3.80
23	Chandigarh	1	1	95135	0	0	95135	9.01
24	Nagaland	19	11	0	48249	34075	82324	4.16
25	Mizoram	23	1	0	78561	0	78561	7.16
26	Himachal Pradesh	56	22	60201	0	1111	61312	0.89
27	Meghalaya	10	6	34699	8006	14713	57418	1.94
28	Sikkim	8	7	31378	0	0	31378	5.14
29	Goa	14	3	6107	0	20140	26247	1.80
30	Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	0	0	15562	15562	1.12
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	14172	14172	3.72
32	Manipur	28	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
34	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>22535133</b>	<b>20131336</b>	<b>22828135</b>	<b>65494604</b>	<b>5.41</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure – 10

## District wise Percentage of households to total households by Amenities in Goa 2011 Census

HOUSE HOLD AMENITIES												
STATE/ DISTRICT	Main Source of Drinking Water		Main Source of lighting		Latrine Facilities		Drainage Facilities			Type of Fuel used for Cooking		
	Tap water from treated source	Tap water from Un-treated source like covered/uncovered wells,rivers, canals,hand pumps, tube well etc.	Electricity	Other Source of Lightning like kerosene, solar energy, other oil etc.	Households with Latrine facilities, like Septic tanks, pipe sewer system, etc.	Households without Latrine facilities	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage	LPG/ PNG	Fire-wood	Kerosene/ Electricity/ Biogas/ Cow dung etc.
<b>GOA</b>	82.05	17.94	96.89	3.12	79.72	20.28	43.65	25.12	31.23	72.74	20.74	6.52
<b>North Goa</b>	80.7	19.1	97.1	2.9	78.7	21.3	39.7	24.4	35.8	74	20	6.1
<b>South Goa</b>	83.7	16.1	96.6	3.4	81	19	48.6	26	25.5	71.1	21.7	7.2

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure- 11

## Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>204298</b>	<b>228626</b>	<b>311711</b>	<b>308507</b>	<b>366186</b>
1.1	Crops	102417	108207	126747	140421	159400
1.2	Livestock	23530	26599	31237	30141	43088
1.3	Forestry and Logging	11797	12522	13051	15744	19880
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	66554	81298	140676	122201	143819
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>643618</b>	<b>208663</b>	<b>3977</b>	<b>3622</b>	<b>3678</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>847915</b>	<b>437289</b>	<b>315688</b>	<b>312129</b>	<b>369865</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1629346</b>	<b>1453493</b>	<b>1091757</b>	<b>1177608</b>	<b>1285215</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>95883</b>	<b>116876</b>	<b>157732</b>	<b>204110</b>	<b>274414</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>135801</b>	<b>140399</b>	<b>161627</b>	<b>165819</b>	<b>175281</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>1861030</b>	<b>1710767</b>	<b>1411116</b>	<b>1547536</b>	<b>1734910</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>259615</b>	<b>259610</b>	<b>284357</b>	<b>380927</b>	<b>470977</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	231790	229719	251701	343492	427674
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	27825	29891	32656	37434	43303
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>155964</b>	<b>141372</b>	<b>135168</b>	<b>189656</b>	<b>186023</b>
7.1	Railways	12158	13498	13559	15649	18061
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	116509	97905	83382	129623	116215
7.2.1	Road transport	34683	38841	42533	46171	48971
7.2.2	Water transport	42442	22267	12790	17820	20561
7.2.3	Air transport	9731	18426	15901	46359	15904
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	29654	18371	12158	19272	30779
7.3	Storage	192	253	306	357	416
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	27105	29716	37921	44028	51330
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>172930</b>	<b>205807</b>	<b>219431</b>	<b>233618</b>	<b>248722</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>268681</b>	<b>311294</b>	<b>353295</b>	<b>407099</b>	<b>471567</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>250476</b>	<b>279612</b>	<b>319424</b>	<b>346486</b>	<b>376530</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>123955</b>	<b>141551</b>	<b>163883</b>	<b>180431</b>	<b>200606</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1231621</b>	<b>1339245</b>	<b>1475558</b>	<b>1738217</b>	<b>1954425</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSA at basic prices</b>	<b>3940566</b>	<b>3487302</b>	<b>3202361</b>	<b>3597882</b>	<b>4059199</b>
13.	Taxes on products	373700	418200	453647	527279	488600
14.	Subsidies on product	77600	93500	63898	61854	47600
<b>15.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>4236666</b>	<b>3812002</b>	<b>3592110</b>	<b>4063307</b>	<b>4500199</b>
16.	Population ('00)	14650	14750	14850	14950	15051
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita income of GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>289192</b>	<b>258441</b>	<b>241893</b>	<b>271793</b>	<b>299003</b>

## Annexure- 12

## Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>204298</b>	<b>195849</b>	<b>222419</b>	<b>218876</b>	<b>223279</b>
1.1	Crops	102417	102909	109744	106196	104980
1.2	Livestock	23531	22396	24832	23222	32893
1.3	Forestry and Logging	11797	11949	11522	11703	10525
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	66554	58595	76320	77754	74881
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>643618</b>	<b>205839</b>	<b>3191</b>	<b>3615</b>	<b>4398</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>847915</b>	<b>401688</b>	<b>225610</b>	<b>222490</b>	<b>227678</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1629346</b>	<b>1389382</b>	<b>1016189</b>	<b>1069516</b>	<b>1171667</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>95883</b>	<b>112589</b>	<b>143930</b>	<b>176413</b>	<b>219661</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>135801</b>	<b>129211</b>	<b>143137</b>	<b>142770</b>	<b>146758</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>1861030</b>	<b>1631182</b>	<b>1303255</b>	<b>1388699</b>	<b>1538085</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>259615</b>	<b>238038</b>	<b>241585</b>	<b>307125</b>	<b>360307</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	231790	210631	213815	276911	327144
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	27825	27406	27771	30214	33163
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>155964</b>	<b>133878</b>	<b>120516</b>	<b>167172</b>	<b>125545</b>
7.1	Railways	12158	12876	12583	13365	14196
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	116509	93333	74869	116604	80016
7.2.1	Road transport	34683	32015	30044	29125	28227
7.2.2	Water transport	42442	20554	11076	14957	16725
7.2.3	Air transport	9731	17009	14694	42844	14698
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	29654	23755	19055	29678	20365
7.3	Storage	192	234	266	298	334
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	27105	27435	32798	36905	30999
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>172930</b>	<b>201719</b>	<b>200864</b>	<b>213621</b>	<b>227188</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>268681</b>	<b>286457</b>	<b>307994</b>	<b>340483</b>	<b>378319</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>250476</b>	<b>259032</b>	<b>276361</b>	<b>285323</b>	<b>294882</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>123955</b>	<b>130229</b>	<b>142460</b>	<b>149751</b>	<b>158980</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1231620</b>	<b>1249352</b>	<b>1289781</b>	<b>1463475</b>	<b>1545221</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>3940566</b>	<b>3282222</b>	<b>2818646</b>	<b>3074664</b>	<b>3310984</b>
13.	Taxes on products	373700	390000	393600	437700	488600
14.	Subsidies on product	77600	87200	55400	51300	47600
<b>15.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>4236666</b>	<b>3585022</b>	<b>3156846</b>	<b>3461064</b>	<b>3751984</b>
16.	Population ('00)	14650	14750	14850	14950	15051
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita income of GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>289192</b>	<b>243052</b>	<b>212582</b>	<b>231509</b>	<b>249290</b>

## Annexure- 13

## Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Prices

(in Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>9.73</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>9.02</b>
1.1	Crops	2.60	3.10	3.96	3.90	3.93
1.2	Livestock	0.60	0.76	0.98	0.84	1.06
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.30	0.36	0.41	0.44	0.49
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.69	2.33	4.39	3.40	3.54
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.09</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>12.54</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>8.68</b>	<b>9.11</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>41.35</b>	<b>41.68</b>	<b>34.09</b>	<b>32.73</b>	<b>31.66</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>6.76</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.32</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>47.23</b>	<b>49.06</b>	<b>44.06</b>	<b>43.01</b>	<b>42.74</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>10.59</b>	<b>11.60</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	5.88	6.59	7.86	9.55	10.54
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.71	0.86	1.02	1.04	1.07
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>4.58</b>
7.1	Railways	0.31	0.39	0.42	0.43	0.44
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>2.86</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	0.88	1.11	1.33	1.28	1.21
7.2.2	Water transport	1.08	0.64	0.40	0.50	0.51
7.2.3	Air transport	0.25	0.53	0.50	1.29	0.39
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.75	0.53	0.38	0.54	0.76
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	0.69	0.85	1.18	1.22	1.26
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>6.13</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>8.93</b>	<b>11.03</b>	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.62</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>9.97</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>9.28</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>4.94</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>31.25</b>	<b>38.40</b>	<b>46.08</b>	<b>48.31</b>	<b>48.15</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## Annexure- 14

**Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by  
Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Prices  
Base Year 2011-12**

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>7.12</b>	<b>6.74</b>
1.1	Crops	2.60	3.14	3.89	3.45	3.17
1.2	Livestock	0.60	0.68	0.88	0.76	0.99
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.30	0.36	0.41	0.38	0.32
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.69	1.79	2.71	2.53	2.26
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.13</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>12.24</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>6.88</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>41.35</b>	<b>42.33</b>	<b>36.05</b>	<b>34.78</b>	<b>35.39</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>6.63</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.43</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>47.23</b>	<b>49.70</b>	<b>46.24</b>	<b>45.17</b>	<b>46.45</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>10.88</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	5.88	6.42	7.59	9.01	9.88
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.71	0.83	0.99	0.98	1.00
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>3.79</b>
7.1	Railways	0.31	0.39	0.45	0.43	0.43
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>2.42</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	0.88	0.98	1.07	0.95	0.85
7.2.2	Water transport	1.08	0.63	0.39	0.49	0.51
7.2.3	Air transport	0.25	0.52	0.52	1.39	0.44
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.75	0.72	0.68	0.97	0.62
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	0.69	0.84	1.16	1.20	0.94
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>7.13</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>6.86</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>10.93</b>	<b>11.07</b>	<b>11.43</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>8.91</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.80</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>31.25</b>	<b>38.06</b>	<b>45.76</b>	<b>47.60</b>	<b>46.67</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Annexure- 15

**% Growth Over Previous Year Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Prices**

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>11.91</b>	<b>36.34</b>	<b>-1.03</b>	<b>18.70</b>
1.1	Crops	5.65	17.13	10.79	13.52
1.2	Livestock	13.04	17.44	-3.51	42.95
1.3	Forestry and Logging	6.15	4.22	20.63	26.27
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	22.15	73.04	-13.13	17.69
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>-67.58</b>	<b>-98.09</b>	<b>-8.93</b>	<b>1.55</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>-48.43</b>	<b>-27.81</b>	<b>-1.13</b>	<b>18.50</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-10.79</b>	<b>-24.89</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>9.14</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>21.89</b>	<b>34.96</b>	<b>29.40</b>	<b>34.44</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>15.12</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>5.71</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>-8.07</b>	<b>-17.52</b>	<b>9.67</b>	<b>12.11</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>33.96</b>	<b>23.64</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	-0.89	9.57	36.47	24.51
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	7.42	9.25	14.63	15.68
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>-9.36</b>	<b>-4.39</b>	<b>40.31</b>	<b>-1.92</b>
7.1	Railways	11.02	0.46	15.41	15.41
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>-15.97</b>	<b>-14.83</b>	<b>55.46</b>	<b>-10.34</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	11.99	9.50	8.55	6.07
7.2.2	Water transport	-47.54	-42.56	39.33	15.38
7.2.3	Air transport	89.36	-13.71	191.55	-65.69
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	-38.05	-33.82	58.51	59.70
7.3	Storage	31.96	20.73	16.60	16.79
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	9.63	27.61	16.10	16.59
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>6.47</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>15.86</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>15.84</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>14.24</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>8.67</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>15.78</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>11.18</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>17.80</b>	<b>12.44</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>-11.50</b>	<b>-8.17</b>	<b>12.35</b>	<b>12.82</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>-10.02</b>	<b>-5.77</b>	<b>13.12</b>	<b>10.75</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Per Capita GSDP (in ₹)</b>	<b>-10.63</b>	<b>-6.40</b>	<b>12.36</b>	<b>10.01</b>

Note: P – Provisional, Q – Quick Estimates.

## Annexure- 16

**% Growth Over Previous Year Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Prices Base Year 2011-12**

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>-4.14</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>-1.59</b>	<b>2.01</b>
1.1	Crops	0.48	6.64	-3.23	-1.15
1.2	Livestock	-4.82	10.88	-6.48	41.64
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1.29	-3.57	1.57	-10.06
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	-11.96	30.25	1.88	-3.70
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>-68.02</b>	<b>-98.45</b>	<b>13.26</b>	<b>21.68</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>-52.63</b>	<b>-43.83</b>	<b>-1.38</b>	<b>2.33</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-14.73</b>	<b>-26.86</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>9.55</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>17.42</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>22.57</b>	<b>24.52</b>
5.	Construction	-4.85	10.78	-0.26	2.79
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>-12.35</b>	<b>-20.10</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>10.76</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>-8.31</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>27.13</b>	<b>17.13</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	-9.13	1.51	29.51	18.14
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	-1.50	1.33	8.80	9.76
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>-14.16</b>	<b>-9.98</b>	<b>38.71</b>	<b>-24.90</b>
7.1	Railways	5.91	-2.28	6.21	6.21
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>-19.89</b>	<b>-19.78</b>	<b>55.74</b>	<b>-31.38</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	-7.69	-6.16	-3.06	-3.08
7.2.2	Water transport	-51.57	-46.11	35.04	11.82
7.2.3	Air transport	74.79	-13.61	191.58	-65.69
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	-19.89	-19.78	55.74	-31.38
7.3	Storage	21.78	13.95	11.91	12.14
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	1.22	19.55	12.52	-16.00
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>16.65</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.35</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>10.55</b>	<b>11.11</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.35</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>6.16</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>13.47</b>	<b>5.59</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>-16.71</b>	<b>-14.12</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>7.69</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>-15.38</b>	<b>-11.94</b>	<b>9.64</b>	<b>8.41</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Per Capita GSDP (in ₹)</b>	<b>-15.95</b>	<b>-12.54</b>	<b>8.90</b>	<b>7.68</b>

## Annexure- 17

## Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Prices

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>186701</b>	<b>208915</b>	<b>285116</b>	<b>283372</b>	<b>341051</b>
1.1	Crops	93081	98112	115533	128347	147326
1.2	Livestock	23222	26249	30828	29440	42387
1.3	Forestry and Logging	11667	12380	12904	15562	19698
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	58731	72174	125851	110023	131641
2.	Mining and Quarrying	564907	185077	3406	3054	3110
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>751607</b>	<b>393992</b>	<b>288522</b>	<b>286426</b>	<b>344162</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1508357</b>	<b>1354856</b>	<b>991718</b>	<b>1072429</b>	<b>1180036</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>46092</b>	<b>83672</b>	<b>104375</b>	<b>132140</b>	<b>202444</b>
5.	Construction	129494	133127	151812	155834	165296
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>1683943</b>	<b>1571654</b>	<b>1247905</b>	<b>1360402</b>	<b>1547776</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>243013</b>	<b>241820</b>	<b>264011</b>	<b>355175</b>	<b>445225</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	217498	214308	233977	320889	405071
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	25515	27512	30034	34285	40154
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>115657</b>	<b>106188</b>	<b>96802</b>	<b>143872</b>	<b>140239</b>
7.1	Railways	10191	11230	10788	12482	14894
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>83351</b>	<b>70433</b>	<b>56985</b>	<b>100504</b>	<b>87096</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	26924	30156	31590	35149	37949
7.2.2	Water transport	27547	13302	7108	11287	14028
7.2.3	Air transport	2590	10365	7769	37109	6654
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	26291	16610	10518	16958	28465
7.3	Storage	164	219	259	299	358
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	21951	24306	28770	30588	37890
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>170199</b>	<b>202161</b>	<b>215766</b>	<b>229360</b>	<b>244464</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>234700</b>	<b>269271</b>	<b>300692</b>	<b>344731</b>	<b>409199</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>193157</b>	<b>217355</b>	<b>249945</b>	<b>276977</b>	<b>307021</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>112479</b>	<b>129586</b>	<b>150887</b>	<b>166673</b>	<b>186848</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1069205</b>	<b>1166380</b>	<b>1278103</b>	<b>1516788</b>	<b>1732996</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>3504755</b>	<b>3132027</b>	<b>2814529</b>	<b>3163616</b>	<b>3624933</b>
13.	Taxes on products	373700	418200	453647	527279	488600
14.	Subsidies on product	77600	93500	63898	61854	47600
<b>15.</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>3800855</b>	<b>3456727</b>	<b>3204278</b>	<b>3629041</b>	<b>4065933</b>
16.	Population ('00)	14650	14750	14850	14950	15051
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita Income of NSDP (₹)</b>	<b>259444</b>	<b>234354</b>	<b>215776</b>	<b>242745</b>	<b>270150</b>

## Annexure- 18

## Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>186701</b>	<b>177524</b>	<b>199501</b>	<b>198340</b>	<b>202743</b>
1.1	Crops	93081	93645	100326	96626	95410
1.2	Livestock	23223	22072	24469	22619	32290
1.3	Forestry and Logging	11667	11818	11392	11547	10369
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	58731	49989	63313	67547	64674
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>564907</b>	<b>183383</b>	<b>2668</b>	<b>3113</b>	<b>3896</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>751607</b>	<b>360907</b>	<b>202169</b>	<b>201452</b>	<b>206640</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1508357</b>	<b>1294246</b>	<b>922261</b>	<b>972641</b>	<b>1074792</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>46092</b>	<b>80587</b>	<b>93883</b>	<b>110240</b>	<b>153488</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>129494</b>	<b>122273</b>	<b>133901</b>	<b>133663</b>	<b>137651</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>1683943</b>	<b>1497106</b>	<b>1150044</b>	<b>1216544</b>	<b>1365930</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>243013</b>	<b>221272</b>	<b>223059</b>	<b>284318</b>	<b>337500</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	217498	196119	197693	256909	307142
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	25515	25152	25367	27409	30358
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>115657</b>	<b>100084</b>	<b>84498</b>	<b>124850</b>	<b>83223</b>
7.1	Railways	10191	10749	10053	10534	11365
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>83351</b>	<b>66982</b>	<b>50363</b>	<b>89974</b>	<b>53386</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	26924	23702	19918	19072	18174
7.2.2	Water transport	27547	11948	5796	8976	10744
7.2.3	Air transport	2590	9267	7138	34368	6222
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	26291	22065	17511	27558	18245
7.3	Storage	164	202	223	247	283
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	21951	22151	23859	24095	18189
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>170199</b>	<b>198185</b>	<b>197376</b>	<b>209671</b>	<b>223238</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>234700</b>	<b>246957</b>	<b>259869</b>	<b>285026</b>	<b>322862</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>193157</b>	<b>199206</b>	<b>211559</b>	<b>221997</b>	<b>231556</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>112479</b>	<b>118769</b>	<b>130335</b>	<b>137260</b>	<b>146489</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1069204</b>	<b>1084472</b>	<b>1106697</b>	<b>1263122</b>	<b>1344868</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>3504755</b>	<b>2942485</b>	<b>2458910</b>	<b>2681118</b>	<b>2917438</b>
13.	Taxes on products	373700	390000	393600	437700	488600
14.	Subsidies on product	77600	87200	55400	51300	47600
<b>15.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product (At Current Prices)</b>	<b>3800855</b>	<b>3245285</b>	<b>2797110</b>	<b>3067518</b>	<b>3358438</b>
16.	Population ('00)	14650	14750	14850	14950	15051
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita of NSDP (₹)</b>	<b>259444</b>	<b>220019</b>	<b>188358</b>	<b>205185</b>	<b>223142</b>



## Annexure- 19

## Sector Wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Prices Base Year 2011-12

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>10.13</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>9.41</b>
1.1	Crops	2.66	3.13	4.10	4.06	4.06
1.2	Livestock	0.66	0.84	1.10	0.93	1.17
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.49	0.54
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.68	2.30	4.47	3.48	3.63
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>16.12</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.09</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>21.45</b>	<b>12.58</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>9.05</b>	<b>9.49</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>43.04</b>	<b>43.26</b>	<b>35.24</b>	<b>33.90</b>	<b>32.55</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>5.58</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.56</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>48.05</b>	<b>50.18</b>	<b>44.34</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>42.70</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>12.28</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	6.21	6.84	8.31	10.14	11.17
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.73	0.88	1.07	1.08	1.11
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>3.87</b>
7.1	Railways	0.29	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.41
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>2.40</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	0.77	0.96	1.12	1.11	1.05
7.2.2	Water transport	0.79	0.42	0.25	0.36	0.39
7.2.3	Air transport	0.07	0.33	0.28	1.17	0.18
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.75	0.53	0.37	0.54	0.79
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	0.63	0.78	1.02	0.97	1.05
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>7.67</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>6.74</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>10.68</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>11.29</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>8.47</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.15</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>37.24</b>	<b>45.41</b>	<b>47.94</b>	<b>47.81</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Annexure- 20

## Sector Wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Prices Base Year 2011-12

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>6.95</b>
1.1	Crops	2.66	3.18	4.08	3.60	3.27
1.2	Livestock	0.66	0.75	1.00	0.84	1.11
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.43	0.36
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.68	1.70	2.57	2.52	2.22
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>16.12</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.13</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>21.45</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.08</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>43.04</b>	<b>43.98</b>	<b>37.51</b>	<b>36.28</b>	<b>36.84</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>5.26</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.72</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>48.05</b>	<b>50.88</b>	<b>46.77</b>	<b>45.37</b>	<b>46.82</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>10.60</b>	<b>11.57</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	6.21	6.67	8.04	9.58	10.53
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.73	0.85	1.03	1.02	1.04
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>2.85</b>
7.1	Railways	0.29	0.37	0.41	0.39	0.39
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>1.83</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.71	0.62
7.2.2	Water transport	0.79	0.41	0.24	0.33	0.37
7.2.3	Air transport	0.07	0.31	0.29	1.28	0.21
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.75	0.75	0.71	1.03	0.63
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	0.63	0.75	0.97	0.90	0.62
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>7.65</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>10.63</b>	<b>11.07</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>7.94</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>5.02</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>36.86</b>	<b>45.01</b>	<b>47.11</b>	<b>46.10</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Annexure- 21

**% Growth Over Previous Year Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Current Prices Base Year 2011-12**  
(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
1.	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>11.90</b>	<b>36.47</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>20.35</b>
1.1	Crops	5.40	17.76	11.09	14.79
1.2	Livestock	13.03	17.45	-4.50	43.98
1.3	Forestry and Logging	6.12	4.23	20.60	26.58
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	22.89	74.37	-12.58	19.65
2.	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>-67.24</b>	<b>-98.16</b>	<b>-10.33</b>	<b>1.83</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>-47.58</b>	<b>-26.77</b>	<b>-0.73</b>	<b>20.16</b>
3.	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-10.18</b>	<b>-26.80</b>	<b>8.14</b>	<b>10.03</b>
4.	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>81.53</b>	<b>24.74</b>	<b>26.60</b>	<b>53.20</b>
5.	<b>Construction</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>14.04</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>6.07</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>-6.67</b>	<b>-20.60</b>	<b>9.01</b>	<b>13.77</b>
6.	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>34.53</b>	<b>25.35</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	-1.47	9.18	37.15	26.23
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	7.83	9.17	14.15	17.12
7.	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>-8.19</b>	<b>-8.84</b>	<b>48.63</b>	<b>-2.53</b>
7.1	Railways	10.19	-3.93	15.70	19.33
7.2	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>-15.50</b>	<b>-19.09</b>	<b>76.37</b>	<b>-13.34</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	12.01	4.75	11.27	7.97
7.2.2	Water transport	-51.71	-46.56	58.79	24.28
7.2.3	Air transport	300.22	-25.05	377.68	-82.07
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	-36.82	-36.67	61.23	67.85
7.3	Storage	33.76	18.01	15.36	20.05
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	10.73	18.37	6.32	23.87
8.	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>18.78</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.59</b>
9.	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>14.73</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>14.65</b>	<b>18.70</b>
10.	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>12.53</b>	<b>14.99</b>	<b>10.82</b>	<b>10.85</b>
11.	<b>Other services</b>	<b>15.21</b>	<b>16.44</b>	<b>10.46</b>	<b>12.10</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.58</b>	<b>18.67</b>	<b>14.25</b>
12.	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>-10.63</b>	<b>-10.14</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>14.58</b>
13.	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>-9.05</b>	<b>-7.30</b>	<b>13.26</b>	<b>12.04</b>
14.	<b>Per Capita GSDP (in ₹)</b>	<b>-9.67</b>	<b>-7.93</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>11.29</b>

## Annexure- 22

**% Growth Over Previous Year Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2015-16 at Constant Prices Base Year 2011-12**

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>-4.92</b>	<b>12.38</b>	<b>-0.58</b>	<b>2.22</b>
1.1	Crops	0.61	7.14	-3.69	-1.26
1.2	Livestock	-4.95	10.86	-7.56	42.75
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1.29	-3.60	1.36	-10.20
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	-14.88	26.65	6.69	-4.25
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>-67.54</b>	<b>-98.54</b>	<b>16.64</b>	<b>25.18</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>-51.98</b>	<b>-43.98</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>2.57</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-14.19</b>	<b>-28.74</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>10.50</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>74.84</b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>17.42</b>	<b>39.23</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>-5.58</b>	<b>9.51</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>2.98</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>-11.10</b>	<b>-23.18</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>12.28</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>-8.95</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>27.46</b>	<b>18.71</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	-9.83	0.80	29.95	19.55
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	-1.42	0.85	8.05	10.76
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>-13.46</b>	<b>-15.57</b>	<b>47.75</b>	<b>-33.34</b>
7.1	Railways	5.48	-6.48	4.78	7.88
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>-19.64</b>	<b>-24.81</b>	<b>78.65</b>	<b>-40.67</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	-11.97	-15.97	-4.24	-4.71
7.2.2	Water transport	-56.63	-51.49	54.87	19.70
7.2.3	Air transport	257.82	-22.98	381.50	-81.90
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	-16.07	-20.64	57.37	-33.79
7.3	Storage	23.05	10.71	10.62	14.65
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	0.91	7.71	0.99	-24.51
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>16.44</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>6.47</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>13.27</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.31</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>9.74</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>6.72</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>6.47</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>-16.04</b>	<b>-16.43</b>	<b>9.04</b>	<b>8.81</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>-14.62</b>	<b>-13.81</b>	<b>9.67</b>	<b>9.48</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Per Capita GSDP (in ₹)</b>	<b>-15.20</b>	<b>-14.39</b>	<b>8.93</b>	<b>8.75</b>

## Annexure - 23

## Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
2011-12	847915	1861030	1231621	3940566
2012-13	437289	1710767	1339245	3487302
2013-14	315688	1411116	1475558	3202361
2014-15 (P)	312129	1547536	1738217	3597882
2015-16 (Q)	369865	1734910	1954425	4059199

Note: Figures from 2011-12 to 2015-16 as per base year 2011-12. 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimate.

## Annexure - 24

## Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
2011-12	847915	1861030	1231621	3940566
2012-13	401688	1631182	1249352	3282222
2013-14	225610	1303255	1289781	2818646
2014-15 (P)	222490	1388699	1463475	3074664
2015-16 (Q)	227678	1538085	1545221	3310984

Note: Figures from 2011-12 to 2015-16 as per base year 2011-12. 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimate.



## Annexure - 25

## Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
2011-12	751607	1683943	1069205	3504755
2012-13	393992	1571654	1166380	3132027
2013-14	288522	1247905	1278103	2814529
2014-15 (P)	286426	1360402	1516788	3163616
2015-16 (Q)	344162	1547776	1732996	3624933

Note: Figures from 2011-12 to 2015-16 as per base year 2011-12. 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimate.

## Annexure - 26

## Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
2011-12	751607	1683943	1069204	3504755
2012-13	360907	1497106	1084472	2942485
2013-14	202169	1150044	1106697	2458910
2014-15 (P)	201452	1216544	1263122	2681118
2015-16 (Q)	206640	1365930	1344868	2917438

Note: Figures from 2011-12 to 2015-16 as per base year 2011-12. 'P' for Provisional estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimate.

## Annexure – 27

## Number of Bank Branches in Goa as on 31.12.2016 (Contd..)

Sr. No	Name of the Bank	Rural Branches	Semi-Urban Branches
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA	46	47
2	STATE BANK OF MYSORE	1	2
3	STATE BANK OF PATIALA	0	1
4	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE	0	2
5	STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD	0	2
6	ALLAHABAD BANK	0	5
7	ANDHRA BANK	0	5
8	BANK OF BARODA	17	13
9	BANK OF INDIA	22	27
10	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	5	10
11	CANARA BANK	28	25
12	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	13	19
13	CORPORATION BANK	31	26
14	DENA BANK	11	6
15	INDIAN BANK	1	6
16	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	17	14
17	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	0	7
18	PUNJAB & SIND BANK	0	1
19	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	2	6
20	SYNDICATE BANK	15	11
21	UCO BANK	3	7
22	UNION BANK OF INDIA	7	9
23	UNITED BANK OF INDIA	1	3
24	VIJAYA BANK	0	8
25	IDBI BANK LTD.	2	6
26	BHARATIYA MAHILA BANK	0	1
27	AXIS BANK LTD.	2	6
28	CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK LTD.	0	2
29	DEVELOPMENT CREDIT BANK LTD.	0	4
30	DHANALAXMI BANK LTD.	0	1
31	FEDERAL BANK LTD.	0	6
32	HDFC BANK LTD.	35	30
33	ICICI BANK LTD	10	19
34	INDUSIND BANK LTD.	1	3
35	JAMMU & KASHMIR BANK LTD.	0	1
36	KARNATAKA BANK LTD.	1	6
37	KARUR VYSYA BANK LTD	0	1

## Annexure – 27

## Number of Bank Branches in Goa as on 31.12.2016 (concluded)

Sr No	Name of the Bank	Rural Branches	Semi-Urban Branches
38	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.	0	4
39	RBL BANK LTD.	2	6
40	SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD.	0	5
41	YES BANK LTD.	1	7
42	BICHOLIM URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	1	10
43	CITIZEN CO-OP BANK LTD,	0	6
44	GOA STATE CO-OP BANK LTD.	34	31
45	GOA URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	1	15
46	KONKAN MERCANTILE CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	1
47	MADGAON URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	1	8
48	MAPUSA URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	10	14
49	NKGSB CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	5
50	PMC BANK LTD.	0	6
51	SARASWAT CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	9
52	SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	2
53	TJSB SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	0	4
54	APNA SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	0	2
55	WOMEN CO-OP BANK LTD	0	2
56	GP PARSIK SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>487</b>

Source: State Bank of India (Lead Bank), Goa

## Annexure – 28

## Number of ATM's in Goa as on 31.12.2016 (Contd..)

Sr No	Name of the Bank	Onsite	Offsite	Total
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA	32	36	68
2	STATE BANK OF MYSORE	1	0	1
3	STATE BANK OF PATIALA	0	0	0
4	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE	2	0	2
5	STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD	1	0	1
6	ALLAHABAD BANK	4	0	4
7	ANDHRA BANK	6	0	6
8	BANK OF BARODA	39	6	45
9	BANK OF INDIA	49	24	73
10	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	12	3	15
11	CANARA BANK	57	24	81
12	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	28	2	30
13	CORPORATION BANK	59	13	72
14	DENA BANK	17	0	17
15	INDIAN BANK	7	0	7
16	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	31	2	33
17	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	7	0	7
18	PUNJAB & SIND BANK	0	0	0
19	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	8	1	9
20	SYNDICATE BANK	25	2	27
21	UCO BANK	9	0	9
22	UNION BANK OF INDIA	14	4	18
23	UNITED BANK OF INDIA	4	0	4
24	VIJAYA BANK	7	0	7
25	IDBI BANK LTD.	6	4	10
26	BHARATIYA MAHILA BANK	1	0	1
27	AXIS BANK LTD.	11	13	24
28	CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK LTD.	2	0	2
29	DEVELOPMENT CREDIT BANK LTD.	0	0	0
30	DHANALAXMI BANK LTD.	1	1	2
31	FEDERAL BANK LTD.	6	0	6
32	HDFC BANK LTD.	66	76	142
33	ICICI BANK LTD	40	31	71
34	INDUSIND BANK LTD.	0	0	0
35	JAMMU & KASHMIR BANK LTD.	1	0	1
36	KARNATAKA BANK LTD.	5	2	7
37	KARUR VYSYA BANK LTD	1	0	1

**Annexure – 28**  
**Number of ATM's in Goa as on 31.12.2016 (concluded)**

Sr No	Name of the Bank	Onsite	Offsite	Total
38	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.	0	0	0
39	RBL BANK LTD.	9	20	29
40	SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD.	5	2	7
41	YES BANK LTD.	8	3	11
42	BICHOLIM URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	6	0	6
43	CITIZEN CO-OP BANK LTD,	0	0	0
44	GOA STATE CO-OP BANK LTD.	21	0	21
45	GOA URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	7	0	7
46	KONKAN MERCANTILE CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	0	0
47	MADGAON URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	0	0
48	MAPUSA URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	0	0
49	NKGSB CO-OP BANK LTD.	5	0	5
50	PMC BANK LTD.	6	0	6
51	SARASWAT CO-OP BANK LTD.	9	2	11
52	SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP BANK LTD.	2	0	2
53	TJSB SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	4	0	4
54	APNA SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	2	0	2
55	WOMEN CO-OP BANK LTD	0	0	0
56	GP PARSIK SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	2	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>916</b>

Source : State Bank of India (Lead Bank), Goa



## Annexure - 29

## Distribution of Vehicles by type for the year 2013-14 to 2016-17 (till Feb. 2017)

Type of vehicles	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 ( upto Feb. 2017 )	M.V. on live register as on 28/02/2017 [ cumulative ]	% to the total
<b>Transport</b>						
Motor Cycles for Hire	1399	1688	1788	1648	26975	2.19
Goods Vehicles	1466	1531	1591	1353	62186	5.06
Taxis	1122	1067	813	1129	19558	1.60
Buses , Mini Buses & KTC	969	299	279	358	11861	0.96
Auto Rickshaws	129	102	118	101	4405	0.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>5085</b>	<b>4687</b>	<b>4589</b>	<b>4589</b>	<b>124985</b>	<b>10.17</b>
<b>Non-Transport</b>						
Motor Cycles & Scooters	50732	52711	53458	50210	846705	68.87
Private Cars & Jeeps	15016	16767	16353	16279	249046	20.25
Tractors /Others	144	141	158	150	3870	0.31
Government Vehicles	13	10	05	05	4868	0.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>65905</b>	<b>69629</b>	<b>69974</b>	<b>66644</b>	<b>1104489</b>	<b>89.83</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>70990</b>	<b>74316</b>	<b>74563</b>	<b>71233</b>	<b>1229474</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

## Annexure - 30

## 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
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (till Feb. '17)	
<b>Motor Cycle &amp; Scooter</b>					
Below 40000	2092	888	283	322	<b>3585</b>
40000 - 50000	36568	27629	12233	6090	<b>82520</b>
Above 50000	13409	19589	42695	43264	<b>118957</b>
<b>Private Cars &amp; Jeeps</b>					
Below 3.00 lakh	1147	1096	868	613	<b>3724</b>
3.00 - 5.00 lakh	6251	3724	5781	5577	<b>21333</b>
Above 5.00 lakh	7446	7027	10683	10069	<b>35225</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66913</b>	<b>59953</b>	<b>72543</b>	<b>65935</b>	<b>265344</b>

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

## Annexure – 31

## Block-wise Income of Panchayats by Broad Heads 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Income for the year 2016-17					
Block	Grants from Government	Other Grants	Proceeds of taxes, fees, etc	Others	Total Income
Tiswadi	266.88	11.15	355.30	336.35	969.68
Bardez	953.35	54.65	1554.61	376.65	2939.26
Pernem	869.78	55.36	101.77	97.79	1124.70
Bicholim	700.43	17.21	68.10	56.81	842.55
Sattari	361.42	39.62	53.53	47.13	501.70
Ponda	501.00	90.44	340.80	143.75	1075.99
Dharbandora	148.73	49.98	104.73	67.04	370.48
Sanguem	173.81	3.55	39.38	46.09	262.83
Quepem	437.91	33.64	25.93	68.04	565.52
Canacona	252.49	17.44	22.96	50.10	342.99
Salcete	503.48	108.27	520.98	215.78	1348.51
Mormugao	252.05	12.15	238.74	210.28	713.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>5421.33</b>	<b>493.46</b>	<b>3426.83</b>	<b>1715.81</b>	<b>11057.43</b>

Source: Directorate of Panchayats, Panaji Goa.

## Annexure – 32

## Block-wise Expenditure of Panchayats by Broad Heads 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Expenditure for the year 2015-16									
Block	Administration	Sanitation & Public Health	Public works	Planning & Development	Education and culture	Social Welfare	Miscellaneous	Others	Total Expenditure
Tiswadi	272.39	126.01	280.43	5.53	9.32	5.39	111.80	20.27	831.14
Bardez	595.02	206.70	144.23	4.37	26.25	30.18	147.95	16.24	1170.94
Pernem	240.83	8.43	312.64	0.00	2.57	15.42	48.38	15.94	644.21
Bicholim	197.21	22.86	236.99	0.18	6.18	4.18	51.72	2.18	521.50
Sattari	175.69	8.37	179.26	0.58	2.06	0.78	58.03	0.00	424.77
Ponda	287.27	55.02	288.74	0.75	21.94	17.20	108.93	19.01	798.86
Dharbandora	77.32	27.27	88.71	46.39	12.12	2.01	30.75	5.35	289.92
Sanguem	91.20	16.83	46.80	4.14	3.66	5.04	32.86	23.61	224.14
Quepem	128.58	53.11	130.90	0.75	1.78	0.29	35.07	5.60	356.08
Canacona	70.06	12.70	38.70	0.00	2.67	0.43	41.18	6.97	172.71
Salcete	450.67	64.28	302.30	15.08	21.05	8.41	53.77	45.49	961.05
Mormugao	159.61	41.82	256.86	7.31	4.44	10.69	37.77	20.86	539.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>2745.85</b>	<b>643.40</b>	<b>2306.56</b>	<b>85.08</b>	<b>114.04</b>	<b>100.02</b>	<b>758.21</b>	<b>181.52</b>	<b>6934.68</b>

Source: Directorate of Panchayats, Panaji Goa.

**Annexure 33**  
**Year-wise Hotels, Rooms and Beds Capacity**

Year	Hotels	Rooms	Beds	Percentage growth over previous year ( Rooms )
2012 - 2013	2802	27283	49756	3.65
2013 - 2014	2925	28598	51556	4.82
2014 - 2015	3143	30435	54349	6.42
2015 - 2016	3511	32884	58337	8.05
2016 – 2017 (upto Jan. 2017 )	3466	35452	61190	7.81

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

**Annexure – 34**  
**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	4756422	541480	5297902	30.55
2016	5650061	680683	6330744	19.50

P: Provisional

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa



## Annexure - 35

## Month-wise Number of Tourist Arrivals during 2016

Month	Domestic	Foreign
January	2,97,428	97,417
February	2,24,386	80,558
March	2,31,939	73,119
April	4,72,659	48,586
May	7,08,695	19,204
June	3,81,926	14,580
July	2,68,059	8,569
August	2,59,467	10,390
September	2,38,980	11,898
October	7,68,901	60,607
November	8,18,335	1,39,230
December	9,79,286	1,16,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,50,061(P)</b>	<b>6,80,683 (P)</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>63,30,744 (P)</b>

P - Provisional

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

## Annexure 36

## Year wise Tourist Arrivals by Charter Flights

Year/Season	Number of Flights	Number of Passengers	Growth in number of Passengers ( % )
2009 - 2010	626	137790	-5.54
2010 - 2011	900	171367	24.37
2011 - 2012	910	169006	-1.38
2012 - 2013	996	215304	27.39
2013 - 2014	1128	261452	21.43
2014 - 2015	895	161316	-38.30
2015 - 2016	798	158779	-1.57
2016 – 2017 ( Upto 28.02.2017 )	743	183473	15.55

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 37

## Aadhaar Saturation &gt; 18 Years 28th February, 2017

Sr. No.	State Name	Total Population (Projected 2015)	Number of Aadhaar assigned	% age Aadhaar
1	Delhi	17,720,573	20,846,334	118%
2	Haryana	26,816,977	27,565,296	103%
3	Telangana	37,253,813	37,997,961	102%
4	Punjab	29,303,888	29,756,585	102%
5	Himachal Pradesh	7,252,406	7,359,276	101%
6	Lakshadweep	68,149	68,983	101%
7	Chandigarh	1,115,584	1,116,319	100%
8	Goa	1,541,892	1,527,883	99%
9	Kerala	35,315,493	34,977,329	99%
10	Chattisgarh	27,014,896	26,400,345	98%
11	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	362,649	354,215	98%
12	Puducherry	1,316,320	1,284,128	98%
13	Andhra Pradesh	52,229,924	50,722,016	97%
14	A & N Island	401,882	389,333	97%
15	Jharkhand	34,869,720	33,778,892	97%
16	Uttarakhand	10,700,897	10,308,862	96%
17	Maharashtra	118,861,427	111,570,155	94%
18	Tripura	38,829,999	3,643,270	94%
19	Karnataka	64,660,412	60,236,826	93%
20	Madhya Pradesh	76,789,374	71,468,080	93%
21	Gujarat	62,100,000	57,101,842	92%
22	Sikkim	642,776	589,595	92%
23	Tamil Nadu	76,304,287	68,617,594	90%
24	West Bengal	96,622,186	85,733,856	89%
25	Rajasthan	72,583,213	63,891,456	88%
26	Odisha	44,369,413	38,876,522	88%
27	Uttar Pradesh	211,105,381	175,142,905	83%
28	Daman & Diu	256,937	206,419	80%
29	Bihar	109,798,353	85,016,105	77%
30	Manipur	2,878,911	1,958,818	68%
31	Jammu Kashmir	13,273,505	8,877,651	67%
32	Arunachal Pradesh	1,462,443	932,864	64%
33	Mizoram	1,154,010	657,939	57%
34	Nagaland	2,094,963	1,151,075	55%
35	Meghalaya	3,135,150	278,906	9%
36	Assam	32,968,997	2,147,968	7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,278,229,800</b>	<b>1,122,553,603</b>	<b>87.8%</b>

## Annexure – 38

## Aadhaar Saturation in 0 &gt; 5 Years Age band 28th February, 2017

Sr. No.	State Name	Population (0 <5Y)	Aadhar (0 < 5 Y)	Saturation (%)
1	Haryana	2,498,932	1,599,101	64.0%
2	Chandigarh	86,580	47514	54.9%
3	Himachal Pradesh	576,452	307,460	53.3%
4	A & N Island	30,414	15,053	49.5%
5	Lakshadweep	5,344	2,639	49.4%
6	Jharkhand	3,858,951	1,892,531	49.0%
7	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	6,647,650	3,203,089	48.2%
8	Chattisgarh	2,687,787	1,203,933	44.8%
9	Uttarakhand	978,266	435,249	44.5%
10	Goa	107,046	46,282	43.2%
11	Punjab	2,256,720	911,977	40.4%
12	Karnataka	5,338,118	2,123,996	39.8%
13	Madhya Pradesh	7,902,681	3,112,086	39.4%
14	Puducherry	99,374	39,039	39.3%
15	West Bengal	7,756,561	3,011,805	38.8%
16	Odisha	3,863,956	1,487,205	38.5%
17	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	38,672	14,390	37.2%
18	Delhi	1,460,951	535,800	36.7%
19	Maharashtra	9,902,593	3,540,155	35.7%
20	Daman & Diu	20,264	6,616	32.6%
21	Gujarat	5,615,629	1,724,731	30.7%
22	Kerala	2,594,734	680,588	26.2%
23	Uttar Pradesh	21,553,224	5,168,935	24.0%
24	Tripura	341,191	73,070	21.4%
25	Tamil Nadu	5,583,495	1,124,389	20.1%
26	Sikkim	44,780	8,413	18.8%
27	Bihar	13,502,086	2,043,109	15.1%
28	Rajasthan	7,723,800	1,023,267	13.2%
29	Manipur	271,503	8,369	3.1%
30	Arunachal Pradesh	151,129	1,143	0.8%
31	Jammu Kashmir	1,496,580	4,412	0.3%
32	Mizoram	128,233	234	0.2%
33	Nagaland	208,652	266	0.1%
34	Assam	3,398,343	2,535	0.1%
35	Meghalaya	429,605	242	0.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>119,160,296</b>	<b>35,399,624</b>	<b>29.7%</b>

## Annexure – 39

## Aadhaar Saturation in 0&gt; 18 Years Age band 28th February, 2017

Sr. No.	State Name	Population (5 <18 Y)	Aadhar (5 <18 Y)	Saturation (%)
1	Delhi	4,395,946	4,635,768	105.5%
2	Chandigarh	256,255	244,741	95.5%
3	Haryana	7,147,353	6,548,091	91.6%
4	Dadar& Nagar Haveli	93,766	85,441	91.1%
5	Daman & Diu	50,522	45,415	89.9%
6	Jharkhand	10,776,115	9,616,636	89.2%
7	Chhattisgarh	7,623,528	6,799,432	89.2%
8	Goa	297,113	262,620	88.4%
9	A & N Island	88,379	77,999	88.3%
10	Punjab	6,987,678	6,152,242	88.0%
11	Himachal Pradesh	1,701,665	1,495,808	87.9%
12	Puducherry	279,616	245,388	87.8%
13	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	21,367,030	18,455,683	86.4%
14	Kerala	7,353,481	6,264,172	85.2%
15	Karnataka	15,127,252	12,857,097	85.0%
16	Maharashtra	28,293,953	23,851,107	84.3%
17	Tripura	957,721	806,633	84.2%
18	Madhya Pradesh	22,517,845	18,870,677	83.8%
19	Gujarat	15,895,826	13,274,737	83.5%
20	Lakshadweep	15,706	13,059	83.1%
21	Uttarakhand	3,041,264	2,464,152	81.0%
22	Tamil Nadu	16,271,273	12,467,076	76.6%
23	Sikkim	172,936	119,881	69.3%
24	Rajasthan	22,037,606	15,263,299	69.3%
25	Odisha	11,381,368	7,715,115	67.8%
26	West Bengal	23,975,018	16,136,626	67.3%
27	Bihar	36,743,822	23,593,798	64.2%
28	Uttar Pradesh	68,708,821	39,730,556	57.8%
29	Jammu Kashmir	3,788,274	1,825,224	48.2%
30	Arunachal Pradesh	472,468	222,585	47.1%
31	Mizoram	318,444	144,161	45.3%
32	Manipur	821,702	356,874	43.4%
33	Nagaland	659,021	253,637	38.5%
34	Meghalaya	1,030,243	65,798	6.4%
35	Assam	9,376,750	372,634	4.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>350,025,759</b>	<b>251,334,162</b>	<b>71.8%</b>

**Annexure – 40**  
**Aadhaar Saturation > 18 Years 28th February, 2017**

S. No.	State Name	Population >18 Years(Projected 2015)	Aadhaar >18 Years	% >18 Years
1	Delhi	11,878,554	15,674,766	132%
2	Haryana	17,124,487	19,418,104	113%
3	Lakshadweep	47,009	53,285	113%
4	Punjab	20,036,790	22,692,366	113%
5	Rajasthan	42,438,064	47,604,890	112%
6	Uttarakhand	6,625,055	7,409,461	112%
7	Himachal Pradesh	4,968,378	5,556,008	112%
8	Jharkhand	20,124,965	22,269,725	111%
9	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	60,604,247	67,061,205	111%
10	Kerala	25,344,502	28,032,569	111%
11	Chhattisgarh	16,677,012	18,396,980	110%
12	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	230,651	254,384	110%
13	Uttar Pradesh	119,160,687	130,243,404	109%
14	Sikkim	426,771	461,301	108%
15	Goa	1,135,971	1,218,981	107%
16	Tripura	2,583,453	2,763,566	107%
17	Madhya Pradesh	46,278,105	49,485,317	107%
18	Chandigarh	772,924	824,064	107%
19	Punducherry	939,674	999,701	106%
20	Maharashtra	80,173,789	84,178,893	105%
21	A & N Island	283,264	296,281	105%
22	Gujarat	40,373,690	42,102,374	104%
23	West Bengal	64,633,303	66,585,425	103%
24	Karnataka	44,085,021	45,255,733	103%
25	Odisha	29,009,219	29,674,202	102%
26	Tamil Nadu	54,374,010	55,026,129	101%
27	Bihar	59,396,608	59,379,198	100%
28	Jammu Kashmir	7,954,566	7,048,015	89%
29	Arunachal Pradesh	837,909	709,136	85%
30	Manipur	1,918,183	1,593,575	83%
31	Daman & Dui	186,069	154,388	83%
32	Nagaland	1,223,144	897,172	73%
33	Mizoram	713,087	513,544	72%
34	Meghalaya	1,671,572	212,866	13%
35	Assam	20,200,523	1,772,799	9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>804,431,255</b>	<b>835,819,817</b>	<b>104%</b>

## Annexure – 41

## State wise/UT wise Unemployment rate based on UPS approach

State	UR
Andhra Pradesh	3.9
Arunachal Pradesh	8.9
Assam	6.1
Bihar	6.0
Chhattisgarh	1.9
Delhi	3.8
Goa	9.6
Gujarat	0.9
Haryana	4.7
Himachal Pradesh	10.6
Jammu & Kashmir	7.2
Jharkhand	7.7
Karnataka	1.5
Kerala	12.5
Madhya Pradesh	4.3
Maharashtra	2.1
Manipur	5.7
Meghalaya	4.8
Mizoram	3.0
Nagaland	8.5
Odisha	5.0
Punjab	6.0
Rajasthan	7.1
Sikkim	18.1
Tamil Nadu	4.2
Telangana	2.8
Tripura	19.7
Uttarakhand	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	7.4
West Bengal	4.9
A & N Islands	12.7
Chandigarh	3.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.8
Daman & Diu	0.3
Lakshadweep	16.1
Puducherry	4.9



## Annexure – 42

## List of Permanent Aadhaar Enrolment Centres in the State of Goa.

Sr. No	Branch Address
1	Goa Electronics Limited (GEL) C/o Vtech Computers, Shop No. A13, Solson Habitat, Annapurna Nagar, <b>Porvorim</b> .
2	Goa Electronics Limited (GEL), Ground Floor, Shramshakti Bhavan, EDC Complex, Patto Plaza, <b>Panjim</b> , 403001.
3	Goa Electronics Ltd. Mathany Saldanha Administrative Complex, Ground Floor, <b>Margao</b> , Goa.
4	Goa Electronics Ltd. Primary Health Centre, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, <b>Quepem</b> , Goa.
5	Goa Electronics Ltd. Primary Health Centre, <b>Bicholim</b> , Goa.
6	Goa Electronics Ltd. North Goa District Hospital, <b>Mapusa</b> Goa
7	Office No 21, 1st Floor, Vasant Arcade, RBL and ING Kotak Bank Building, Comba, <b>Margao</b> – 403601.
8	Office No 304, Mehta House, Near Yes Bank, <b>Vasco - Da-Gama</b> – 403802
9	Shop No. S-201, Second Floor, Sumit Classic, Near Ponda Municipality, <b>Ponda</b> Commerce Centre, Ponda – 403401.
10	Dipika Consultancy Services, Near ICICI Bank, 219, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor, Pundalik Arcade, Curchorem, South Goa.
11	Vakrangee Kendra, Shop No. 2/C-S2 Petra Apt., Oilerm Moll, Near 2 Cross, St Jose De Areal, <b>Salcete</b> , Goa
12	311-Gera Imperium, Plot No- 8, EDC Complex, Patto Plaza, <b>Panaji</b> .
13	5- First Floor, Near Ponda Municipality, Ponda Commerce Centre, <b>Ponda</b> Goa.

## Annexure – 43

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS MANDATORY FOR ENROLLMENT IN AADHAAR

## i) Supported Proof of Identity documents containing Name and Photo

Sr. No.	Documents
1	Passport
2	PAN Card
3	Ration/ PDS Photo Card
4	Voter ID
5	Driving License
6	Government Photo ID Cards/ service photo identity card issued by PSU
7	NREGS Job Card
8	Photo ID issued by Recognized Educational Institution
9	Arms License
10	Photo Bank ATM Card
11	Photo Credit Card
12	Pensioner Photo Card
13	Freedom Fighter Photo Card
14	Kissan Photo Passbook
15	CGHS / ECHS Photo Card
16	Address Card having Name and Photo issued by Department of Posts
17	Certificate of Identify having photo issued by Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar on letterhead
18	Disability ID Card/handicapped medical certificate issued by the respective
19	State/UT Governments/Administrations

## ii) Supported Proof of Address documents containing Name and Address

Sr. No.	Documents
1	Passport
2	Bank Statement/ Passbook
3	Post Office Account Statement/Passbook
4	Ration Card
5	Voter ID
6	Driving License
7	Government Photo ID cards/ service photo identity card issued by PSU
8	Electricity Bill (not older than 3 months)
9	Water bill (not older than 3 months)
10	Telephone Landline Bill (not older than 3 months)
11	Property Tax Receipt (not older than 1 year)
12	Credit Card Statement (not older than 3 months)
13	Insurance Policy
14	Signed Letter having Photo from Bank on letterhead
15	Signed Letter having Photo issued by registered Company on letterhead
16	Signed Letter having Photo issued by Recognized Educational Institutions on letterhead
17	NREGS Job Card
18	Arms License
19	Pensioner Card
20	Freedom Fighter Card
21	Kissan Passbook
22	CGHS / ECHS Card
23	Certificate of Address having photo issued by MP or MLA or Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar on letterhead
24	Certificate of Address issued by Village Panchayat head or its equivalent authority (for rural areas)
25	Income Tax Assessment Order
26	Vehicle Registration Certificate
27	Registered Sale / Lease / Rent Agreement
28	Address Card having Photo issued by Department of Posts
29	Caste and Domicile Certificate having Photo issued by State Govt.
30	Disability ID card/handicapped medical certificate issued by respective State/UT Governments/Administrations
31	Gas Connection Bill (not older than 3 months)
32	Passport of Spouse
33	Passport of Parents (in case of Minor)
34	Allotment letter of accommodation issued by Central/State government of not more than 3 years old
35	Marriage Certificate Issued by the Government containing address

**iii) Supported PoR Documents containing Relationship details to Head of Family**

Sr. No.	Documents
1	PDS Card
2	MNREGA Job Card
3	CGHS/State Government/ECHS/ESIC Medical card
4	Pension Card
5	Army Canteen Card
6	Passport
7	Birth Certificate issued by Registrar of Birth, Municipal Corporation and other notified local government bodies like Taluka, Tehsil etc.
8	Any other Central/State government issued family entitlement document
9	Marriage Certificate Issued by the Government

**iv) Supported Proof of DoB Documents**

Sr. No.	Documents
1	Birth Certificate
2	SSLC Book/Certificate
3	Passport
4	Certificate of Date of Birth issued by Group A Gazetted Officer on letterhead
5	PAN Card
6	Marksheet issued by any Government Board or University
7	Government Photo Id Card / Photo identity card issued by PSU containing DoB
8	Central/State Pension Payment Order
9	Central Government Health Service Scheme Photo Card or Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme Photo card

## Annexure – 44

## 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	128
Salary Earners Co-operative Credit Societies	264
Consumer Co-operative Societies	70
Dairy Co-operative Societies	176
Farming Co-operative Societies	15
Fisheries Co-operative Societies	16
Housing Co-operative Societies	2227
Industrial Co-operative Societies	21
Marketing Co-operative Societies	10
Poultry Co-operative Societies	2
Processing Co-operative Societies	6
Service Co-operative Societies	79
Transport Co-operative Societies	2
Labour Co-operative Societies	10
Panivatap Co-operative Societies	91
Sangh & Union Federation	3
General Co-operative Societies	30
Producers Co-operative Societies	9
Self Help Group Coop. Societies	1215
Multipurpose Societies	48
Market Committee	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4430</b>

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Goa

## Annexure – 45

## Performance of the Co-operative Societies from 2011 to 2015

Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	No. of Coop. Societies	3091	3727	4046	4247	4430
2	Membership (No. in lakh)	9.69	10.20	10.81	11.20	11.75
3	Paid up Share Capital (₹ in crore)	400.68	275.17	286.66	511.81	313.51
4	Working Capital (₹ in crore)	6252.33	5221.72	5820.35	6662.59	8556.64
5	Deposits (₹ in crore)	5208.95	3931.64	4527.28	4550.83	5195.60
6	Consumer Business (₹ in crore)	530.94	1149.66	613.24	526.58	531.49

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Goa



## Annexure 46

## 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	47,035	15,622	62,657	329	16	345	0.55	15	14	29
2016	35,714	11,274	46,988	287	15	302	0.64	18	5	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,49,106</b>	<b>1,49,975</b>	<b>5,99,081</b>	<b>15,745</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>16,327</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1,718</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- 47

## Age / Sex wise distribution of HIV cases detected in Goa - 2012-2015

Age group	2014				2015				2016			
	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)	5 (3.2)	6 (4.9)	0	11 (3.8)
15-24	16 (6.2)	17 (8.9)	0	33 (7.3)	18 (9.6)	6 (4.3)	0	24 (7.3)	11 (6.9)	6 (4.9)	2 (40.0)	19 (6.6)
25-34	52 (21.1)	50 (26.3)	1 (100.0)	103 (23.0)	51 (27.1)	38 (26.9)	0	89 (27.1)	36 (22.6)	30 (24.4)	2 (40.0)	68 (23.7)
35-49	130 (50.4)	68 (35.8)	0	198 (44.1)	81 (43.1)	71 (50.4)	0	152 (46.2)	83 (52.2)	55 (45.6)	0	138 (48.1)
>50	47 (18.2)	41 (21.6)	0	88 (20.0)	29 (15.4)	21 (14.9)	0	50 (15.1)	50 (15.1)	24 (15.1)	1 (20.0)	51 (17.8)
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 (0.0)</b>	<b>329 (100.0)</b>	<b>159 (100.0)</b>	<b>123 (100.0)</b>	<b>5 (100.0)</b>	<b>287 (100.0)</b>

Source: Goa State Aids Control Society,

## Annexure – 48

## State /UT wise General Consumer Price Indices (Base: 2012=100) (Contd...)

State /UT Code	Name of the State/UT	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		Weights	Nov. 16 Index (Final)	Dec. 16 Index (Prov.)	Weights	Nov. 16 Index (Final)	Dec. 16 Index (Prov.)	Weights	Nov. 16 Index (Final)	Dec. 16 Index (Prov.)
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1.14	134.50	137.6	0.72	125.20	125.40	0.94	131.20	133.30
2	Himachal Pradesh	1.03	134.00	134.3	0.26	124.90	124.10	0.67	132.40	132.50
3	Punjab	3.31	129.80	129	3.09	126.70	125.50	3.21	128.40	127.40
4	Chandigarh	0.02	143.70	140.6	0.34	125.60	124.60	0.17	126.60	125.50
5	Uttarakhand	1.06	128.70	127.8	0.73	121.90	120.00	0.91	126.20	124.90
6	Haryana	3.30	131.40	131.1	3.35	124.50	123.80	3.32	128.20	127.70
7	Delhi	0.28	129.30	130	5.64	131.10	129.40	2.77	131.00	129.40
8	Rajasthan	6.63	135.70	135	4.23	130.30	129.60	5.51	133.80	133.10
9	Uttar Pradesh	14.83	131.70	130.1	9.54	128.90	127.60	12.37	130.70	129.20
10	Bihar	8.21	135.40	134.6	1.62	127.30	126.90	5.14	134.20	133.50
11	Sikkim	0.06	140.40	140.5	0.03	134.40	134.20	0.05	138.40	138.40
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	140.80	140.1	0.06	-	-	0.10	-	-
13	Nagaland	0.14	142.90	141.9	0.12	129.00	129.30	0.13	137.00	136.50
14	Manipur	0.23	133.60	139.8	0.12	127.30	127.20	0.18	131.60	135.80
15	Mizoram	0.07	132.90	133.5	0.13	124.70	124.20	0.10	127.90	127.80
16	Tripura	0.35	139.90	139.8	0.14	134.70	133.60	0.25	138.60	138.20
17	Meghalaya	0.28	134.60	134.7	0.15	124.80	125.00	0.22	131.60	131.70
18	Assam	2.63	129.60	128.5	0.79	128.00	126.50	1.77	129.30	128.10
19	West Bengal	6.99	133.70	132.3	7.2	129.20	127.40	7.09	131.60	130.00
20	Jharkhand	1.96	138.10	136.9	1.39	127.80	126.10	1.69	134.20	132.80

## Annexure – 48

## State /UT wise General Consumer Price Indices (Base: 2012=100) (Concluded)

State /UT Code	Name of the State/UT	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		Weights	Nov. 16 Index (Final)	Dec. 16 Index (Prov.)	Weights	Nov. 16 Index (Final)	Dec. 16 Index (Prov.)	Weights	Nov. 16 Index (Final)	Dec. 16 Index (Prov.)
21	Odisha	2.93	138.50	136.2	1.31	126.90	126.20	2.18	135.30	133.40
22	Chhatisgarh	1.68	138.30	136.4	1.22	127.20	125.70	1.46	134.00	132.30
23	Madhya Pradesh	4.93	129.90	129.4	3.97	128.60	127.20	4.48	129.40	128.50
24	Gujarat	4.54	135.80	134.8	6.82	125.10	123.40	5.60	129.70	128.30
25	Daman & Diu	0.02	147.40	149.9	0.02	128.70	127.40	0.02	139.60	140.50
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.02	136.10	133.5	0.04	124.70	124.50	0.03	128.50	127.50
27	Maharashtra	8.25	134.60	134	18.86	124.80	124.40	13.18	128.10	127.60
28	Andhra Pradesh	5.40	136.60	136.3	3.64	131.40	130.40	4.58	134.70	134.10
29	Karnataka	5.09	134.20	134.2	6.81	134.80	134.60	5.89	134.50	134.40
30	Goa	0.14	142.90	142.4	0.25	126.00	126.20	0.19	132.50	132.50
31	Lakshadweep	0.01	133.10	130.6	0.01	113.70	111.40	0.01	123.20	120.80
32	Kerala	5.50	130.80	130.7	3.46	131.10	130.90	4.55	130.90	130.80
33	Tamil Nadu	5.55	131.00	131	9.2	130.90	131.00	7.25	130.90	131.00
34	Puducherry	0.08	137.50	135.2	0.27	129.10	129.40	0.17	131.20	130.90
35	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.05	136.70	138.8	0.07	125.90	126.40	0.06	131.20	132.50
36	Telangana	3.16	134.70	134.3	4.41	130.40	129.60	3.74	132.30	131.70
99	All India	100.00	133.60	132.8	100	128.50	127.60	100.00	131.20	130.40

## Annexure 49

Year-wise number of beneficiaries under Ladli Laxmi and Griha Aadhar Scheme.

Year	Ladli Laxmi Scheme		Griha Aadhar Scheme	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Lakhs	Number of Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Lakhs
2012-13	3508	4707.91	30126	1000.07
2013-14	9992	8488.84	71798	7682.88
2014-15	8963	8493.00	19760	11535.63
2015-16	11009	8000.00	19216	17199.99
2016-17	15158	11000.00	10159	14664.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>48630</b>	<b>40689.75</b>	<b>151059</b>	<b>52083.45</b>



## Maximum Governance with Minimum Government

