



GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION TERRITORY
OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

ANNUAL PLAN
1982-83



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DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING, STATISTICS AND EVALUATION

PANAJI - GOA

ANNUAL PLAN

1982-83

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Planning and Administration
P.O. Box 1100, Manila 110016
DOC. NO. 1639
Date. 27/9/84

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INTRODUCTION

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu comprises three ~~distinct land blocks respectively called Goa, Daman and Diu of which~~ the district of Goa alone covers about 97% of the territory's total area and 96% of its population. Daman and Diu are very tiny areas situated on the Gujarat coast and away from Goa by more than 700 Kms.

2. As per 1981 Census the total population of the territory is 10.87 lakhs and that of Goa 10.08 lakhs, Daman 0.49 lakh and Diu 0.30 lakh. The latest Census indicates that almost one-third of the population in the territory is of urban dwellers. The territory enjoys quite a high literacy rate. Amongst the males, as many as 66 of every 100 are literate. Amongst the females, this rate is 48 and for the whole population it comes to 57.

3. The territory was liberated from the Portuguese rule in December, 1961 and immediately after that, the process of planned economic development was initiated in this territory. Thus, the territory is almost a decade behind the other parts of the country where the planned economic development started in 1951. The territory is confronted with many socio-economic problems like imbalances in the development of coastal areas vis-a-vis the interior regions, unemployment amongst the educated and semi-educated youth, backwardness of agriculture and allied activities, lack of facilities for proper development of industries, dependences on other states for electrical power, lack of proper communication and transport system etc.

4. The territory has certain features which need special consideration while formulating developmental schemes. There are seven rivers and a long coastal belt. In view of this, construction of large number of bridges to provide communication links amongst the different parts of the territory is very essential. The interior parts of the territory are not well connected with the coastal areas which are main centres of economic activity. It is necessary to build more roads and improve the existing ones in the hinterland.

5. A large number of persons commute daily from their places of residence in the villages to the urban centres for work, education, medical facilities, entertainment, etc. Since the territory is not well served by railways the development of road transport deserves special consideration. The Kadamba Transport Corporation recently set up by the Govt. needs proper financial support for some more years to come.

6. Although the territory is served with a large network of rivers all these rivers join the sea and they become saline and cannot therefore

be used for irrigation purposes. The Govt. has undertaken major and medium irrigation projects which are expected to be completed in the near future. These projects require adequate financial resources so that their work is not hampered at this stage. Development of irrigational facilities is very important for developing the agricultural sector which is quite backward at present. Possibilities are also being explored to generate electric power in the territory since at present it is totally dependent on the two neighbouring states for its supply requirements. The programme of power generation and distribution needs enhanced financial support.

7. As pointed out earlier many of the working people have to commute long distances to reach their places of work. The fatigue in travelling long distances adversely affects their working efficiently. To provide housing facilities to people near their places of work, the programmes of departmental housing and public works have to be expanded and these again call for higher financial outlays.

8. Keeping in view the problems and special features mentioned above the plan proposals for the Annual Plan 1982-83 have been formulated and the same are presented in this volume.

9. The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is Rs. 192.00 crores. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 31.25 crores for the year 1980-81 the actual expenditure has been Rs. 31.35 crores. For the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 34.50 crores was approved by the Planning Commission. However, the actual expenditure during the year went up to Rs. 37.17 crores. For the year 1982-83 a draft plan of Rs. 53.00 crores was prepared. However the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 44.12 crores only. Approved outlays for the Sixth Five Year, Annual Plans 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 as well as expenditure incurred in 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below in brief. The details of financial and physical targets and achievements are shown in the statements appended at the end of the volume. Detailed write-up on each scheme of development is contained in this volume.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	With Plan approved outlay for 1980-85	Actual Expenditure 1980-81	Actual Expenditure 1981-82	Approved outlay 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Agriculture & Allied Services	2685.00	459.94	495.00	53750
II.	Co-Operation	450.00	89.70	63.58	12400
III.	Water & Power Development	5850.00	766.63	1004.80	140000
IV.	Industries and Mines	850.00	167.00	144.21	16000
V.	Transport and Communication	2790.00	561.45	642.96	62800
VI.	Social and Community Services	6500.00	1114.08	1346.51	153350
VII.	Economic Services	65.00	9.25	14.80	1600
VIII.	General Services	10.00	2.41	5.32	400
	Grand Total	19200.00	3170.46	3717.18	441200

CHAPTER I

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

1. Agriculture

a) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1. Name of the Scheme: Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.

1.1 Background of the Scheme: Under this scheme the following 3 programmes are implemented.

1. Development and Running of Seed Farms:

- i) High Yielding Varieties Programme of Paddy and other Crops.
- ii) Sugarcane Development Programme.

1. *Development and Running of Seed Farm:* Under this Programme the following farms are run by the Department.

a) *Kalay Farm:* This farm consisting of 60 hectares is located at Kalay. An area of 13Ha. is occupied by buildings like Office Farm Superintendent, Class III and Class IV Quarters Stone Building, rocky patches and 1 hectare occupied by crop observatory. The total area of 46 hectares available for cultivation is being brought under different crops like Sugarcane, Ragi and Horticulture Orchards such as mango, Coconut, arecanut, cashew, chickoo, guava, banana, papaya, pineapple etc. On this farm, the main work done is production and multiplication of quality seed of sugarcane for supply to the cultivators so also supply of Horticulture planting material by raising nurseries of crops like coconut, cashew, pineapple, Banana etc. I. C. A. R. is also taking up trial works in this farm on horticultural crops. An office cum residence building has been constructed. The post of Farm Superintendent has been created and the incumbent is also posted during the year 1979-80.

b) *Margao Farm:* This is a small 4 hectares demonstration farm situated at Margao where crops like paddy, vegetable, pulses etc. are grown, the seeds of which are supplied to the cultivators besides serving as a demonstration farm. In this farm also the seeds of above crops are multiplied for the purpose of distribution among farmers. This farm

is now placed at the disposal of I. C. A. R. Goa Complex for their experimental work. However, the work of raising of vegetable and cashew seedlings for distribution to farmers and the public will be continued with the collaboration of I. C. A. R.

c) *Mapusa Farm*: This is a 4 hectares farms attached to the Zonal Agricultural Office, Mapusa. This farm is mainly used for the purpose of raising horticultural material such as mango grafts, coconut seedlings, cashew seedlings etc. Grafting work is carried out and the grafts prepared are supplied to the cultivators. Nurseries of cashew and coconut seedlings are raised at this farm and seedlings are supplied to farmers. In addition, grafts of chickoo and guava are also prepared and distributed. Improved and high yielding variety of paddy seeds are also produced for the purpose of distribution. The old mango orchard is being gradually replaced by planting new grafts in between old trees. Trials of new varieties of food and other crops and other works like weedicide trials etc. are also conducted.

d) *Chimbel Farm*: This demonstration farm of 14.8 Ha. is situated at Chimbel in Tiswadi Taluka and attached to Zonal Agricultural Office Ponda. About 12 Ha. of this farm is hilly mainly covered with cashew trees. Progeny orchard of cashew of 10 hectares has been established here. This farm is being utilised only for establishment of progeny orchards of cashew.

e) *Daman Farm*: This demonstration farm at Kachigam in Daman District consists of 8.1 Ha. where 2 hectares orchard of Mango has been established. In addition chickoo and guava orchards are also established. Besides, paddy production work for seed purpose is also taken up. Wheat is grown during winter season for seed purpose to be distributed to cultivators.

f) *Dhavem Farm*: This 8 hectares farm is attached to the Zonal Agricultural Office Valpoi situated in Satari Taluka. This farm will be mainly used for the purpose of raising horticultural materials such as coconut seedlings, cashew seedlings etc. which are supplied to the cultivators. Improved and High Yielding Varieties of Paddy seeds will be produced for the purpose of multiplication and distribution.

The requirements of the farm proposed to be taken up during the plan period 1980-85 are: —

1. Construction of Road.
2. Construction of Office Quarters.
3. Provision of Irrigation.
4. Fencing.
5. Acquisition of 1 tractor and one power tiller.

g) *Kodar Farm*: This is 82 hectares farm situated in Ponda Taluka. This farm is mainly used for establishment of progeny orchard of mango and cashew. The total area of 60 Ha. available for cultivation is brought

Under different crops like sugarcane, Paddy, Ragi, Maize etc. On this farm work done is multiplication of quality seed of sugarcane for supply to the cultivators, so also supply of Horticultural planting material by raising nurseries of crops like coconut, cashew, pineapple, banana etc. Buildings like office of the Farm Superintendent, Group B and Group D Quarters, Stores, buildings implements and machinery shed etc. are to be constructed in Five Year Plan period. Complete staffing pattern for the farm is included and all the posts are to be provided. Besides additional area is being acquired of adjoining farm.

1. Construction of farm roads.
2. Provision of Irrigation.
3. Construction of Office, Shed for Agriculture Machinery and quarters.
4. Electrification.
5. Provision of adequate farm machinery and a vehicle.
6. Land Acquisition.

I. High Yielding Variety Programme:

i) Under High Yielding Variety Programme which was introduced in the year 1966-67 with initial coverage of 2400 Ha. of paddy. The area covered in 1978-79 was 27723 Ha. During 1979-80 the coverage under this programme was 29,539 Ha. as against the target of 30,000 Ha. fixed and during 1980-81 an area of 29763 Ha. was covered as against the target of 30,000 Ha. During 1981-82 an area of 32,763 Ha. has been covered as against 30,000 Ha. fixed. During the year 82-83 a target of 35,000 Ha. has been fixed. The New High Yielding Varieties found successful in trials conducted in 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 will be popularised.

Crops	Achievement for 1979-80	In Ha. for 1980-81	Achievements during 1981-82 (Ha.)	Target fixed for 1982-83 (Ha.)
Paddy	29,539	29,763	32,763	35,000

ii) Other food crops:

a) *Ragi*: Next to Paddy, Ragi is the second important crop grown in Kharif season in this Territory. Attempts have been made in the past to introduce some improved short duration varieties, some of which have been found promising in results with yield of about 8 quintals per hectare as against 6 quintals obtained under traditional local varieties. These yields could still further be increased if the pest attack on this crop is controlled. It is therefore proposed to take up 100 demonstration plots in the plant protection schedule on this crop of half acre to one acre area each.

b) *Maize and Jowar*: These are two new crops which are finding its way in the Multiple Cropping Programme both for grain as well as fodder purpose. Practical demonstration have shown that these crops come up very well under irrigated conditions. These two crops will therefore be further popularised by taking some demonstration plots.

c) *Pulses*: The next important crop is the pulse crop, which was mostly grown in the earlier years during the Kharif season as monsoon crop such as horse gram (Kulthi), black gram and to some extent during Rabi season where crops like cowpeas were grown.

Since the intensive pulse production drive initiated during the year 1974-75 especially to cover up areas during the Rabi season where due to lack of irrigation facilities paddy could not be cultivated at places where summer crop can be taken up, an area of about 5000 Ha. was covered under various varieties of pulses during 1974-75, as against the area of 2000 Ha. covered prior to this programme. During the year 1980-81 a target of 7000 Ha. was fixed for different crops including groundnut, the target of which was achieved fully. Also, one hundred demonstration with a target of 7000 Ha. were fixed for 1981-82 which were achieved fully.

Under groundnut and pulse crops, 200 demonstration plots each of groundnut and pulses are being taken up. This programme has been enhanced during 1982-83 and a target of 12000 Ha. has been proposed for coverage in view of the New 20 Point Programme.

Objectives:

a) *Running of Farm and Seed Production Programme*: The main objective is to develop and run the farms for production of improved and high yielding varieties on different food and other crops in order to supply to the cultivators.

b) *High Yielding Varieties Programme*: The objective of this programme is to procure, multiply and distribute the High Yielding Variety seeds of paddy and other crops to farmers in order to bring more and more area under this programme and thereby increasing Agricultural Production.

Financial Outlay: For the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 14.55 lakhs was provided out of a total provision of Rs. 98.81 lakhs in Five Year Plan which will be utilised fully. During 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been proposed as per details given below: —

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue	B. E. 1981-82	R. E. 1981-82	B. E. 1982-83
1. Salaries	6.15	8.25	8.43
2. Travelling Expenses	0.02	0.01	0.07
3. Wages	1.15	1.90	1.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue	B. E. 1981-82	R. E. 1981-82	B. E. 1982-83
4. Office expense	0.08	0.15	0.08
5. Machinery and Equipments, Tools & Plants	0.20	—	0.10
6. Motor Vehicles	0.20	—	0.10
7. Maintenance	0.40	0.55	0.40
8. Materials and Supplies	1.79	2.35	2.31
9. Other Charges	0.01	—	0.01
	10.00	13.19	12.50

Capital:

1. Improved works on existing farms such as irrigation wells, fencing, internal roads drainages office building, quarters for staff and spill-over works.	5.00 Lakhs
Land acquisition (New Item)	1.00 Lakhs
	<u>6.00 Lakhs</u>
Total (Revenue + Capital)	18.50 Lakhs

Physical Targets: During the year 1982-83 the following targets have been fixed for coverage under different crops.

S. No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan target	1974-79 achievement	1980-85 target proposed	1980-81 target achievement	1981-82 proposed target	Anticipated achievement	Target proposed 82-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Paddy	Ha.	25,000 (Kharif) (Rabi)	17,416 9,061	50,000	30,000	30,000	32,763	35,000
				26,477					
2.	Maize	Ha.	400	116	500	100	350	140	400
3.	Groundnut	Ha.	—	114		323	700	700	800
4.	Bajra	Ha.	500	486	700	290	550	294	600
5.	Wheat	Ha.	400	55	400	70	300	58	350
6.	Sugarcane	Ha.	2,500	1,450	4,000	1,430	1,500	1,367	1,700
7.	Ragi	Ha.	10,000	6,500	9,000	6,405	7,500	6,405	8,000
8.	Pulses	Ha.	10,000	—	10,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	12,000

Food Production:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan target	1974-79 achievement	1980-85 target proposed	1980-81 target achievement	1981-82 proposed target	Anticipated achievement	82-83 proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Paddy	Tons	93,000	92,000	1,26,000	1,17,270	1,06,000.	1,06,000	1,20,000
2.	Ragi	Tons	10,000	6,500	20,000	8,190	7,800	7,800	8,000
3.	Pulses	Tons	8,000	6,200	8,000	N. A.	7,000	7,000	12,000
4.	Jowar	Tons	—	—	1,700	N. A.	1,600	1,000	1,000
5.	Bajra	Tons			1,000	430	1,600	1,600	700
6.	Maize	Tons			600	N. A.	700	700	400
7.	Wheat	Tons	3,800	1,700	500	90	400	400	400

Benefit Expected:

The Agricultural farms are expected to cater to the seed requirement of farmers and also serve as demonstration farms of modern methods of cultivation. By coverage 30,000 Ha. under High Yielding Varieties of Paddy target of 1.20 lakhs tons of paddy is proposed to be achieved. Similarly under sugaracane by covering 1,700 Ha. of area production of 80,000 tons of cane is proposed to be achieved.

II. Name of the Scheme: Manures and Fertilizers 1982-83.

Background of the Scheme: This in an amalgamated scheme of the following 3 schemes being implemented during Fourth and Five Year Plan Periods and being continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

- a) Supply of Chemicals, Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners.
- b) Multicrop Demonstrations.
- c) Local Manurial Resources.

a) *Supply of Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners.*

Fertilizers: Efforts made by the Department in the past to induce the cultivators to make use of the fertilizers and the same in balanced proportions have yielded some fruits. The number of cultivators now using balanced doses of fertilizers has increased. The use of NPK mixtures has also become common and at present 2 local manufacturing Units i.e. Zuari Agro Chemicals and the Goa Agro Chemicals have brought into the local market their compound and complex granulated mixtures. Besides this, Government has decided that in order to avoid any shortage of fertilizers in the peak season allotment of 60% of the allotted quota by Government of India to Z. A. O. 30% to the Fertilizers Chemical Travencore Ltd. and the remaining 10% to the Rashtriya Chemicals, the last being mainly to satisfy the requirements of the

farmers of Daman and Diu. During the year 1980-81 2124 tons of N, 155 tons of P_2O_5 and 861 tons of K_2O were distributed. Targets for 1982-83 are 3000, 2000 and 1750 tons respectively.

Soil Conditioner Demonstrations:

The scheme was approved for Fifth Five Year Plan and it was put into operation in 1974-75 but was discontinued during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78. A target of 2000 demonstrations were fixed during 1981-82 of which 1830 were achieved. A target of 3000 demonstrations have been fixed for 1982-83.

b) *Local Manuring Resources:*

Organic manures play a vital role in increasing the productivity and fertility of the soils. The present farm yard manure produced is not sufficient to meet the land requirements. Hence, with an object of tapping all local manurial resources to boost the organic production this scheme is being implemented. This aspect covers the following items: —

Rural Compost: Demonstrations are conducted in rural areas through Panchayats in order to educate the cultivators to make better use of all available rural waste into good organic manure. As far as possible these demonstrations are conducted in Government or Comunal lands if available and the compost produced is sold by auction to the cultivators. If conducted on cultivators land, expenditure is incurred by the cultivator if they wish to retain the product for themselves. During 1981-82 a target of 1.00 lakh tons of compost was earmarked which was achieved in full. The target for 1982-83 is 1.25 lakh tons.

Preparation of Compost from Forest Leaves: As suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture to intensify work on preparation of compost from Forest Leaves, compost is prepared under direct control of the Department. The compost produced is sold or auctioned to highest bidder to the best advantage of the Government. Departmental trucks are made available for transport of forest compost as per the scheme.

Distribution of Green Manuring Seeds: Popularisation of green manuring by application of green foliage and use of green manuring seed to increase soil fertility and to obtain high crop yields are taken up under this item. *Glyricidia Maculata* cuttings are distributed to the cultivators at 50% subsidised rates.

Similarly *Dhaincha* seed is being supplied for demonstration purpose in the area of 2000 sq. metres. Demonstrations are being conducted during kharif season in coconut gardens and in the paddy fields during Rabi season free of cost to the cultivators, while seed to the other cultivators is sold at cost price. During 1980-81, 27 tons of "Dhaincha" seeds were distributed. As for the year 1981-82 30 tons of "Dhaincha" seeds were procured and distributed to cover an area of 14,000 Ha. in 1200 demonstrations and the targets were fully achieved. Target for 1982-83 is distribution of 35 tons of seed to cover 18,000 Ha. in 1800 demonstrations.

Training Programme on Compost Production: Training Programme of progressive cultivators and village leaders are organised for demonstrations on compost making and utilisation of all available waste materials in the village. The programme will be continued during 1982-83 and will be held at the time of demonstration camps at cultivators field under Farmer's Training Programme.

Bacterial culture: Bacterial culture namely *Rhizobium* legumes and *Beijerinckia* culture for cereals would be procured and distributed to cultivators at no profit no loss basis. During 1980-81 2000 packets of bacterial culture were distributed, against a target of 2000 packets for distribution. Target for 1982-83 is 2350 packets for distribution.

Cattle byre flooring and construction Pits: In order to improve the quality of farm yard manure and compost, the work of the existing cattle byre flooring and construction of pucca compost pits by lining with laterite masonry and cement concrete are taken up in order to prevent leaking. This programme however could not be taken up, during 1981-82 due to acute shortage of cement. For 1982-83, 25 cattle byre flooring have been targetted for each Block, subject to availability of cement.

Sewage Utilisation: Drainage work of Panaji town has been under by P.W.D. and work is nearing completion. The installation of the work of sewage utilisation was completed during 1977-78.

Award prizes to Gram Panchayats: This was a new item taken up for implementation during 1975-76 and will be continued during 1982-83. Under this Scheme it is proposed to award prizes to Gram Panchayats as per the suggestion of Government of India. Competition will be held yearly at three levels i. e. Block level and All India Level. Prizes to be awarded at block level is of Rs. 250/- for each block. At state level Rs. 2000/- 1st prize and Rs. 1,000/- 2nd prize which are reimbursed by Government of India (State Level only).

In order to encourage Block agencies to carry local manurial resources schemes with greater vigour, a competition among blocks is conducted and the best performance of the block is awarded Rs. 6,000/- and second best Rs. 3,000/-.

Urban Compost: This item was initiated during 1976-77 by advancing loans to three Municipalities of Mapusa, Margao and Panaji. During 1977-78, Sanguem Municipality was given loan for purchase of garbage collection vehicle. During 1981-82 no loans were provided although a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.50 lakh only have been provided due to poor response from Municipalities for availing facilities under this Scheme.

Financial Outlay: An Outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs was allotted during 1981-82 for different programmes under this Scheme, out of the total outlay of Rs. 34.01 lakhs during the Plan period, of which Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided for loans under Urban Compost Scheme. An Outlay of

Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved for 1982-83, with a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh for loans under Urban Compost Scheme.

Gobar Gas Plant: It is proposed to intensify the Scheme of gobar gas plants, in order to make clean environment and a good quality of manure and lighting gas as a source of energy through K. V. I. C. in which case the subsidy is borne by said Corporation and Janata Bio-Gas Plants directly under the guidance of this Department, with subsidy being paid by the Government. During the 1980-81, 15 Gobar Gas Plants were set up. The target fixed during 1981-82 was 20 Bio-gas Plants. Target for 1982-83 has been enhanced to 125 by this Department against a target of 100 fixed by the Central Government in view of the stresses being laid by Government of India under New 20-Point Programme.

Physical Targets: Physical targets fixed under different items for 1982-83 are as follows:

Item	Target			
	F. Y. P. 1980-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. Nitrogenous in terms of (N) tons.	3500	2500	2700	3,000
2. Phosphatic in terms of (P ₂ O ₅) in tons	2500	1500	1750	2,000
3. Potassic in terms of K ₂ O in terms.	2200	1200	1500	1,750
4. Urban Compost (*) in tons	20,000	14,000	16,000	—
5. Rural Compost (in tons)	1,25,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,25,000
6. Green Manuring (Area in Ha.)	22,000	14,000	14,000	18,000
7. Soil Conditioner Demonstration (No.)	4,000	2,000	2,500	3,000
8. Green Manuring Demonstration (in No.)	2,200	1,000	1,200	1,800

(*) This item has been discontinued due to lack of response from Municipalities to take up the Scheme.

Physical Targets

Item	F. Y. P. 1980-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rural Production (lakh tonnes).	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.25
2. Coverage of Urban Centre	10	7	—	—
3. Urban Compost Production (lakh tonnes)	20	0.14	—	—
4. Coverage under Green Manuring (Thousand Ha.)	22	14	14	18
5. Green Manuring Seed Distribution (Thousand tonnes)	0.050	0.025	0.030	0.035
6. Gobar Gas Plants	250	50	20	125
7. Mechanical Compost Plants	—	—	—	—

Items of Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

	B. E. 1981-82	R. E. 1981-82	B. E. 1982-83
(a) Revenue:			
1. Salaries	0.65	0.65	0.30
2. Wages	0.52	0.52	0.30
3. Travel Expenses	0.03	0.03	0.03
4. Maintenance	0.05	0.05	0.10
5. Materials and Supplies	3.20	3.20	3.72
6. Other charges	0.05	0.05	0.04
7. Grant in aid/subsidy	—	—	0.01
Total	4.50	4.50	4.50
b) Loan for Agriculture	1.00	—	0.50
Total			5.00

III. Name of the Scheme: **Plant Protection.**

Background and objectives of the Scheme: Plant Protection plays an important role in sustaining yields in agriculture, horticulture and Plantation crops which are subject to attack by a large number of crop pests. Insects and diseases are one of the major constraints for increasing yields especially in case of food crops like paddy and pulses and therefore plant protection programme plays an important role in increasing yields.

Supply of Inputs and Equipment: During the year 1981-82, 25% subsidy was given over the cost of pesticides used on High Yielding Varieties of Paddy. Further, for purchase of equipments, 25% subsidy was given for hand operated Sprayers and 12½% for power operated sprayers. Government of India is being approached to approve the same pattern of subsidy during the year 1982-83, as well as for the inclusion of other crops like coconut, arecanut, vegetables, etc. for the 25% subsidy on prophylactic treatment.

As done in the past, the required quantities of pesticides will be purchased and will be supplied to farmers through the Zonal Agricultural Offices and Agro Service Centre throughout the Territory. Efforts will be made to provide custom service for spraying/dusting at Block and Village level through the educated unemployed. For carrying out the work intensively, required additional equipment will be purchased.

Improvement of existing Storage structures: Grant-in-aid of Rs. 100/- towards cost of inputs for storage structures of 1 ton to 2 tonne capacity will be given as per Government of India approved pattern. Further, subject to approval of Government of India, it is proposed to give 50% subsidy to the farmers on actual cost of storage bins.

Demonstrations: For the control of certain pests and diseases like *Nephantis serinopa* and *Red Palm Weevil* on coconut and *Bunchy top* of banana as well as of weed like *Salvinia* and *Mimosa*, demonstrations will be conducted in fields, tanks, gardens etc., on area basis.

a) *Eradication of Pests and Diseases:* Under this Scheme, assistance of Rs. 15/- per hectare towards charges for ground spraying of paddy crop will be given in areas which are endemic to gallfly/gallmidge and Blast.

b) *Control of Special Pests:* The pests approved under this scheme are rodents, pulse pod borer and mango hopper. A subsidy of 50% on cost of pesticides and rodenticides will be given, besides an assistance of Rs. 15/- per hectare towards operational charges. (This operational subsidy will not be admissible for rodent control and seed treatment).

c) *Weed Control:* For the control of aquatic and other weed like *Salvinia*, *Mimosa Pudica*, subsidy of 25% towards cost of weedicides will be made available, subject to the approval of Government of India. Besides, large scale demonstrations will also be conducted.

d) *Promotion of Scientific Storage of Foodgrains at Domestic Level:* The scheme was initiated in the year 1977-78 and will be continued in 1982-83. One Lady Demonstrator has already been appointed at Farmer's Training and Education Centre, Ela, with the objective of giving farm men and women the technical know how in preventing grain wastage at domestic level.

Pest and Diseases Surveillance: This work will be carried out in association with the Central Plant Protection Office at Margao, for evolving effective forecasting system, without involving additional staff or expenditure.

For carrying out the work of Plant Protection more intensively, required additional equipment and vehicles will be purchased as envisaged in the Plan.

By taking up the above programme it is proposed to cover following area under Plant Protection.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Sixth Plan Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82		1982-83
					Proposed Target	Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pest/Disease control on paddy including eradication of pest-in endemic areas	Ha.	26,000	6,100	23,000	13,466	24,000
2.	Paddy seed treatment ...	Tons.	1,550	600	1,400	1,326	1,450
3.	Pest control for fruit trees	Ha.	800	480	750	840	750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Pest control for coconut	Ha.	1,600	650	1,450	133	1,500
5.	Vegetable pest control	Ha.	1,000	700	950	418	1,000
6.	Cashew pest control (in private land)	Ha.	2,500	170	2,000	615	2,200
7.	Areca nut disease / pest control	Ha.	1,000	540	1,000	540	1,000
8.	Sugarcane pest control	Ha.	1,300	—	1,200	56	1,250
9.	Rodent control	Ha.	14,000	620	8,000	1,684	10,000

Financial Outlay:

The outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 51.00 lakhs. During the year 1980-81 outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs proposed has been utilized in full. During the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was proposed and an amount of Rs. 7.10 lakhs has been utilized and for the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs as approved is indicated below: —

	Budget Estimates 1981-82	Revised Estimates 1981-82	Budget Estimates 1982-83
1	2	3	4
1. Salaries	0.45	0.45	0.40
2. Wages	0.01	0.01	0.01
3. Travel Expenses	0.02	0.02	0.02
4. Grant-in-Aid/Contribution/Subsidies Centrally Sponsored Scheme etc.)	0.30	0.30	0.45
5. Purchase of Machinery and Equipment ...	1.00	1.40	1.00
6. Motor Vehicles Mobile Van	0.85	0.85	0.85
7. Maintenance	1.00	1.00	1.00
8. Material and Supplies	4.33	4.33	4.23
9. Payment of Professional charges	0.04	0.04	0.04
Total	8.00	8.40	8.00

Benefits expected:

The crop which otherwise would be prone to pest and diseases will be safeguarded as a result of Plant Protection measures taken on different crops and thus about 10% more production will be achieved which would have been lost due to attack of pests, diseases and Rodents.

IV. Name of the Scheme: Extension and Farmers Training:

Extension Training Programme and Farmer's Training Programme are distinctly two different programmes. The former is a State Plan Sector Scheme while the later is Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

During 1980-81 the Government of India has conveyed their intention of discontinuing it as Centrally Sponsored Scheme, but later on changed the idea and now it continues to be Centrally Sponsored Scheme in this Union Territory.

Expenditure Training Programme:

Background of the Scheme: There is an Extension Training Centre at Ela which is fully equipped with School building and Hostels. In this training Centre various course are conducted to train, in-service Gram-sevaks, Sarpanches, Associate Women Workers, Teachers attached to Applied Nutrition Programme, village Panchayat Secretaries, Youth Leader, in — Service, Assistant Agricultural Officer Gr. II, Agricultural Assistant, Field Assistants and Malis. The gramsevaks training course has been started from November 1980 and the gramsevaks will be paid stipend as per the pattern as suggested by Government of India, which was conveyed in December, 1980.

Objectives of the Scheme: The objective of the scheme is to impart training to various categories and extension personnel like village level workers (Gramsevak) Farmer's sons (youth), village Panchayat Secretaries and teachers attached to Applied Nutrition Programme and extension staff of the Department.

Financial Outlay: For the Sixth Five Year Plan period an outlay of Rs. 16.10 lakhs has been provided, i. e. Rs. 10.60 lakhs under revenue and Rs. 5.50 lakhs and capital outlay.

For the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 0.50 lakh under capital outlay have been allotted and the expenditure was Rs. 1.42 lakhs.

During 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 0.50 lakhs under capital outlay have been allotted.

The amount so proposed under Revenue will be distributed as follows:

	Revenue	Rs. in Lakhs
Salaries		0.41
Wages		0.13
Travel Expenses		0.05
Office Expenses		0.10
Scholarship, Stipend		0.30

Revenue	Rs. in Lakhs
Maintenance	0.01
Material & Supplies	0.10
Other charges	0.05
Vehicle/Machinery & Equipment	0.85
	2.00
Capital	Rs. in Lakh
Spill over work of residential Quarters for Instructors, construction of cattle shed etc.	0.50
Total (Revenue and Capital)	2.50

During the year 1981-82, a batch of 22 Gramsevak were trained. 50 youth leaders, 26 Assistant Agricultural Officers Grade II and 17 Field Assistants were trained in this Institution. Besides, short course for Secondary Teachers, member of Mahila Mandal and Associate Women Workers Training Course conducted.

During the year 1982-83 a batch of 20 Gramsevak undergoing two years training course will be completed by the end of October 1982. Next batch of twenty Gramsevak will commence in January, 1983.

Also, Extension Training will be conducted to train, 80th youth leaders, for which 40 youth camps will be organised. So also, 15 Village Panchayat Secretaries, 40 Associated Women Workers will be trained during 1982-83. Besides, refresher training courses will be conducted for 50 Assistant Agricultural Officer Grade II, 25 Agricultural Assistants and 25 Field Assistant.

Benefits expected:

By conducting the proposed training courses, various categories of extension personnel will acquire the know-how of modern agricultural technology and other rural development programmes which will be also made available to the Rural Production.

V. Name of the Scheme: **Agricultural Education.**

Background of the Scheme: Under Agricultural Education Programme, two types of training are being extended:

- 1) B.Sc. Agriculture Course for Non-Departmental candidates.
- 2) In-Service Training of Personnel attached to the Directorate of Agriculture.

1) *B. Sc. Agriculture Course*: This is a new scheme taken up during Fifth Year Plan for the purpose of providing training facilities to the students in the field of Agriculture as there is no Agricultural College established in this Territory. It was proposed in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan to establish Agricultural College in this Territory, but the working Group as well as the Planning Commission did not approve and instead proposed that stipend be paid to the trainees deputed outside the Territory. During 1980-81, Five trainees were sent for training. From 1979-80 trainees sent for B.Sc. (Agri) training were paid a stipend of Rs. 200/- per month and the same was discontinued thereafter. From 1980-81 the trainees deputed for B.Sc. (Agriculture) Course will not be paid in paid stipend, as the scheme has been approved by Government of India from this year.

2) *In-Service training of personnel attached to the Directorate of Agriculture, Panaji*: In view of the importance given by Government of India for strengthening the Agricultural Extension staff and providing them with necessary training, it is proposed to send Departmental staff like Extension Officers (Agriculture), Assistant Agricultural Officers Grade-II, etc. for Higher Training of different durations leading to B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree and M.Sc. (Agri.) degree.

It is proposed to send Five candidates to B.Sc. (Agriculture) and 2 candidates for M.Sc. (Agri.) and other 5 candidates for short duration courses during 1982-83.

Objective of the Scheme: The objective of the scheme is to encourage more students to go in for Agriculture, thereby to provide facilities to those who seek admission in Agricultural Colleges.

Also to impart higher technical training to the Agricultural Department personnel, it is proposed to give stipend to the trainees at the rate of 200/- per month per student trainees.

Financial requirements: During 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakhs though approved, was not paid since Government of India did not clear the scheme for granting stipend to trainees. Only Rs. 30,300/- could be spent by paying stipend to trainees deputed from 1976-77 to 1979-80 after the Government approval was conveyed as per the decision of the Cabinet.

During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 0.55 lakh was provided to pay stipend to trainees deputed from 1977-78 to 1979-80.

Physical Target: During 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakhs has been approved for paying stipends to the trainees, for B.Sc. (Agri.) Course and 4 for M.Sc. (Agri.) Course, In-service personnel attached to this Department would also be considered for both the courses.

Benefit Expected:

More agricultural graduates to impart agricultural technology in the development of agriculture of this Territory and also they will be available for absorption in this department as and when vacancies exist.

VI. Name of the Scheme: **Agricultural Engineering:**

Background of the Scheme: There is a good scope for Mechanical Cultivation in this Territory due to shortage of labour and high cost of labour wages caused due to mining industries, inability of bullock drawn implements to work in khazan lands which required deep ploughing and availability of large areas of waste lands.

For this purpose, this scheme was introduced in this Union Territory during the year 1963-64. Under this scheme tractors, bulldozers, Power tillers, water pumps, improved agricultural Implements, etc. are provided to the farmers on hire basis for agricultural operations at the rates calculated on no profit no loss basis. The department is having a fleet of 73 tractors, 18 bulldozers, 31 power tillers and good number of improved agricultural implements and water pumps. For the convenience of the farmers, these machineries are stationed at ten different places in the Territory for hiring purposes. During the year 1982-83 some more machinery viz. 4 tractors and one bulldozer are to be acquired including power tillers, hydraulic ram (Motorless pump), water pumps, trailers and implements to meet the demand of the farmers.

Under this scheme 25% subsidy on improved agricultural implements (other than Power operated) granted upto 1975-76 will be continued during the year 1982-83 to discourage the use of old traditional implements and to popularise the latest modern improved implements.

As suggested in the guidelines, to popularise mechanisation, demonstration of improved agricultural machinery and implements will be conducted.

Objective of the Scheme: The main objective of the scheme is to popularise and provide modern improved agricultural machineries and implements for different types of operations and also to bring vast areas of waste land under cultivation.

Financial Outlay: The total outlay during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 115.51 lakhs, out of which Rs. 38.01 lakhs is the capital content.

During the year 1982-83, the outlay proposed is Rs. 27.00 lakhs with Rs. 11.00 lakhs as the capital content. The breakup of the Revenue and Capital Outlay is as follows: —

	B. E. 1981-82	R. E. 1981-82	B. E. 1982-83
(a) Revenue:			
Salaries	3.24	3.24	6.00
Wages	0.65	0.65	0.50
Travel Expenses	0.32	0.32	0.50
Office Expenses	0.18	0.18	0.25

	B. E. 1981-82	R. E. 1981-82	B. E. 1982-83
M.E./Tools & Plants	0.30	0.30	0.10
Grant-in-aid/subsidy	—	—	0.01
Maintenance	8.49	11.28	7.50
Other charges	0.11	0.15	0.29
Vehicle (Motor)	0.71	—	0.85
Total	14.00	16.12	16.00
(b) Capital:			
Purchase of tractors, power tillers, water pumps, trailers thrashing machine, implements etc.	6.00	9.00	11.00
Grand Total	20.00	25.19	27.00

Staff: During the year 1982-83, 98 posts were proposed for creation under New Items and although the said posts have not been reflected in the budget, a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh have been made under salaries. Details of posts are as follows: —

Creation of posts for 1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Category of posts to be created	Scale of pay	No. of posts
1	2	3	4	5
VIII.	G. Agricultural Engineering	1) Dy. Director of Agril. Engineering	Rs. 1100-1600	1
		2) Mechanical Cultivation Officer	Rs. 650-1200	2
		3) Technical Asstt.	Rs. 425-700	1
		4) Foreman Supervisor	Rs. 380-560	2
		5) Upper Div. Clerk	Rs. 330-560	2
		6) Sr. Mechanic	Rs. 330-480	2
		7) Crane Operator	Rs. 330-560	1
		8) Scrapper Operator	Rs. 330-560	1
		9) Diesel Mechanic	Rs. 330-480	1
		10) Bulldozer Operator	Rs. 330-560	2
		11) Alto Electrician	Rs. 260-400	2
		12) Blacksmith	Rs. 260-400	2

1	2	3	4	5
	13)	Tractor Driver	Rs. 260-400	16
	14)	Lower Div. Clerk	Rs. 260-400	2
	15)	Power Tiller Driver	Rs. 260-350	9
	16)	Welder	Rs. 260-400	1
	17)	Painter	Rs. 260-400	1
	18)	Vulcanizer	Rs. 260-350	1
	19)	Tin Smith	Rs. 260-400	1
	20)	Crane Assistant	Rs. 210-290	1
	21)	Bulldozer Asstt.	Rs. 210-290	1
	22)	Workshop Helper	Rs. 210-290	4
	23)	Tractor Asstt.	Rs. 210-290	32
	24)	Truck Cleaner	Rs. 210-290	4
	25)	Turner	Rs. 260-400	1
	26)	Store Assistant	Rs. 210-290	3
	27)	Watchman	Rs. 196-232	1
				98

The posts proposed most essential for proper implementation of the scheme as the work load is tremendously increased due to the opening of more hiring centres and increase of machinery strength. Some of the workshop machinery available with the departments is lying idle for want of said staff. Further, the department has recently acquired one Mobile Escort Crane for the use of repairs, loading and unloading of departmental heavy machinery and to hire out to other Government/Semi Government departments and private parties.

Physical Targets: With the available machinery and that proposed to be purchased during the year 1981-82, it is proposed to achieve the following working hours, demonstration etc.

1) No. of hours fixed for coverage under Tractors	38,000
2) No. of hours fixed for coverage under Bulldozers	10,000
3) No. of hours fixed for coverage under P. Tillers	10,000
4) No. of demonstration to be conducted	100

With the execution of the scheme, 58,000 hours will be covered by the machinery during the year 1982-83 and gross revenue return to the department will be about Rs. 27 lakhs. This would involve also bringing about 1000 Ha. of wasteland under cultivation.

VII. Name of the Scheme: **Agricultural Research.**

Background of the Scheme: This scheme is being implemented at Agri-Horti-Research Station Ela, Old Goa. It has three sections, Agronomy, Horticulture and Soil Testing. The background of each of these sections is given below:

a) *Agronomy:* Under Agronomy various experiments and agronomic trials are conducted like, New High Yielding Variety of seed "Gall Midge" resistant variety of paddy that can withstand flooding, are multiplied and sold to the cultivator. Trials are taken on new varieties of groundnut and pulses and same are distributed to the farmers for cultivation, Fertilizer Trials on Sugarcane are also conducted. Intercropping studies in coconut garden and coco plantations are also taken.

b) *Horticulture:* Under Horticulture, various progeny orchards established are being looked after. The existing trees of mango and chickoo are used as mother trees for propagation of planting materials. Similarly coconut, cashew and papaya seedlings are raised for sale.

c) *Soil Testing:* Under this programme the work of collection of Soil Samples and analysis of the same in the Soil Testing Laboratory is taken up. During 1980-81 a target of 18000 samples was fixed and 11774 samples have been analysed. As for 1981-82 a target of 9,255 soil samples have been paralysed. During 1982-83 a target of 15,000 soil samples have been proposed.

d) *Seed Testing:* At the seed testing laboratory established at Ela Research Station in 1973-74, seeds of High Yielding Variety produced on the Departmental Farms and collected from the progressive cultivators, Agro Service Centres are processed, treated and supplied to the cultivators. The main intention of this programme is make the Territory self-sufficient in the requirement of quality seed material. A target of production of 40 tons of paddy seed was fixed for 1980-81 and 35 tons was achieved. For 1981-82 a target of 50 tons has been fixed and 38 tons were achieved. Target of 50 tons has been proposed for 1982-83.

Objective of the Scheme: Objective of this scheme is to carry out various kinds of experimental research work consisting of Agronomic trials on improved seed and cash crops (ii) Adaptability trials on improved and High Yielding Variety of food and other crops (iii) Testing of soil samples from cultivator's fields and recommending proper doses of fertilizers (iv) seed testing and distribution of quality seed materials.

Financial Outlay: For the Sixth Five Year Plan period a total outlay of Rs. 54.27 lakhs has been provided, that is Rs. 31.42 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 22.95 lakhs under Capital Outlay. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 10.25 lakhs has been proposed with an outlay of

Rs. 5.75 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 4.50 lakhs under Capital Outlay.

Revenue						Rs. in lakhs
1.	Salary	...	...	...	...	3.94
2.	Wages for labourers on daily Wages	...	...	...	...	0.70
3.	Tracolling expenses	...	...	...	...	0.03
4.	Office Expenses	...	...	...	...	0.20
5.	Machinery of Equipment/Tools/Plants	...	...	...	...	0.01
6.	Maintenance	...	...	...	...	0.10
7.	Materials and Supplies	...	...	...	...	0.75
8.	Other charges	...	...	...	...	0.02
Total Revenue						5.75
Capital						Rs. in lakhs
1.	Spill over works carried out at Ela, Kaly Codar and New Projects to be undertaken					Rs. 4.50
Total Revenue + Capital						Rs. 10.25

Physical Targets: The physical targets achieved during 1981-82 were (i) Production of 38 ton paddy seed for distribution to cultivators (ii) Establishment of new progeny orchards in 2 Ha. area, (iii) Eight varietal trials conducted (iv) 30,000 coconut seedlings and 29,250 cashew seedlings were raised and distributed (v) Soil samples 9,255 in number were collected and analysed.

During 1982-83 the following physical targets are expected to be proposed:

Sr No.	Item	Unit	1981-82 Achieved Target	1982-83 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Production of paddy seed for distribution to cultivators as certified seeds	Tons	38	50
2.	Number of varietal trials	No.	8	10
3.	Production and Distribution of coconut seedlings	No.	30,000	30,000
4.	Production and Distribution of cashew seedlings	No.	29,250	30,000
5.	Soil samples to be collected and analysed.	No.	9,255	15,000

Benefits Expected:

The Research Station serves a base for supply of foundation and certified seeds of all important crops grown in this Territory. Also Horticultural Planting stocks are provided. Besides fertilizers and agronomic trials are conducted to indicate the proper package of practices, so also analysis of soil samples for fertilizer recommendation. Besides quality seeds duly processed and treated are supplied to the cultivators which go a long way in achieving higher yields. All this together, contribute towards the increase in agril. production.

VIII. Name of the Scheme: **Horticulture.**

Background of the Scheme: This is a continuing scheme initiated in 1963-64 with the introduction of the third Five Year Plan. Aiming to explore fully the vast resources that this Territory offers for the cultivation of a wide range of fruit and vegetable crops, the scheme envisages to increase the general production of fruits and vegetable within the Territory in order to supply the minimum dietary requirements of the local population.

Objective of the Scheme: Goa is very congenial for the growth of various Horticultural crops due to its varied agro-climatic conditions prevailing in this Territory. The objectives of the Scheme is to make available to farmers quality stocks of Horticultural planting materials and quality seeds. The required credit facilities are also made available to farmers for new plantations and also for rejuvenating old gardens.

1) *Coconut Development Programme:* Under this programme local coconut will be procured for seed purpose from the selected mother trees of Benaulim and Calangute varieties, and the seedlings will be raised at Government Farms such as Ela, Kalay and Mapusa and will be sold to the cultivators at cost price. In addition dwarf and hybrid varieties of coconut seedlings will be raised in Government Farms by procuring hybrid nuts from Central Plantation Crop Research Institute, Kasargod, and from the Directorate of Coconut Development Kerala. Crops like cocoa and tapioca will be taken up as an intercrop in the existing coconut gardens, the target of 100 Ha. has been fixed during the year 1982-83.

The target fixed for the 6th Five Year Plan is to raise 5 lakhs coconut seedlings. During 1982-83 a target of 1.00 lakh seedlings has been fixed.

2) *Mango Development Programme:* Under this programme more emphasis has been given to prepare mango grafts of important local varieties in order to distribute to the cultivators. These Mango grafts are prepared in the Government Farms at Ela, Kalay and Mapusa as well as in private orchards. This activity will be extended to all the Z.A.Os. of this territory during the year 1982-83. The Zonal Agricultural Offices will select the mother trees and prepare the grafts of local genuine varieties. The target fixed for the year 1982-83 is 10,000 grafts.

Under this programme it is proposed to send Malis for training in the recently evolved techniques of stone grafting and Veneer grafting. It is proposed to appoint 5 Malis under this scheme. Loans will be made available to the cultivators of old gardens.

Cashew Development Programme: In order to increase the area under Cashew crop a target of 8 lakhs seedlings has been fixed during 1982-83. The seedlings will be raised in Government Farms by collecting seeds of good and yielding mother trees.

Development of Arecanut and other spices crops: Seednuts of improved varieties of arecanut will be procured from Government nurseries of Kerala and other States and seedlings will be raised on Government Farms for distribution to cultivators.

Spices crops like Pepper is grown in Goa, from ancient times. However, planting material of spices like cloves, nutmeg cardamons of new improved varieties have been introduced during last few years and being supplied to growers nursery.

Besides in each of the 10 Blocks, 5 Villages will be selected every year through extension wing of the Directorate of Agriculture, and in each village 3 to 5 villagers will be selected to cultivate one of the spice crops mentioned above. The farmers will be provided with minimum 20 seedlings each. The Department will help the farmer in selecting the right spot and give technical guidance needed for the purpose.

Development of Other Fruits: The production of some locally popular fruits namely papaya, chickoo, guava and citrus etc., are proposed to be increased by purchasing fruit stock of varieties known for their quality and productivity from State Government Farms and reliable nurseries. In addition, stocks will also be raised locally from trees of known performance available in private gardens. Besides, pineapple suckers will be procured locally from the progressive farmers and will be planted in the Government Farms for further multiplication. A target of 33,500 plants has been fixed for the year 1982-83.

Development of Ornamental Plants: During 1982-83 minimum nucleus stock will be maintained at Government Farms and it will be further multiplied in various Government Farms of the Department.

The required nucleus material will be procured from reliable nurseries.

Development of Vegetables: This programme is in full swing in various Zones. At present area under vegetable in Goa is 3500 Ha. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an additional area of 3,000 Ha. is proposed to be covered being 600 Ha. in each year. The target for 1982-83 is 5300 Ha.

In order to increase production of vegetable, nurseries will be raised in Government Farms, for supply of quality seedlings to the cultivators

at cost price. In addition vegetable seeds will also be procured from reliable nurseries and the same will be supplied at cost price.

It is also proposed to extend the kitchen garden programmes in the Territory for kharif and rabi seasons by mobilising the Extension Wing towards the task. It is proposed to take up the Kitchen garden to as many house-holds as possible which have the condition to sustain them. The Department will continue to distribute quality nominal rates. Fertilizers are available and within of the households.

The financial requirements for the above scheme follows: —

(a)	1982-83
Salaries	15,000-00
Wages	2,00,000-00
T. A.	1,000-00
Maintenance	40,000-00
Material and Supplies	6,00,000-00
Other Charges	9,000-00
Total	8,65,000-00
(b) Loans	50,000,00
Total:	9,15,000-00

IX. Name of the Scheme: Fruits and Vegetable Shows.

Background of the Scheme: This is a continuing Scheme under which demonstrations, fairs and film shows are held in order to educate the farmers in modern methods of agricultural production. Crop competition and kitchen garden competitions are also held under the scheme and the Winners are awarded cash prizes. In addition, technical leaflets in local languages on agricultural topics are being printed and made available to the farmers. Also advertisements on agricultural production and technical advice on agriculture are released in souvenirs and leading newspapers at appropriate times.

Objective of the Scheme: The main object of the scheme is to conduct competitions, holding fairs, exhibitions, film shows and also prepare publicity material in order to depict to the farmers and the public in general benefits arising out of improved agricultural practices due to the implementation of various agricultural development programme.

Financial outlay: The total outlay proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 5.75 lakhs. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs had been provided, and the expenditure was 1.00 lakhs. For 1981-82 proposed amount was Rs. 1.56 lakhs and expenditure incurred was 1.50

lakhs. During 1982-83 Proposed amount is Rs. 1.60 lakhs, the details as follows: —

	Budget Estimates 82-83.
1. Purchase of agricultural models	0.02
2. Preparation of charts of posters	0.02
3. Printing of leaflet, brochures, booklets etc.	0.05
4. Purchase of films	0.05
5. Prizes for crop competition	0.20
6. Exhibition and shows	0.10
7. Miscellaneous like maintenance of Generator, Projector and Film library	0.06
8. Advertisements	0.96
9. Salary for proposed staff under New Items	0.14
	Rs. 1.60 Lakhs.

Physical Targets: During 81-82 Crop Competitions were conducted. In addition, advertisements on Agricultural production and technical advice on Agriculture have been issued in souvenirs and leading news papers during the year.

The Department held Six Village exhibition in Valpoi, Mayem, Parsem, Netravali, Avedem, Chauri, during entire season.

During 1982-83 Crop Competitions will be conducted. The department will participate in All India Show and Exhibitions will be conducted in rural areas. Technical leaflets and handouts, would be published and distributed to the Farmers, Films on agriculture will be purchased and screened in rural areas during field days conducted by Zonal staff.

Benefits Expected:

Through the implementation of this scheme the farmers will be apprised of the technical know-how available in Agricultural Sector.

X. Name of the Scheme: Land Development and Utilisation of Cultivable Wasteland — Resettlement of Kumeri Cultivation.

The main object of the scheme is to resettle the Kumeri Cultivators in Canacona, Sattari and Sanguem Taluka and to bring vast area of wastelands under cultivation. Under the Scheme of Resettlement of Kumeri Cultivators a grant of Rs. 300/- per acre in the proportion of 25% and 75% respectively is given to the Kumeri Cultivators limited to the maximum of Rs. 1,500/- per family. During the year 1977-78 this scheme was not implemented as most of the Kumeri Cultivators were already re-settled. During the year 1979-80, the scheme was how-

ever re-introduced as the Government had distributed agricultural land to the landless for the purpose of cultivation and the same scheme is being continued.

The total Plan provision proposed is Rs. 5.53 lakhs.

During the year 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been made out of which Rs. 0.40 lakhs is in form of grant in aid and Rs. 0.10 lakhs in form of others.

During the Year 1980-81 it was possible to spend an amount of Rs. 5,000/- only out of provision of 0.75 lakhs as title of lands were not conferred by Government and the owners. During 1981-82 no expenditure was incurred, although a provision of Rs. 1.23 lakhs was made due to Record of Rights not been clear and ownership of land not being established.

XI. Name of the Scheme: Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping.

Background of the Scheme: This is a continuing Scheme. Its strategy is to increase the intensity of cropping to make the maximum use of land, water resources and labour. The scheme envisages introduction and trials on new varieties of food crops like Paddy, Wheat, Jowar and pulses and crops of oil seeds like groundnut and sunflower and improved management practices on farmer's fields throughout the Territory and screening of cropping pattern economically and ecologically viable and suited to the areas.

Objective of the Scheme: The main objective of the scheme is to prepare the peasantry to accept and adopt the new strategy of Multiple Cropping and simultaneously to carry out the work of screening of cropping pattern suitable for introduction of new varieties and crops.

Financial Outlay: An outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been approved during the year 1982-83. The staff created during the Fifth Five Year Plan have been transferred to Non-Plan Budget hence a token provision has been made under salaries for 1982-83. The break up of the outlay is as follows:

Item	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	
	R. E. 1981-82	B. E. 1982-83
Salaries	—	0.20
Material and Supplies	0.88	1.00
Maintenance	0.06	0.08
Travelling expenses	—	0.01
Other charges	0.02	0.01
Total	0.96	1.30

Physical Targets: During the Vth Plan period 550 adaptive Research Trials were conducted and an area of 2750 Ha. was put under Extension demonstration such as use of *Rhizobium* culture on local varieties and improved and new varieties raising of crops like maize and legumes for fodder after kharif crop, inter cropping in sugarcane and orchards.

During 1982-83 the implementation of project will be done in the same lines as in the past i.e. laying out of Adaptive Research Trials and Extension demonstrations on farmers fields.

Under the Adaptive Research Trials 160 trial-cum-demonstration plots for testing and screening of cropping patterns suitable for the areas will be laid out with each plot consisting on an area of half an acre i.e. 2000 sq. m. On these plots crops sequences like 2 crop, 3 crops, multi level cropping, relay cropping and catch cropping will be laid out with different cropping patterns. Inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides will be fully subsidised. The cost towards them will not exceed Rs. 200/- per crop and for a 3-crop sequence and multi level cropping expenditure will be limited to Rs. 500/-. Selection of such plots in each Zone and the tentative cropping pattern will be drawn up by the committee Consisting of Project Officer, Subject Matter Specialists, the Zonal Agricultural Officer and Block Development Officer of the area through the Extension Officers.

Under the Extension demonstrations, Scientific demonstrations on farmers' fields will be laid out on 745 Ha. to demonstrate new technology consisting of crop rotations with new varieties of pulses and legumes, use of culture, use of weedicides and *Rhizobium* culture, growing of seasonal fodder crops etc. for which these inputs will be supplied free of cost in required quantities.

The plot of such demonstrations will not be less than 1 acre and not more than 5 acres continuous.

The education and training of farmers in new technology of Multiple Cropping will be synchronised and coordinated along with the Farmer's Training Programmes at Ela. Lectures by the staff of the Project will be arranged and training camps of farmers will be organised at the sites of demonstration and trial-cum-demonstration plots to enlighten them about the new practices and the scope for adoption of such practices in their fields.

In addition the staff working under this will intensify cropping pattern in traditionally one-crop-areas so as to bring maximum area under double crop, mainly pulse and oil seed crops for boosting production and improve fertility of soil.

Item	Target 1982-83	Amount 1982-83
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I. Adaptive Research Trials (Nos.)

a) 3-crop sequence	30	15,000
b) 2-crop sequence (Irrigated)	30	12,000

Item	Target 1982-83	Amount 1982-83
c) 2-crop sequence (Non-irrigated) ...	80	32,000
d) Multi level cropping	10	5,000
e) Relay or Comperion Cropping	10	2,000
	165	66,000
II. Extension Demonstrations (Ha.)		
a) Use of weedicides (Paddy & other crops & Plantation)	50	10,000
b) Use of Bio fertilizers (Ha.)		
i) Improved varieties	160	24,000
ii) Iocal varieties	200	2,400
III. Inter cropping		
i) In sugarcane	115	9,000
ii) In Orchards	60	5,400
Total	745	1,17,000

Benefits Expected:

The implementation of Multiple Cropping Project is expected to induce the farmers to take up the optimum number of crops in their land with full utilisation of their land and water thus increasing not only the agricultural production but also raising their farm income. Increasing crop intensity will in turn also create more employment opportunities.

XII. Name of the Scheme: Sugarcane Development Programme.

This scheme hitherto a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been included under State Sector Scheme for the year 1982-83 with a provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs having been made in the Budget. This was done due to non release of funds by Government of India on time.

The objective of this programme was to guide the farmers on technical aspects of cane cultivation with a view to increase the area under sugarcane with high yields and higher recovery of sugar, thus improving the economic status of the cultivators with this cash crop. The pattern of assistance includes Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds and making it available to cultivators and also providing improved varieties, Plant Protection equipments, demonstration of improved

package of practice, training of the extension workers with latest technology of cultivation etc.

The implementation of the scheme has helped in boosting up of the sugarcane production from 13,500 tonnes in 1974 to 60,000 tonnes in 1980-81. During the year 1981-82 target of 1500 Ha. had been fixed for coverage under sugarcane of which 1367 Ha. were covered producing about 60,000 tonnes of cane.

Target for 1982-83 is 1700 Ha. estimated to produce about 80,000 tonnes of cane.

Financial Outlay:

	1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs)
Salaries	0.20
Wages	0.30
Travel Expenses	0.01
Grant in Aid/Contributions/Subsidies	0.05
Scholarships and Stipends	0.01
Machinery and Equipment/tools and Plant	0.01
Maintenance	0.01
Other charges	0.01
Total	0.60

I. Scheme which are shared by State and Central on 50:50 basis:

Under Central Sector there are 3 schemes on Development of Cashew as follows:

a) *Package programme for Development of Cashew (Demonstration):*

The target fixed during the year 1981-82 is 120 demonstration plots which were fully achieved. During 1982-83, also a target of 120 demonstrations has been fixed and the rate of subsidy per plot is Rs. 500/- as per the pattern of assistance approved by Government of India. The plot will continue for 3 years only, with 50% Central Share and 50% State Government Share.

Financial Requirements:

	1982-83 (Rs.)
1. Salaries	22,000
2. T. A.	3,000
3. Grant-in-aid Subsidy	60,000
4. Other charges	3,000
Total	88,000

Improvement of Cashew by Vegetative Propagation:

The object of the scheme is to improve the newly raised cashew plantations which are stocked with seedling progenies of low yielding nature by adopting techniques of vegetative propagation such as side match budding, veneer grafting so as to convert into trees of merit in respect of yield and quality. The target fixed for 1982-83 is 200 Ha. as per directives of Government of India.

There are 11 Malis working under this scheme. This is Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented on 50-50 basis.

Financial implications:

	1982-83 (Rs.)
1. Salaries	1,17,000
2. Wages	8,000
3. T. A.	4,000
4. Materials & Supplies	5,000
Total	1,34,000

Subsidised Planting of Cashew (Non-Deptt. area):

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented on 50-50 basis.

Under this scheme a subsidy of Rs. 300/- was given, being Rs. 120/- for 1st year and Rs. 180/- during the 2nd year, towards the cost of the seedlings, fertilizers and cultivation aspect. A target of 1200 Ha. will be covered during the period 1982-83 as a gap filling (2nd year crop).

Under the above programme the subsidy for the Non Departmental plantation is restricted to 25% of the cost of cultivation subject to a maximum of Rs. 900/- per Ha. to private farms. The subsidy would be paid by annual instalment of Rs. 300/- each, which will be borne by the Centre. Subsidy amount for individual beneficiaries is restricted to the amount corresponding to 4 Ha. area.

During the year 1982-83 a new area of 1200 Ha. will be covered under the above programme.

Financial requirements:

	1982-83
Subsidy	Rs. 7,62,000

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN, DAMAN

I. Integrated Tribal Development Project — Damam:

The Tribal Sub-Plan was taken up for implementation in Damam district of this Union Territory from 2nd October, 1976.

Under the Agriculture Sector Programme, in all, 8 schemes were involved as per details given below: —

1. *Agriculture Extension*: Under this programme holding of shibirs, conduction of demonstration and tours of farmers to places of agriculture interests like irrigation projects, Research Institutions, Government farms are envisaged.

2. *Grant of Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural inputs*: Under this programme, inputs required like seeds and fertilizers including soil conditioner and Bio-cultures are made available, the cost of which is subsidized to the extent of 50% corresponding to the size of holding.

3. *Grant of Financial Assistance for the purchase of Plant Protection Equipments insecticides & Pesticides*: This scheme, envisages to give 50% subsidy on the cost of plant protection equipments and chemicals.

4. *Grant of financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implements and tools*: Under this scheme, a financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,000/- per cultivator to the members of schedule tribe for purchase of implements will be granted. Out of this 50% amount will be considered as subsidy and the balance 50% will be as loan.

5. *Rural Compost Pits*: Under this programme, an amount of Rs. 20/- is paid per-compost pit to meet expenditure for opening and filling of normal size pit.

6. *Grant of Financial Assistance for purchase of work animals*: Under this item, a financial assistance up to maximum of Rs. 3000/- to purchase a pair of bullock to the Tribal farmers having no work animals is given, Ceiling costs for purchase of bullock cart have been fixed at Rs. 1200/- cart. A request for enhancing to Rs. 2000/- cart has been made by collector Daman and the same has been referred to Government of India for approval.

7. *Grant of Financial Assistance for Horticulture Development*: Under this item, a maximum amount of Rs. 250/- per family will be granted for purchase of fruit grafts out of which 50% will be considered as subsidy and the balance 50% as loan. About 8 to 10 grafts will be provided per family limiting to this amount. In addition, one Rupee per graft will be given for protecting the crop against any damage from the cattle.

8. *Soil Conservation and Land Development*: There are two items of works envisaged under this scheme.

a) Under item one, it is proposed to take up soil Conservation work like terracing, contour bunding on cultivators fields Departmentally and the cost incurred will be treated as 50% subsidy and 50% loan.

b) Under item two, Soil Conservation Works are taken up for reclaiming agricultural wastelands. This wastelands will be made available for landless cultivators for cultivation purposes.

The outlay for 1982-83 under State and Central Shares is shown below:

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Anticipated Expenditure Under State Share (1982-83)	Anticipated Expenditure under Central Share (1982-83)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agricultural Extension	0.20	0.30	0.50
2.	Agricultural Inputs	0.50	0.50	1.00
3.	Plant Protection (Equipment Insecticides, Pesticides)	0.15	0.15	0.30
4.	Agricultural Equipments and tools ...	0.50	0.50	1.00
5.	Rural Compost Pits	0.07	0.23	0.30
6.	Work animals	0.53	0.52	1.05
7.	Horticulture	0.34	0.34	0.68
8.	Soil Conservation	0.01	0.05	0.06
	Total	2.30	2.59	4.89

b) AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

1. Contribution towards floatation of debenture programme by Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd.:

The Goa State Cooperative Bank has been permitted to undertake the long term loaning programme. During the year 1976 the Land Development Section was reorganised and full fledged land Development division with agricultural and other technical staff has been set-up. Since then, the Bank has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 62.08 lakhs till the end of the June, 1981. The long term from the Bank flows mostly for the purpose of development of land, digging of wells, renevation of wells, purchase of farm equipment, construction of irrigation facilities, fencing and purchase of land under the provision of the Tenancy Act.

The resources with the Bank which could be utilised for long term lending are limited and most of the funds are raised by way of floatation of debentures with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India and with the participation of the Government of India and the Union Territory Government. The Bank has so far floated debentures to the tune of Rs. 34.40 lakhs during the last four years. They have a total progress of disbursement of long term loans in the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85" of Rs. 125.00 lakhs. The Bank proposes to raise Rs. 100.00 lakhs by way of debentures. As per the usual practice, the contribution from the Government side is limited to 25% of the total debenture programme.

Taking this factor into consideration and also further considering that there is ample scope for long term lending it is felt that the Administration should contribute to the maximum extent of 25%.

The Bank has also drawn up special schemes for cashewnut and coconut cultivation. Under cashewnut cultivation an area of 600 hectares is to be covered under coconut cultivation. Similarly, assistance is also to be provided for liquidation of previous debts, installation of pump and pipe line, erection of fencing, digging of wells, land development, construction of farm houses and purchase of land under the Goa, Daman and Diu Tenancy (Vth Amendment) Act, 1976 under which the tenants have been declared as owners of the land from tiller's day.

Taking into consideration long term lending programme of the Bank which will benefit the agricultural sector in the rural areas, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was provided in the year 1981-82. However, no amount has been spent during the said year 1981-82 as the approval for floating the debentures from Reserve Bank of India has not been received in time. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1982-83.

c) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL

1. Agricultural marketing (Regulation of Markets):

1.1 *Loan to the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee for construction and development of Market yards:*

The scheme is to be continued for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Under the scheme assistance in the form of loan is provided to the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee for establishment and development of market sub-yards for developing rural markets. These market yards are constructed by providing required infrastructure facilities for sale of agricultural commodities by farmers.

This scheme aims to eliminate unfair trade practices thereby giving proper and competitive price to the farmers for his produce. This is achieved by establishment of regulated market yards. Under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 as extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee is entrusted for establishment of such regulated market yards. So far, two market sub-yards, one at Ponda and the other at Sanquelim and one main yard at Arlem, Margao are established by the Market Committee.

Presently the commercial crops namely coconut, cashewnut, betel-nut, pineapple and banana have brought under regulation. The total turnover in the main market at Margao and sub-yards at Ponda and Sanquelim during the market year 1980-81 was around Rs. 3.00 crores. The Committee is planning to regulate 8 more market yards namely Mapusa, Curcholem, Valpoi, Bicholim, Sanguem, Banastari, Pernem and Panaji. The Committee has an immediate plan to establish two market sub-yards at Mapusa and Curcholem during the current financial year 1981-82. The required site in respect of Mapusa is acquired and 1st stage

construction is expected to be completed by the current financial year. Suitable sites have been located at Curchorem Valpoi and Canacona also and acquisition is in progress.

An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was provided during the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been spent in 1981-82 towards loan to the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Margao. A provision of Rs. 2.75 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83.

2. Strengthening of the Department:

This is continuing scheme. Under this scheme provision is made towards expenditure on salaries of the posts proposed to be created so as to effectively implement the following schemes:

1. Market Regulation.
2. Market Survey and Investigation.
3. Market Intelligence.
4. Grading and standardisation.

2.1 Market Regulation:

The Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Margao has a plan to regulate two more markets namely Mapusa and Curchorem during the current financial year 1981-82. The remaining 6 markets shall be regulated by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan Period in a phased manner. The yards already established are also to be developed. In addition to 5 commodities namely betelnut, cashewnut, coconut, banana and pineapple notified for regulation more agricultural commodities such as chillies, onion, kokumsol and seed, live-stocks etc., shall be notified for regulation. In order to have close coordination with the Market Committee and to effectively implement the provision of Market Act, staff is to be created and for this purpose. Necessary one post of Sr. Marketing Inspector is proposed to be created during 1982-83 which shall be continued further.

No amount has been spent under the said scheme as the post have not been created in 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been provided for 1982-83.

2.2 Market Survey and Investigation:

Agricultural Production is finally linked with marketing. To bring out upto date on marketing of different agricultural commodities, marketing survey need to be conducted and reports published and necessary recommendations and suggestions are to be made for improvements of marketing system from time to time. These reports bring out valuable data pertaining to different stages of marketing. Working groups, National Conference and National Commission of Agricultural 1976 have given weightage for creation of such surveys cell in stages/union Territories for conducting marketing surveys. The Department has so far conducted six such surveys on commodities like arecanut, coconut,

cashewnut, vegetable, pineapple and meat and reports are published thereof. These reports further need to be revised periodically for which separate cell consisting staff of one Asstt. Marketing Officer, two Marketing Inspectors and two Grader/Assessors are required.

No amount under this scheme has been spent in the year 1981-82 as no posts have been created. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided for the said scheme.

2.3 Market Intelligence:

Under this scheme data on market news and market intelligence such as market rate, arrivals and its trends, stock, etc. of different agricultural commodities is collected and periodical reports thereof are prepared and furnished to local as well as Government of India Offices. In view of the plan of the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee for establishment of market sub-yards at Curchorem, the Market Intelligence activities will have to be extended to the Curchorem market where notified agricultural produce is dealt in several lakhs of rupees. Due to the undertaking of the Salaulim Irrigation Project, production would also increase considerably. Hence one post of Marketing Inspector and one Grader/Assessor is essential. Besides for these market yard already established three posts of Marketing Inspectors are proposed from 1982-83, to create a proper supervisory unit of Market Intelligence Work with one Upper Division Clerk at Head Quarter. The activities under certification of reasonability of prices of the commodities supplied by the Goa Cooperative Marketing and supply Federation Ltd., Panaji to different Government Institutions are increased considerably. To cope up with the work, one post of Sr. Marketing Inspector and one of Grader/Assessor is required.

During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.35 lakh has been spent. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been provided for the year 1982-83.

2.4 Grading and Standardisation:

This is continuing scheme. Grading of agricultural produce is one of the important stage in marketing. The Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marketing) Act, 1937 and Rules framed thereunder have been made applicable to this Union Territory. The Agmark grading it to be extended in case of ground spices, coconut oil, honey etc. for the benefit of consumers. For this purpose staff is required to be strengthened. For this, one post of Asstt. Marketing Officer and one of Jr. Chemist are required. During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided for the year 1982-83.

3. Grading and Standardisation (Establishment of Grading Centres) in the Market Yards:

This is a new scheme. Under this scheme subsidy is proposed to be provided for sanctioning to the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee for establishment of grading units for grading of notified agricultural produce namely coconut, cashewnut, arecanut, etc., in the three market yards already established. This subsidy is meant for meeting

the initial cost of setting up of the grading units and tapering assistance towards the cost of operating the units. The pattern of operational subsidy will be 100 percent during first two year, 75 percent during third year, 50 percent during fourth year and 25 percent during subsequent every year.

The scheme shall be implemented from 1982-83. The pattern of financial assistance is based on the pattern proposed by Government of India for subsidy from Central Government. However, same could not be utilised during 1980-81 due to inadequate funds with Government of India as intimated by them. As such it is proposed to implement the scheme from State plans. A proposal for approval of pattern of financial assistance is submitted to Government. Based on the proposal a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made for the year 1981-82. However no amount has been spent in the year 1981-82 as approval has been received very late. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has provided for the year 1982-83.

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Date... 27.9.84.....

Land Reforms

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING 1981-82

a) Outlay and Expenditure:

The outlay approved for the five year plan 1980-85 is Rs. 110.00 lakhs. Out of which the approved outlay for 1980-81 was Rs. 25.00 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 27.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 30.70 lakhs has been fully utilised.

The increase in outlay is due to increase in additional B. R. from time to time as well as setting of a new office of Mamlatdar of Record of Rights in North Goa and partly due to less amount approved than the amount proposed. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is 27.00 lakhs.

b) Physical Targets:

Record of Rights: Out of 447 villages coming under Record of Rights in all 182 villages have been promulgated and 90 villages were kept ready for promulgations. However in view of the Government decision to give fresh opportunity to the public to file their objections a fresh no further villages could be promulgated and fresh enquiry works has been started in respect of remaining 259 villages.

City Survey:

Measurement work: This work has been completed in 1977-78.

Enquiry work: During 1980-81, 543 holdings have been examined and 1770 holdings have been confirmed upto March, 1981. The work is in progress in the remaining holdings in 3 cities.

Land Classification: During 1980-81 land classification work has been completed in 50 villages. The Target fixed is for 30 and 35 villages for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively:

Settlement Operation: This scheme is to be implemented in 1981-82.

Reconstitution of Town Records: It is proposed to implement the scheme in 1982-83.

Continuing Schemes:

1. Name of the Scheme: **Record of Rights.**

Background of the scheme: Unlike the Record of Rights describing only the limits of land which existed during the erstwhile regime, the new Record of Rights is based on the Cadastral Survey and the maps prepared as per the Survey. It is also proposed to open another office in North Goa, to avoid inconvenience to the public.

1.1 Objectives:

The Objectives of this scheme is to determine who is the owner of the lands in order to facilitate implementation of various Government policies and for protection against boundary disputes and rights over the lands.

1.2 Financial Requirement:

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made during 1982-83.

1.3 Staff Requirement:

The work will be carried out with the existing staff.

1.4 Physical Targets:

Consequent to Government decision to invite fresh objections in respect of all the 259 non promulgated villages the targets have been re-fixed taking into consideration the large number of objections (36238) received. The targets fixed for 1982-83 is 75 villages.

2. Name of the scheme: City-Survey.

Due to continuous and rapid growth of land value and with the growing intensity of urbanisation and town planning in the area of towns and cities the importance of having accurate detailed maps and records of title and area are most essential.

2.1 Objectives:

With the above in view, the city survey work was started in five main cities of Panaji, Mapusa, Margao, Vasco and Daman. The city survey measurement work in Panaji, Mapusa, Margao, Vasco, Daman and Diu has since been completed and the enquiry work of each parcel of land is in progress. City survey work is introduced in Daman since 1979-80 after completion of which city survey work in Diu will be taken up.

2.2 Financial Requirement:

A provision of Rs. 4.30 lakhs is proposed during 1982-83.

2.3 Staff Requirement:

The work will be carried out with the existing staff.

2.4 Physical Targets:

The physical Targets fixed for 1981-82 is the follow up action in the towns of Panaji, Margao, Mapusa, Vasco as well as Daman and Diu for the year 1982-83 also.

3. Name of the Scheme: Land Classification.

The Land Reveenue is worked out from the rates of assessment and classification value of each portion of land. The classification operation is corollary to the settlement operations.

3.1 Objectives:

In order to determine the Classification value of each type of land of individual holding, the land classification based on type of soil crops, trees, etc. is being done.

3.2 Financial Requirement:

A provision of Rs. 8.40 lakhs is proposed during 1982-83.

3.3 Staff Requirement:

The work will be carried out with the existing staff.

3.4 Physical Targets:

The physical targets fixed for 1982-83 in completion of balance of 53 villages. It is proposed to complete this scheme during 1982-83.

New Schemes:

4. Name of the Scheme: Settlement Operation.

In the Union Territory, the assessment of land revenue based on the upto date records has not been introduced so far.

4.1 Objectives:

The Objectives of the settlement operation is to determine the standard of rate of assessment for fixing land revenue based on the yields, profits, etc. of the land.

4.2 Financial Requirement:

A provision of Rs. 9.05 lakhs is proposed during 1982-83.

4.3 Staff Requirement:

The work will be carried out with the existing staff and the following additional staff.

- 1). 1 post Settlement Officer ((Rs. 650-1200).
- 2) 2 posts Asstt. Survey and Settlement Officer (Rs. 550-900).
- 3) 1 post Stenographer (Rs. 330-560).
- 4) 2 posts Upper Division Clerks ((Rs. 330-560).
- 5) 2 posts Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 260-400).

4.4 Physical Targets:

The physical targets proposed for 1982-83 is completion of 92 villages.

5. Name of the Scheme: Reconstitution of Town Records.

Under this scheme the survey plans and registers which are brittle and torn are to be received and reconstructed or photo copies are taken.

5.1 Objectives:

The old Cadastral Survey records of 240 villages which are old and the maps and survey registers which are brittle and torn will be recognised. There is still a great demand for copies of those old records for producing in the courts. Besides there is need of making duplicates copies of plans of no survey which are voluminous. Since the existing plans are in very such damaged condition due to its constant use.

5.2 Financial Requirement:

A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is proposed during 1982-83.

5.3 Staff Requirement:

In addition to the existing staff the following additional staff will be required.

- 1) post of Archivist/Records Keeper (550-900).
- 2) 1 post of Preservation Officer (Rs. 550-900),
- 3) 1 post of Preservation Asst. (Rs. 330-560).
- 4) 6 posts of Draftsmen ((Rs. 425-700).
- 5) 4 posts of binders (Rs. 260-400).
- 6) 4 posts of Vendors (Rs. 225-300).
- 7) 4 posts of Record Lifters (Rs. 210-290).

5.4 Physical Targets:

The physical targets fixed is reconstitution of plans of 50 villages during 1982-83.

Minor Irrigation

I. OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu comprises an area of 3,813 Sq.Km. of which 99.06% (3,702 Kms.) lies in Goa District alone, the remaining two districts of Daman and Diu accounting for 1.89% (72 sq. kms.) and 1.05% (40 sq. kms.) of the area respectively. The three districts are on dependent land blocks on the west coast separated from each other by more than 500 kms. Goa is situated towards the southern end of Sindhudurg District of Maharashtra, Daman to north of Bombay adjoining the Valsad District of Gujarat while Diu is a tiny island of Saurashtra Coast near the port of Veraval. According to the 1981 Census, the Territory's population is 10.81 lakhs, 92.78% (10.03) lakhs of which is inhabited in the Goa District, the district of Daman and Diu accommodating 4.45% (0.48 lakhs) and 2.77% (0.30 lakhs) of the population respectively. The District of Goa is having annual rainfall of about 3000 mm. on an average the corresponding figures for the districts of Daman and Diu being 1750 mm and 500 mm respectively.

Though the Territory has a total geographical area of about 3.81 lakh ha. the net shown area is 1.33 lakh ha. The area irrigated which was about 7.500 ha. in the year 1961 will be increased to nearly 13,400 ha. by the end of the year 1980-81. This is about 10% of the net shown area, against the national average of 25%. Such a low percentage does not appear to be unusual if one bears in mind the circumstances that prevailed until the year 1961. There were only two minor irrigation scheme, namely Paroda and Khandeapar consisting of pick-up weirs across the river Kushavati and Khandeapar and small distributary canal system having a common area of about 600 ha. only. There were, in addition, small tanks scattered all over the Territory irrigating small patches of land. Although agriculture constitutes the single largest factor of primary sector of economy, in respect of provision of gainful employment its contribution to regional income is hardly 30% as against the national average of 50%. One of the reasons for such low productivity in agriculture sector is the lack of adequate irrigation facilities.

Water and land are amongst the most natural resources of the country. The optimum use of the two together is necessary for maximum benefit of the people. Although the territory is endowed with adequate water resources assigned at 85.70 million cubic metres for a district of Goa, 88 million cubic metres for the district of Diu, their utilisation has not been so far to the required level. Irrigation being one of the important component of rural infrastructure for development, harnessing or exploitation of these water resources for providing irrigation facilities had to be accorded special attention with the topographical geological and other constraints. The level of utilisation of surface water resources for irrigation is expected to be of 1125 million cubic metres and that for domestic and industrial water supplies of 80 m. c. m. and 100 m. c. m. respectively.

Area-wise utilisation of surface water potential for different types of irrigation schemes is expected as follows: --

i) Minor Irrigation	...	...	...	20,000 ha.
ii) Medium Irrigation	...	...	...	30,680 ha.
iii) Major Irrigation	...	...	...	34,440 ha.

Minor Irrigation schemes are more suitable and feasible in our Territory especially in the district of Goa due to its undulating topography because of which we do not have vast stretches of land that can be irrigated by canals from medium or major projects without having idle length or deep cuttings and high embankments. Such schemes can be executed in relatively short period, with comparatively small initial outlays. These can be taken up with local resources without much of specialised technical skill and sophisticated equipment. These provide dispersed employment, have a short gestation period and yield quicker and widespread results. For all these reasons, it is proposed to take up vigorously minor irrigation programme so as to boost up utilisation of available irrigation potential.

II. REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1980-81

During the third Five Year Plan 1962-66, an outlay of Rs. 22.56 lakhs was spent whereas during Plan Holiday period 1966-69, expenditure of Rs. 23.37 lakhs was made under this sector. An amount of Rs. 74.83 lakhs was invested for this purpose during the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 214.05 lakhs was made for the fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79, whereas an outlay incurred the Rolling Plan 1979-80 was Rs. 76.49 lakhs.

During the first year of the Sixth Plan, 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 81.26 lakhs was spent. The current year's provision of Rs. 110.00 lakhs is expected to be utilised almost fully (Rs. 97.42 lakhs).

As a result of these investments the total irrigated area has gone up to 13,400 ha. from 7500 ha. by undertaking various minor irrigation schemes such as construction of wells, tanks, tube-wells, lift irrigation works etc. the break up of which is as follows:

(a) Crop-Wise:

	Area	Scheme-wise	Area
1. Paddy & Other vegetables	10,300 ha.	1 tank & Ponds	4350 ha.
2. Arecanut	1,600 ha.	Bandharas	3450 ha.
3. Sugarcane	1,500 ha.	3 Springs & Wells	3500 ha.
		L. I. Schemes	2100 ha.
	13,400 ha.		13400 ha.

(b) Direction and Administration:

This should include proportionate share of establishment charges to be transferred to budget Head 306-Non Plan and entire establishment charges of new posts in Works Division V and XVI to be created which will be debited to 306-Plan. The entire provision made under this Sub-Head for the year 1982-83 will be ultimately transferred to the Budget Head 306 Minor Irrigation. An amount of Rs. 4.26 lakhs has been spent under this head for the year 1981-82 whereas during 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 5.60 lakhs is expected to be utilised.

(c) Investigation and development of ground water resources:

Under this sub-head it is proposed to undertake survey of ground water resources so as to enable planning of conjunctive use of overall water resources for the entire Territory. Central Ground Water Board has already been approached to take up this work. During the year 1981-82 this Sub-Head is expected to absorb an outlay to the extent of Rs. 7.75 lakhs whereas an amount of Rs. 13.51 lakhs is anticipated to be spent during 1982-83.

(d) Construction and deepening of Wells and Tanks:

Under this Head, spill-over schemes of construction and deepening of tanks at Carambolim, Mayem Lake, Zamblicks Tanks at Candolim, Tank at Assagao, Zamblich Aak at Bandivaddo Paliem, Zorcornichim Tank at Assonora, Suchemachi tank at Vadchawada, Harmal, Sal Tank at Navelim, Vaigan tank at Mayem, Chevalchi at Sal, tank at Ravona and Sawantwado at Satari, Bali tank at Quepem and tanks at Daman will be taken up which are expected to irrigate about 300 ha. of land.

As against approved outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs an anticipated expenditures is 25.68 lakhs for the year 1981-82 whereas outlay of Rs. 26.63 lakhs is approved under this Sub-Head for the Annual Plan 1982-83.

(e) Tube Wells:

It is proposed to take up one tube well in each taluka of Goa, Daman and Diu on an experimental basis to find out the availability of ground water for irrigation purposes. During the year 1981-82 outlay of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been approved whereas during the year 1982-83 approved outlay has been fixed at Rs. 0.60 lakh.

(f) Lift Irrigation Schemes:

Besides construction of spill over schemes viz. Alorna, Kutwal, Karnad, Savorshem, Ordofond, Barkey Fond and Oartagal at Canacona the Lift Irrigation Schemes at Poroscadem, Chandel, Nagzar and at Pale will be taken up, achieving target of 300 ha. under this sub-head.

With a view to meet the above requirements an increased outlay of Rs. 23.47 lakhs has been approved during the year 1981-82 whereas the outlay approved during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 31.15 lakhs.

(g) Other Minor Irrigation Works:

Under this Sub-Head construction of Bandharas, small canals etc. are undertaken. Besides spill-over works like that of bandharas at Car-chewaddo, Harmal, Darkhand and many other new works like construction of bandharas at Madhla Manus Mandrem, Dumachem Bandharas, improvement to Khudlem bandharas, Khodal bandhara and bandharas at Shirshem at Siolim, Mainie, Tulhaskar-Wadi at Pernem, Varkhand Pernem, Vaziri, Murgakh, Mudkud etc. are proposed to be taken up.

For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 17.27 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1981-82 whereas an outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 40.86 lakhs.

(h) Machinery and Equipment:

Under this sub-head apart from booking proportionate tools and plants charges to be transferred to 259-Public Works and 306-M. I. other machinery and equipment charges are also deputed for which revised outlay of Rs. 10.23 lakhs has been approved for the year 1981-82 and Rs. 1.65 lakhs has been envisaged during the year 1982-83.

III. PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

As result of various works proposed to be undertaken it is expected that total additional area of 450 ha. will be brought under irrigation, the break-up of which is shown in statement GN-3.

IV. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

The employment potential of the Annual Plan 1982-83 period to be generated under this Scheme is expected to be of the order of 2,80,000 man days of unskilled personnel, 70,000 man days for skilled personnel.

Soil and Water Conservation

1) Education and Training:

In order to strengthen the staff in Soil Conservation Division, it is imperative to get the staff training in Soil Conservation practices in Training like those at Octamund and Dehra Dun to get acquainted with new techniques.

Object of the Scheme: The main objective of the Scheme is to depute Officer in the Soil Conservation practices.

Financial Outlay: During the Sixth Plan Period, an outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed under training programme. During the Annual Plan period of 1982-83 outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been approved.

Physical Targets: During the year 1982-83, one candidate is proposed to be deputed for said training.

Benefit expected: The Officer of the Soil Conservation Division who is deputed for training will be in a position to learn the various methods of Soil Conservation practices prevalent in other states in order to put into use in the Territory.

2) Strengthening of Soil Survey Organization:

This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme partly financed by Central and partly by the State Government. The proposed outlay under this programme during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 4.97 lakhs. During the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 2.98 lakhs was included under this scheme for meeting 50% State share and the expenditure was Rs. 2.59 lakhs. During the Plan period of 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 1.74 was provided out of which 50% was under State Sector and 50% under Central Sector and expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.67 lakhs. During 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 8.42 has been approved.

3) Protection of land by Embankments:

Background of the Scheme: Under this scheme the work repairs to the embankments, construction and repairs to sluice gates, closure of accidental breaches will be taken up. This marginal embankments are constructed the bank of river in order to protect the fertile low lying areas from the entry of salt water which are known as Khazan Lands. It also maintains the navigability of the rivers. These marginal embankments are eroded away by the waves created by the mechanised vessels carrying mineral ore and also due to natural tidal waves currents, etc. and unprecedented high tides.

Financial Outlay: During the Sixth Plan Period, the outlay proposed is Rs. 45.00 lakhs. During the plan 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was provided and during the Annual Plan of 1981-82 out of a provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs made, and expenditure incurred was Rs. 7.27 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1982-83.

Physical Targets: During the year 1980-81 a target of 1,100 Ha. was fixed also during the plan 1981-82 a target of 1,000 Ha. was fixed. The target achieved was 1300 Ha. (in full) For 1982-83 plan a target of 1,000 Ha. has been fixed.

4) Soil Conservation in Agricultural Lands and Drainage Canals:

The work of desilting of drainage canals to control flooding is being taken up under this Scheme. These canals were provided for smooth flow of flood water and also tidal currents. These canals have been silted as a result of deposition of silt coming from high lands. As a result of this silting in the monsoon, good fertile paddy lands get flooded damaging the paddy crops. Hence it is necessary to take up desilting works in these canals. This work will be taken up at 100% Govt. cost.

Financial Outlay: During the Annual Plan 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 600 lakhs was provided. Also during the Annual Plan of 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was provided. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 82-83 has been approved. The total outlay for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Expenditure incurred during 1980-81 and 1981-82 has been Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.67 lakhs respectively.

Physical Target: During the year 1980-81 a target of 2,500 Ha. was fixed. Also during the plan of 1981-82 a target of 2,500 Ha. was fixed, and the achievement was 1525 Ha. (in full). For the year 1982-83 a target of 2,500 Ha. has been fixed.

5) Soil Conservation in Agricultural Lands in Plains and Hills including Purchase of Machinery:

Lands which are not cultivated and are barren due to irrigation difficulties or abandoning lands are to be terraced levelled for taking up seasonal crops etc. Under this scheme works like construction or renovation of tank construction of bandharas, lift irrigation scheme in various talukas will be taken up.

Financial Outlay: During the Sixth Five Year Plan period an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of this scheme. During the year 1980-81, provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided and during the plan of 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 2.85 lakhs was provided. For the plan year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been approved. Expenditure incurred during 1980-81 has been Rs. 22.27 lakhs and during 1981-82, Rs. 17.14 lakhs.

PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IN MINING AREAS

Due to mining activities, different Talukas like Ponda, Bicholim, Sattari, Sanguem have been prevented from taking up cultivation in the Agricultural lands. Also due to dumping of mining rejects the drains have turned affective, thereby affecting the area indirectly for cultivation. The natural silting up of the drains of the fields in the vicinity.

such lands have to be developed by desilting of drains, removal of mining rejects and construction of Contour bunds in these areas. Under this scheme works like desilting of Nallas, will be taken up in the mining regions with an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan Period.

Financial Outlay: A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been approved for the said scheme with a target of 200 Ha. to be achieved during the year 1982-83.

Soil Conservation Organisation: It is proposed to create one Sub-Division at South side Margao in order to implement the schemes smoothly. This Sub-Division will be set up during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 1.78 lakhs was proposed for the staff appointment during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period, while the approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 1.57 lakhs.

1) Land Acquisition for Chora Complex:

The Govt. have already taken action to acquire the Chora Complex Land for the purpose of fish research programme.

In order to pay the land award a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs, has been approved under the Budget Head 506-Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation & Area Development B-Soil Conservation Schemes B.1(1) (1) Major Works, (V) Land Acquisition for Chora Complex.

Command Area Development Authority

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

1. The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which is comprised of three districts of Goa, Daman and Diu is having a total area of 3,81,300 Ha. of which the not sown area is 1,33,000 Ha., area presently irrigated being 13000 Ha. all from minor irrigation schemes, which corresponds to 10% nearly of not sown area against national average of 25%. In order to bring up the percentage of irrigated area on par with the national average, highest priority is being given to irrigation programmes in every annual plan. With this objective, the major irrigation schemes of Salauli and the medium irrigation scheme of Anjunem both in the district of Goa have been already started. Both these schemes which are under execution and expected to be completed before 1982, will bring an additional area of 16500 ha. under irrigation by the end of the Sixth Plan. There will be additional contribution of 5000 Ha. from minor irrigation scheme during this plan period.

In order to utilise fully the irrigation potential that will be created adopting the area development approach in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India, a Command Area Development Authority has been already set up after the proposal was cleared by the Planning Commission and duly approved by the Government of India. This Authority will cover the district of Goa only. The district of Daman which will receive the benefits of irrigation from the Daman Ganga Inter-State irrigation project is likely to be covered by a separate Authority that will be set up for the project as a whole. The objectives in setting up of such Authority is to fulfil the following objectives in a package so that the irrigation potential created is brought to bear its impact on increased agricultural production.

a) Execution of OFD works including field channels, land levelling and shapping, field drains, consolidation of holdings realignment of boundaries etc. to ensure that proper distribution and application of irrigation water becomes possible.

b) Lining of field channels to save water and also to maintain them in good shape.

c) Introduction of turn schedule (Wara-Bandi) on outlets for equitable distribution and efficient utilisation of irrigation water.

d) Selection and introduction of suitable cropping pattern.

e) Agricultural extensions — introduction and demonstration of improved cultural practices.

f) Arrangement for an application of inputs including improved seeds fertilizer, pesticides, short term credit facilities.

g) Infra structural items such as drainage net work, roads markets.

h) Modernisation of irrigation system for better operation and maintenance and more flexibility in regulation and scheduling of irrigation water.

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1980-81

The Command Area Development Authority has been created in year 1980-81 and as such schemes under this sector are in preliminary stage. Expenditure during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 1.01 lakhs.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR 1982-83

Schemes under this sector are partly financed by the Government of India under Central Sponsored Scheme by way of Grant-in-Aid.

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was approved for the year 1981-82 whereas the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 13.00 lakhs. For the year 1982-83 the outlay approved is Rs. 7.50 lakhs. This does not include the assistance to be given by the Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed separately under Central Sponsored Scheme.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

It is proposed to undertake survey by Survey of India, Bangalore for implementing the programme of Command Area Development. Also the expenditure on account of establishment is proposed to be increased under this sector.

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIALS

Employment potential to the tune of 10,500 mandays is expected to be generated due to this sector out of which 1260 mandays will be technical 840 mandays for non-technical and 8400 mandays for unskilled persons.

Animal Husbandry

A. Introduction:

During erstwhile portuguese regime, very little attention was paid towards development of livestock and no schemes of developmental nature were implemented worth mentioned and the requirement of food products of animal origin like milk, meat and milk products were largely met through imports. After liberation, a separate Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services was created in order to give due priority to this section and systematic approach to development was under taken with the implementation of various developmental programmes.

The total livestock population of the Territory according to 1977 Census is as follows:

District	Cattle	Buffalo	Others	Total Livestock	Poultry
Goa 	1,12,925	39,218	95,085	2,47,228	3,87,447
Daman 	7,185	997	2,759	10,941	12,417
Diu 	2,024	107	956	3,087	13,337

During Fifth Five Year Plan, various measures were adopted to achieve the goal of self sufficiency of food products of animal origin like milk, eggs and meat. With this objective various developmental programmes were taken up covering scientific breeding, proper health cover (preventive and curative), providing financial assistance to farmers, training of farmers and educating the farmers through the extension services.

The estimated annual production of milk at present is 18,000 tons and egg production is about 15 million per year.

B. Objectives and Programmes of the Annual Plan 1982-83:

The Annual Plan 1982-83 proposal is based on the guidelines formulated by the Planning Commission and recommendation made in the perspective plan 1978-79 to 1992-93 prepared by Administrative Staff College of India and recommendations made in the Report of the National Commission on Agriculture (1976). Also care has been taken to fit the programmes to our local conditions.

The main object of the Annual Plan 1982-83 would be the adoption of various programmes with modern techniques on Animal Husbandry to bridge the gap between demand and supply of milk, eggs and meat. Also stress has been laid to create rural employment, as a major instrument of social change for economic benefit of under privileged people

in rural areas. Therefore, all efforts would be directed to intensify the programme under Cattle, Poultry, Piggery and fodder development to achieve the object of the Plan. Stress will be laid on planned scientific breeding for the improvement of genetic quality of livestock.

The Territory is deficient in milk production and per capita consumption of milk does not compare favourably with All India figures, this shortfall is mainly due to lack of good quality breed of cattle and buffaloes and non-availability of required ingredients of feed locally. Similarly cattle are subject to 'Chance Grazing' only from July to October and the rest of the year, no opportunity to have grazing, hence left to the by-products of agriculture products such as paddy straw and dry grass available in the forests. Owing to the above constraints, it is estimated that at the end of the Annual Plan 1982-83, a target of 20,000 tonnes of milk is expected to be achieved. As regards the egg production, an estimation of 20 million by the end of the Annual Plan 1982-83 is expected as a target.

To achieve the projected target of 20,000 tonnes of milk and 20 million eggs, the strengthening of infrastructure would be necessary at direction and supervision level. The proposed set up envisages to have strong bearing on effective planning, supervision, technical guidance, sound infrastructure and proper execution of production and marketing. For the organisational arrangement it is necessary initiate and carry out Animal Husbandry developmental activities to achieve the desired results, the approach needs:

- a) Planning and Development
- b) Livestock Production
- c) Health coverage and
- d) Marketing of Livestock and its products.

The approach of the draft plan is based on the above four major lines.

The following are the details of the Schemes to be implemented in 1982-83.

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Name of the Scheme: **Strengthening of the Department.**

1.1 Background of the Scheme:

The present infrastructure at various levels will not be able to cope up to maintain the pace of development and hence there is necessity to strengthen the departmental set up.

Considering all this it is proposed to strengthen the Department for better planning, direction, supervision, execution and evaluation. There are at present three Deputy Directors in charge of various programmes and existing pay scales is Rs. 650-1200 Class II. This needs

to be revised to Rs. 700-1300 (Junior Class I) in order to shoulder more responsibilities and effective supervision parallel to the work load. These Deputy Directors are expected to supervise the work of subordinate establishments. The present scale of the Director of this Department is Rs. 1100-1600 which needs upward revision for the above same reason. The importance of proper planning can be hardly over emphasized, since planning is the base for effective implementation of the programme. At present, there is no separate Planning Cell in this Department and with the increase in volume of work the need of creation of such a Cell is keenly felt. Hence, it is proposed to set up a planning cell in the Directorate.

In order to have effective control and to de-Centralise the departmental activities it is necessary to create three Zonal Officers each will be in charge of overall activities of 3 to 4 Talukas of this Territory. The creation of Zonal set up will contribute better supervision in respective Zones, the activities of the department. The Zonal Office will be headed by an Assistant Director with the supporting staff and details of the position are given below. Three Zonal Offices will be established during the year 1982-83. Each Zonal Office will be provided with Vehicle.

1.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to have better planning, direction, supervision, control and evaluation of development Programme.

1.3 Financial Requirements:

Year						Outlay in lakhs
1982-83	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.50

The provision is required to cover the expenditure for pay and allowances of Staff, rent and Office Expenditure.

The following Staff is required during the Plan period 1982-83.

Designation of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (In Rs.)
1. Record Keeper	1	425-700
2. Daftary	1	200-250
3. Peon	2	196-232

1.4 Physical Targets:

Creation of Planning Cell, three Zonal Offices and Strengthening of the Department.

1.5 Benefits Expected:

As a result of strengthening of administration and decentralisation, a better coordination and implementation of scheme will be achieved.

II. VETERINARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

2. Name of the Scheme: **Training and Education.**

2.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This Scheme envisage to impart inservice training to the Departmental Officials, deputation of Candidates for B.V.Sc./M.V.Sc. Courses on Government Scholarships, training of Stockmen and Farmers. The training to Stockmen is departed at Stockmen Training Centre for a duration of one year. The farmers are trained in the Animal Husbandry Field for one week duration.

This scheme involves pattern of assistance for payment of scholarship, stipend and honorarium to farmers and this needs approval of Government of India. At present the pattern of assistance has not been approved and the Scheme is implemented in anticipation of Government approval, following is proposed for the Annual Plan 1982-83.

1. B.V.Sc. Course	Rs. 200/- per month
2. Stockman Trainees	Rs. 100/- per month
3. Farmers	Rs. 5/- per day
4. For Inservice Training	
a) Gazetted Officers	Rs. 100/- per month
b) Non-Gazetted Officers.	Rs. 75/- per month

2.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main object of the scheme is to have sufficient trained people in different fields of Animal Husbandry for successful implementation of Plan Programmes.

2.3 *Financial Requirements:*

During the Annual Plan 1982-83 an Outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided to cover the expenditure towards the payment of scholarships, stipends, etc.

2.4 *Physical Targets:*

Following physical targets are proposed for the Plan period.

1. B.V.Sc. Course	5 Candidates
2. Stockman Course	5 Candidates
3. Post Graduate (M.V.Sc. Course)	2 Candidates
4. Farmers	1200 Farmers
5. Inservice Training to depart- mental Officers	15 Officers.

2.5 *Benefits Expected:*

Trained Candidates will be available for implementation of various schemes on latest technology.

3. Name of the Scheme: **Stockman Training Centre.**

3.1 Background of the Scheme:

The training Centre at present is functioning in the premises of Extension Training Centre of Agriculture Department, Ela — Old-Goa. On account of increase in number of trainees mainly farmers, it is proposed to have a separate complex at Curti Ponda. The complex will have facilities of lecture halls, hostels, museum, library, etc. It is proposed to strengthen the staff by additional two Instructors. The Programme will be taken up in the phased manner.

3.2 Objective of the Scheme:

To create facilities for training of farmers, stockmen and other departmental staff for refresher courses.

3.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs.0.55 lakhs has been provided to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, civil works etc.

3.4 Physical Targets:

By the end of the Annual Plan period, 5 Stockmen and 1200 farmers will undergo training in this Centre.

3.5 Benefits Expected:

The training to the farmers will help in the modern techniques and scientific management of their farms/livestock.

III. VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH

4. Name of the Scheme: **Rinderpest Eradication.**

4.1 Background of the Scheme:

The progress of immunisation against Rinderpest was taken up in the whole of the Territory and has covered almost all the animals. It is necessary to follow up work so that Calves which arrived at a susceptible age of six months and these animals which are brought from outside the Territory need to be immunised. A check post is established at Mollem under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and one more check post at Dodamarg will be set up during 1982-83.

4.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the Scheme is to immunise the susceptible livestock against Rinderpest disease, thus protecting the animals from this deadly disease.

4.3 Financial Outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakhs has been provided to cover the expenditure of pay and allowances of staff and cost of vaccines on 50:50 basis as State and Central share.

4.4 *Physical Targets:*

During the Annual Plan, it is expected to cover a population of 15,000.

4.5 *Benefits Expected:*

The mass vaccination will result in protection of animals against this deadly disease and prevent the spread of the disease and hence prevent the losses of valuable livestock.

5. Name of the Scheme: **Veterinary Hospital.**

5.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

Under this scheme it is proposed to set up Hospitals at selected major taluka headquarters in order to hospitalise sick animals. One Veterinary Dispensary at Panaji has been already upgraded into Hospital during 1981-82. However, the two more hospitals will be taken up during the Annual Plan period by acquiring land.

5.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

To establish and equip hospitals of treating indoor patients, the large as well as small cattle houses are provided so as to take intensive care of the patients.

5.3 *Financial Requirements:*

These hospitals will be headed by Senior Veterinary Officer. Hence, the additional requirement of the staff is given below. The posts are proposed to be created during this year.

Designation of the Post	No. of posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1. Senior Veterinary Officer	1	650-1200
2. Veterinary Officer	1	550-900
3. Stockman	2	330-560
4. Compounder	1	260-400
5. Lower Division Clerk	1	260-400
6. Attendants	2	210-270
7. Watchman	1	196-232

An outlay of Rs. 7.95 lakhs has been provided on cost of acquisition of land, civil work, vehicle and pay & allowances of staff.

5.4 *Physical Targets:*

By the end of the year one hospital is expected to be established by acquiring land.

5.5 *Benefits Expected:*

Intensive care will be available to the livestock at taluka level.

6. Name of the Scheme: **Control of Epizootics.**

6.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This scheme was implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan on the recommendation of the Planning Commission and will be continued during this plan period.

6.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The scheme envisages to undertake mass vaccination programme against Ranikhet, Footh and Mouth Disease, T. B., Brucellosis and Seine Fever so as to control these diseases.

6.3 *Financial Requiraments:*

An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided during the year 1982-83 to cover the cost of vaccine and equipment.

6.4 *Physical Targets:*

A target to vaccinate six lakhs animals during the Annual Plan is expected.

6.5 *Benefits Expected:*

Immunisation of the animals will result in prevention of the diseases.

7. Name of the Scheme: **Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries.**

7.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

In order to provide health cover to livestock, there is one Veterinary Dispensary at every taluka headquarters manned by one Veterinary Officer and assisted by two Veterinary Assistants and two Attendants. Also preventive and control measures to all disease of livestock and Poultry and undertaken by the dispensaries in respective talukas by organising regular vaccination programme. However, it is felt that the Dispensaries at taluka level cannot cope up with the increased work as regard to health coverage and development activities. Besides, unlike in other states, the Veterinary Officer has to attend the cases at the premises of Livestock which consumes more time of the day. Hence, it is proposed to provide a vehicle to the taluka dispensaries wherever needed. As the existing dispensaries will not be sufficient to cope up with the effective health coverage, it is proposed to open two Dispensaries in the talukas and in centrally located villages where the Animal Husbandry activities are much concentrated. This is proposed in view of the fact that without adequate health cover, all attempt to improve the production capacity of livestock are foredoomed to failure consequently. The necessity for an efficient and well knit animal health organisation has become all the more imperative. Therefore two more Veterinary Dispensaries at Mollem and Usgao have been set up during the year 1980-81, with necessary staff.

7.2 *Objective of Scheme:*

To provide a prompt and effective health cover to the animal in preventive and clinical aspect.

7.3 *Financial Requirements:*

An Outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been provided for the two additional dispensaries to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, equipment, Office expenses and medicines.

7.4 *Physical Targets:*

Two Dispensaries will be established for prompt Veterinary aid.

7.5 *Benefits Expected:*

Due to easy accessibility, the livestock population will get prompt treatment resulting in better health of the livestock of the area for optimum production/work.

IV. VETERINARY RESEARCH

8. Name of the Scheme: **Clinical Investigation Unit.**

8.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a continuing scheme and the unit was set up towards the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The unit is equipped with a laboratory with required equipment and is kept under the charge of Disease Investigation Officer with necessary supporting staff. However it needs strengthening due to the fact that there is an enormous increase in the hybrid poultry population and many farms are expected to come up in near future.

8.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

To investigate and diagnose the obscure diseases and recommend suitable prophylactic and curative treatment. It also undertake examination of material and confirm the diagnosis.

8.3 *Financial Requirements:*

An outlay of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been provided to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, equipment, chemicals and office expenditure.

8.4 *Physical Targets:*

During the year 400 investigations are expected to be conducted.

8.5 *Benefits Expected:*

With the diagnostic support the Laboratory will be possible to undertake line of treatment effectively and the investigation is also possible to eliminate further occurrence of the infections, contagious diseases and control of such diseases for the health cover of livestock population.

9. Name of the Scheme: **Establishment of Nutrition Laboratory.**

9.1 Background of the Scheme:

In order to analyse the feeds marketed in the territory and to have a strict quality control to evaluate the nutritive value of locally available grass, it is proposed to set up a Laboratory headed by a Nutritionist at Curti Ponda. The civil work is already started during the year 1981-82.

9.2 Objective of the Scheme:

To have strict control over the quality of the marketed feed by different firms and to evaluate the nutritive value of various grasses grown in the Territory and to suggest the improvement of low quality grasses by various treatment/blendings in order to feed better quality fodder and agricultural byproducts.

9.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 5.10 lakhs has been provided to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of the Staff, equipment, chemicals and civil works.

V. INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS

10. Name of the Scheme: **Statistical Cell.**

10.1 Background of the Scheme:

A Statistical Cell was set up in the Department comprising of the Research Assistant, one Statistical Assistant and four Investigators. The Cell collects and compiles data on various plan schemes and also looks after the planning and monitoring work of the Department.

10.2 Objective of Scheme:

The main object of the Cell is to collect, compile and represent the data on various developmental schemes, also to conduct surveys and evaluation of various schemes and Animal Products. However, the existing four officials will not be able to cope up with the increased work load and for a systematic approach of evaluation task for the basis of planning of the department. Hence it is felt that there is every need to strengthen this important cell by appointing the additional staff who will be responsible for undertaking integrated sample survey and for preparation of estimates and production of major livestock products such as milk, eggs and meat on annual basis.

10.3 Financial Requirement:

An outlay of Rs. 0.55 lakh has been provided to cover the expenditure of pay and allowances of existing staff.

10.4 Physical Targets:

The Cell is expected to collect and compile the required information on various Departmental schemes and the expenditure under various schemes and performance on different programmes besides projections for future annual plannings.

VI. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

11. Name of the Scheme: **Key Village Scheme.**

11.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is continuing scheme under Cattle Development Programme and envisages area breeding of indigenous cattle with the exotic germ-plasm of superior quality. There are in all 47 sub-centres in 10 talukas. The chilled semen is replaced by frozen semen for Artificial Insemination/work in selected areas. However, keeping in view the practical difficulties and lack of timely technical supervision facilities for the sophisticated technique, the Daman District is covered by providing exotic breeding bulls for natural service. The insemination work at Goa will be carried out by Frozen Semen. Keeping in view of the requirements for such switching over from chilled semen to frozen semen needs found infrastructure to deal with this sophisticated technique effectively.

To improve upon the productive efficiency of the vast number of cattle population through cross-breeding, is in itself a gigantic task. To cope up with such huge work efficiently and effectively there is no way out than to strengthen the existing set up so as to put all efforts towards the success of implementing this ambitious programmes of cattle development through cross breeding.

11.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

(a) The main objective of the scheme is to replace the low productive indigenous cows with cross breed cows by crossing indiginous cows with exotic germ plasm for better growth rate, early maturity, high milk yield and short intercalving period.

(b) To develop a planned breeding system.

11.3 *Financial Requirement:*

Considering the importance, urgency technical superiority and work load involved, the following additional staff is proposed.

Designation of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1. Cattle Development Officer	1	1100-1600
2. Veterinary Officer	20	550-900
3. Veterinary Assistant	12	330-560
4. Laboratory Assistant	1	260-430
5. Attendants	12	196-232
6. Watchman	1	196-232

An outlay of Rs. 4.05 lakhs has been provided to cover the expenditure on cryogenic equipments. Pay and allowances of the staff and Office expenses, etc.

11.4 *Physical Targets:*

During the period, it is proposed to overhaul this inevitable scheme and strengthen by opening additional sub-centres. A target of 6000 inseminations and 2000 cast-rations are proposed.

11.5 *Benefits Expected:*

With the implementation of the scheme with a determined efforts, the expected cross-breed calves born will be of superior genetic quality resulting in better milk production.

12. Name of the Scheme: **Premium Bull Scheme.**

12.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a continuing scheme mainly meant to cover areas where Key Village Scheme is not in operation. Under this Scheme, the breeding bulls of cattle and buffaloes are located for grading of cattle and buffaloes. The bulls will be kept in charge of a custodian who is normally a progressive farmer of the area, at subsidizer cost of 25% of the book value and paid a maintenance allowance of Rs. 4/- per day.

12.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The object of the Scheme is to upgrade local cattle and buffaloes by providing superior quality breeding bulls for natural service in areas which are not served with artificial insemination facilities.

12.3 *Financial Requirement:*

Due to the increased feed cost the maintenance of breeding bulls at the rate of Rs. 4/- per day is not practicable. Hence, it is proposed to increase the premium to Rs. 6/- per day. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided to cover the expenditure on cost of bulls, payment of premium etc.

12.4 *Physical Targets:*

It is proposed to distribute 50 breeding bulls.

12.5 *Benefits Expected:*

The qualitative improvement of calves born to the cattle and buffaloes will be achieved with an expectation that 700 calves, having superior genetic make up, would be sired by these bulls.

13. Name of the Scheme: **Composite Livestock Farm Dhat.**

Daman District Dairy Farm and Copardem Cattle Breeding Farm.

13.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

The Composite Livestock Farm, Dhat which was set up in the year 1963-64 was expanded during successive years of plan period. The Farm maintains a herd of sindhi, cross-bred Jersey cattle and Murrah and

Surti buffaloes. A fodder farm is also attached to the farm for production of green fodder grasses and crops. The planting material of fodder grasses is made available to the farmers from this farm. Breeding bulls of Surti, Murrah and Sindhi bred on the farm are distributed under breeding programme.

One more Cattle breeding farm at Copardem is established during 1980-81 and the farm will maintain 500 Gir Cows and supply 200 Calves to farmers every year after attaining its full capacity. Also a fodder farm having 36 hectares of area is attached to this farm.

Daman District Dairy Farm is mainly for milk production and demonstration.

13.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the Farm is to produce superior quality breeding bulls of cattle and buffaloes for natural breeding and for semen production for artificial insemination programme. It also, serves as a demonstration centre and as a practical training centre for subordinate cadre of staff. The new farm also supply 200 cross bred calves to the farmers.

During the annual plan, it is proposed to strengthen the farm by adding 25 adult Murrah buffaloes 100 Gir Cows and expanding the area under fodder cultivation and increase in the accommodation for staff and livestock.

At Daman District Dairy Farm, it is proposed to acquire 5 hectares of land for fodder cultivation and construction of 1 more cattle shed of 30 herd capacity and the additional staff required to be created is as follows:

The Additional staff proposed is as follows:

Designation of Post					No. of Post	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	Veterinary	Assistant	...	...	2	330-560
2.	Milk Man	...	...	...	4	196-232
3.	Labourers	...	...	...	4	196-232

13.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 18.25 lakhs has been provided for the livestock farms to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, purchase of animals, fertilisers, labour wages etc.

13.4 Physical Targets:

It is proposed to acquire 25 Murrah buffaloes and 100 Gir Cows. The area under cultivation of grass will be increased by 50 acres. It is proposed to breed 30 breeding bulls besides the production of about 850 litres of milk per day.

13.5 *Benefits Expected:*

The farmers will be benefited with the availability of superior quality breeding bulls, supply of cross bred calves, and planting material for fodder grass besides serves as training centre for Stockman Trainees.

VII. PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

14. Name of the Scheme: **Central Piggery Farm.**

14.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

The Pig Farm was set up during the fourth five year plan at Curti-Ponda with large White Yorkshire Pigs and Landrace breeds of Pigs. The farm serves as a nucleus for supply of exotic and improved breeds of pigs. On an average 200 Piggings bred on the farm are distributed annually to the breeders for upgrading and improving the indigenous stock. Cross breeding of pigs, has been undertaken to supply Cross-bred piggings to farmers.

14.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main object of the Scheme is to make available the superior quality of pigs for breeding purpose to farmers. During the year it is proposed to expand the piggery farm, considering the ample scope for piggery development and market potentialities, to the strength of 100 Sows and 12 boars so as to meet the increase demand and to supply of improved pigs to the beneficiaries of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers under Special Sector Scheme, and also to feed the proposed Pork Processing Unit, besides to supply piggings to individual farmers who are not covered under the above category.

For distribution to the piggery breeders and for achieving success in developing high production stock, maintenance to a minimum effective breeding population is necessary. Hence, it is proposed to establish with a nucleus breeding population size of 100 boars to avoid in-breeding and to have a reasonable degree of selection intensity.

The following staff is proposed during the year.

Designation of Post	No. of Post	Pay scale (in Rs.)
1. Farm Superintendent	1	650-1200
2. Veterinary Officer	1	550-900
3. Stockman	3	330-560
4. Store-Keeper	1	330-560
5. Labourers	10	196-232

14.3 *Financial Requirement:*

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided towards the expenditure on pay and allowances, feed, store material and civil works.

14.4 *Physical Targets:*

It is proposed to breed 600 pigglings for distribution.

14.5 *Benefits Expected:*

With the distribution of superior quality pigglings it will contribute towards increase in meat production and economic benefit to farmers.

15. Name of the Scheme: **Pork Processing Unit.**

15.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

At present there are no organised Pork Processing facilities in this Territory. This occupation is mainly confined as household industry. With the setting up of organised Piggery Farm, necessity is felt to provide marketing outlet and to provide wholesale pork products, this scheme is proposed, and the details of the project is finalised and the civil work of the Pork Processing Unit is started during the year 1981-82 at Usgao, Ponda and executed by the N. D. D. B. Anand on turn key basis.

15.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

In order to provide remunerative market to the breeders, and to provide wholesale pork and pork products to the consumers, a pork processing Unit is proposed to process about 10 Pigs per day.

15.3 *Financial Requirement:*

An outlay of Rs. 3.15 lakhs has been provided to cover pay and allowances, equipments, civil works etc.

15.4 *Physical Targets:*

It is expected that during this year the Pork Processing Unit will be established after civil construction at Usgao, Ponda.

15.5 *Benefits Expected:*

Wholesale Pork and products will be available to the consumers and market outlet to the breeders.

VIII. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

16. Name of the Scheme: **Government Poultry Farm.**

16.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a continuing Scheme. The Government Farm at Ela was established during the Fourth Five Year Plan and has attained the strength of 6,500 layers with daily average production of 4,000 eggs. It is also proposed to set up a duck breeding farm with 500 stock.

16.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The main object of the Scheme is to provide good quality chicks to the Poultry breeders and hygienic egg production under this scheme. It also serves as a practical training centre for farmers and subordinate staff.

16.3 Financial Requirements:

An Outlay of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been provided to cover the pay and allowances wages of staff, feed, equipment, medicines, vehicle, Civil works and office expenses etc.

During the Five Year Plan much expansion has taken place and at present the strength of the layers is 6,500. Due to the increased work load and prompt supervision, technical input, there is need to appoint the Farm Superintendent.

The following additional staff is required:

Sl. No.	Designation of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	Farm Superintendent	1	650-1200
2.	Poultry Attendant	3	210-270

16.4 Physical Targets:

During the year 1982-83, it is expected that 50,000 chicks will be hatched and 5000 eggs produced per day.

16.5 Benefits Expected:

As a result of supply of chicks to public, the egg production will increase and served as a demonstration and training centre.

17. Name of the Scheme: Intensive Poultry Development Blocks.

17.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme and envisages the development of Poultry keeping and providing marketing facilities for poultry products. A state level Marketing Organisation has been set up to market poultry products.

17.2 Object of the Scheme:

The scheme envisages development of Poultry keeping, by providing technical know how, health cover and marketing facilities. However, it is proposed to provide storage facilities. Due to the fast development of Poultry in this territory under various schemes, the marketing aspect needs strengthening to increase the area of operation as well as to ensure market facilities to the producer. Hence, it has been decided

to strengthen this marketing Organisation by providing additional staff which is to be created as follows:

Sl. No.	Designation of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	Marketing Officer	1	650-1200
2.	Marketing Supervisor	2	425-700
3.	Upper Division Clerks	2	330-560
4.	Driver (Heavy)	1	260-400
5.	Poultry Assistants	1	260-350
6.	Poultry Attendants	3	210-270

17.3 *Financial Requirement:*

An Outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakh has been provided towards pay and allowances, equipment, Vehicle and Office expenses etc.

17.4 *Physical Targets:*

It is expected that 30 lakhs eggs and 25,000 kg. of meat will be marketed through the Marketing Organisation during the year 1982-83.

17.5 *Benefits Expected:*

There will be expansion of Poultry industry, increased production of poultry products on account of ready marketing facilities available to the farmers.

18. Name of the Scheme: Credit Facilities for Poultry Development.

18.1 *The objective of the Scheme:*

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance in the form of loan to farmers to set up small poultry units of 75 and 25 layers mainly to tribal population of Daman, as state share.

An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed during the plan period. The main objective for such assistance is to provide gainful occupation to tribal families.

IX. FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT

19. Name of the Scheme: Fodder Demonstration and Extension.

19.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a continuing scheme and it envisages demonstration and development of fodder resources and by conducting demonstration of fodder conservation in the form of silage, hay as well as by establishing fodder demonstration farms. Also to induce farmers for fodder culti-

vation, financial assistance is provided to conserve the fodder thus grown in the form of silage. In order to popularise conservation of fodder in the form of silage and hay demonstrations are conducted in farmers fields every year. Also planting material like Hybrid Maize Seed and Tussocks are supplied to farmers. Under this scheme, farmers are provided subsidy @ Rs. 140/- per hectares for fodder cultivation and @ Rs. 100/- per silo pit.

19.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The main object of the scheme is to popularise cultivation of fodder crops and grasses and conservation of fodder in the form of silage and hay and establishment of fodder demonstration plots.

19.3 Financial Requirements:

An Outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh has been provided to cover expenditure on subsidy and maintenance of demonstration plots.

19.4 Physical Targets:

It is expected that during the year 1982-83 two demonstration farms will be established and the area under Fodder Cultivation will be about 70 hectares also be undertaken.

19.5 Benefits Expected:

With the implementation of this schemes the farmers will be induced and educated to take fodder cultivation and its conservation.

20. Name of the Scheme: Establishment of Fodder Seeds production Farm.

20.1 Background of the Scheme:

Fodder Seed Production farm at Kalay is now fully established and trials of various fodder crops, grasses, are undertaken to study the suitability and adoptability of fodder crops and grasses to this territory. The planting material like Hybrid Napier, para-grass, velvet Bean & Koo-Babul Seeds are distributed to farmers. The surplus fodder produced on the farm is supplied to Dairy Societies. The Fodder production has also been taken up at Copardem during this year.

20.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The main object of the farm is to provide planting material of fodder crops and grasses and distribute to farmers to take trials for the suitability under local soil and climatic conditions.

The additional staff required is as follows:

Designation of Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1. Tractor Driver	1	260-350

20.3 *Financial Requirements:*

An Outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the year to cover the expenditure on pay allowances maintenance of farm labour wages implements and Civil work.

20.4 *Physical Targets:*

It is expected to supply seed material to cover an area of 60 hectares.

20.5 *Benefits Expected:*

The Farmers will be able to get required planting material in order to set up fodder farms to procure more fodder for animals.

21. Name of the Scheme: **Establishment of Feed Factory.**

21.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

At present there exists a Small Feed Factory at Ponda catering to the needs of Government Piggery Farm and Livestock Farm. However, in order to provide balanced feed to the Cattle population of Goa with a minimum cost, it is decided to establish a Feed Factory of 25 tons per day capacity to compound feed for livestock and poultry. The Government of India has cleared the project which is entrusted for execution to the National Dairy Development Board, Anand on turn key basis. The estimated cost of project is Rs. 40.06 lakhs.

21.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main object of the scheme is to provide balanced feed to the farmers at reasonable prices.

21.3 *Financial Requirements:*

An Outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been provided to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, purchase of raw materials, equipment, civil work etc.

21.4 *Physical Targets:*

Establishment of Feed Factory to provide balanced feed at reasonable rates.

The following staff is required for the feed factory during the plan period 1982-83.

Designation of the Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1. Manager	1	1100-1600
2. Production Officer	1	700-1300
3. Marketing Officer	1	700-1300
4. Purchase Officer	1	700-1300
5. Quality Control Officer	1	700-1300

Designation of the Posts	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
6. Administrative cum Accounts Officer	1	700-1300
7. Store Superintendent	1	650-1200
8. Maintenance Engineer	1	650-1200
9. Chemist	1	550-900
10. Dhift Engineer (Prod)	2	550-900
11. Field Officer	1	550-900
12. Head Clerk	1	425-700
13. Accountant	1	425-700
14. Stenographer	1	330-560
15. Lab. Asst.	1	330-560
16. Store Asst.	1	330-560
17. Fitter	1	330-560
18. Electrician	1	330-560
19. Cashier	1	330-560
20. Clerk-cum-Typist	9	260-400
21. Laboratory Assts.	2	210-270
22. Peons	4	196-232
23. Labourers	10	196-232
24. Watchman	2	196-232

21.5 *Benefits Expected:*

The Farmers will be able to get locally, the required balanced feed at reasonable price for their live-stock.

X. OTHER SCHEMES

22. Name of the Scheme: **Extension Services.**

22.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

As there was no extension work to the desirable extent, a need was felt to strengthen this scheme. The necessary staff were appointed in Animal Husbandry side to provide a necessary extension support to various schemes of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

22.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main object of the scheme is to educate, motivate and organise the farmers by bringing out the latest innovations from the Research Laboratories to the field.

22.3 *Financial Requirements:*

An Outlay of Rs. 0.44 lakh has been provided to cover the pay and allowances of extension staff.

22.4 *Physical Targets:*

It is expected that a large number of farmers will be motivated for taking up Piggery, Poultry, Dairy farms under various Animal Husbandry Programmes.

22.5 *Benefits Expected:*

It will be possible to have close relation with farmers to solve their genuine difficulties and disseminate the technical know-how on modern management practices of livestock.

23. Name of the Scheme: **Publicity and Propaganda.**

23.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a continuing scheme and envisages publicity and propaganda by publishing informative leaflets, advertisements, conducting film shows, Cattle shows, exhibitions and demonstrations on various subjects concerned to Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development.

23.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

To educate the farmers by providing information, technical know-how, guidance and the benefits offered by the Department to the Farmers.

23.3 *Financial Requirements:*

An outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been provided to cover the expenditure for publications, publicity material etc.

23.4 *Physical Targets:*

It is expected that the informative bulletins on Poultry, Piggery, Dairy Farming and other-related subjects will be published. Training to Farmers and visits to the various institutions of the Department and organisation of milk yield competition, Cattle and Poultry shows are proposed to be conducted.

23.5 *Benefits Expected:*

Information on technical know-how is disseminated to the farmers and also information to avail the facilities offered by the Department to the farmers in Animal Husbandry field.

24. Name of the Scheme: **Thirteenth Quinquennial Livestock Census, 1982.**

24.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a new scheme for conducting the Thirteenth Quinquennial Census of Livestock and Farm Equipment, 1982. The last Census was conducted during the year 1977. An outlay of Rs. 1.06 lakhs has been provided to cover the expenditure, other charges, honorarium etc.

XI. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

25. Name of the Scheme: **Assistance to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for Rearing Cross Bred Calves.**

25.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which a Special Cell has been created at the headquarters to execute this scheme. Under this scheme subsidies provided to cover the feed cost from three months to 28 months for crossbred calves and heifers to the beneficiaries. The expenditure on pay and allowances of Special Cell and expenditure on feed subsidy is fully borne by the Centre since 1980-81. The feed subsidy is provided 50% to Small and Marginal Farmers and 66 2/3% for agricultural labourers. Loan component is available from financial institutions.

25.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main objective of the scheme is to motivate the farmers to take up cross-breeding and to help such farmers in better feeding of the animals.

25.3 *Financial Requirements:*

The Scheme is fully financed by the Centre. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided to cover expenditure on pay and allowance of staff, feed subsidy maintenance of vehicle, office expenditure etc. during the year 1982-83.

25.4 *Physical Targets:*

A Target of 1000 cross bred Calves is expected to be covered.

25.5 *Benefits Expected:*

With the implementation of the Scheme there will be increase and improvement in the quantity and quality respectively in the livestock for better milk production.

26. Name of the Scheme: **Assistance to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for Poultry and Piggery Development.**

26.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in this Territory during 1977-78. Under this programme financial assistance is provided for Small/Marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for setting up 100 or 200 layers Poultry Units and subsidy amounting to 33 1/3% or 25% is provided to agricultural labourers and Small/Marginal farmers respectively towards capital cost. Loan is availed from financial institutions.

Under Piggery Programme financial assistance as same as above for setting up of Piggery Units with exotic or Cross bred with an unit of 5 Sows and one bear.

26.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main objective is to provide gainful occupation to weaker sections and also to increase the feed of animal origin.

26.3 *Financial Requirements:*

The scheme is fully financed by the centre under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, since 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided to cover expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, subsidy, Poultry health programme, infrastructure to societies, maintenance of Vehicle and other office expenditure during the year, 1982-83.

26.4 *Physical Targets:*

It is expected that 700 poultry and 325 Piggery Units will be established.

26.5 *Benefits Expected:*

To provide subsidiary occupation to weaker sections and boosting feed of animal origin.

Dairying and Milk Supply

A. Introduction:

Dairying is an effective field to uplift the rural economy and bring about a social change. It provides full employment to agriculturists throughout the year, especially when the agriculture holdings are small. It gives a source of additional income and hence if dairying is popularised especially in rural areas it also generates self employment to unemployed rural youth. During the middle of the Third Five Year Plan, Dairy Development Programme was introduced in the Territory and under this programme Dairy Cooperative Societies have been organised in areas where there is potentiality for Milk production. It has been observed that it is effective to organise Dairy Development Programme in Co-operative Sectors.

In order to provide remunerative market to the milk produced in the villages, the Department started a Milk Supply Scheme. This assures a ready market to the production. The Milk Supply Scheme after processing the milk at the plant, it is supplied to the consuming towns.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Dairy Development was given due attention so as to develop dairying as an organised rural industry, subsidiary to agriculture in the cooperative sector with due regard to marketing problem. The areas which can support such programme were surveyed, primary milk cooperative societies are being organised. These societies are provided with necessary financial assistance in the form of loans, managerial subsidy, equipment subsidy, share capital contribution and guidance in technical aspects such as clean milk production, health cover, quality control etc. In order to coordinate the activities of primary Dairy Cooperative Societies, a Dairy Federation has been set up. At present about 84 primary societies are functioning in the Territory. It has been observed that on account of limited quantity of milk handled by them, the economy of the societies are not very sound and hence all efforts are made to strengthen the societies so that they become economically viable.

The Ponda Dairy was established in 1971 having capacity of 10,000 litres per day. However, during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the plant reached to its full capacity.

The estimated annual production of milk in the Territory is on the tune of 18,500 tonnes.

B. Objectives and Programme of the Annual Plan 1982-83:

The salient features of the Annual Plan 1982-83 would be towards rural development and dairying includes as one of the important items under this programme. This programme will be supported with necessary financial assistance, mainly through financial institutions and it will be closely linked with rural development programmes.

Goa is included under Operation Flood, Phase II Programme and it has been approved both by the Government of India and Steering Committee. Under this Scheme the Dairy Development Programme will be implemented through dairy co-operatives on the basis of Anand Pattern. The estimated cost of the Project is about Rs. 1.30 crores. Under this programme, dairy plant will be expanded and the infrastructure required like breeding, health cover, fodder development, marketing of milk etc., will be included. The infrastructure available to the department, will be transferred to the Dairy Federation/Union. The civil work is already commenced with the assistance and the technical guidance of the National Dairy Development Board. The pre-implementation action which has been recommended by the Union Dairy Corporation will be taken up soon.

With the implementation of various schemes, it is expected that the production of milk will go up to 20,000 tonnes by the end of this Annual Plan.

The following schemes will be implemented in the year 1982-83.

I. Dairy Development:

1. Rural Dairy Extension.
2. Financial Assistance to Dairy Co-operatives and Dairy Federation.
3. Share Capital Contribution to Dairy Co-operatives Societies and Federation.
4. Managerial Subsidy.
5. Financial Assistance to Primary Dairy Co-operative Societies for construction of office-cum-godown in the form of loan and subsidy.

II. Education and Training:

6. Training of Dairy Personnel.

III. Milk Supply Scheme:

7. Ponda Dairy Plant.

The following are the details of the schemes to be implemented during 1982-83.

I. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1. Name of the Scheme: Rural Dairy Extension.

1.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme and it aims to render technical assistance to individual members of societies in cattle management, clean milk production, feeding and popularising fodder cultivation. This work is looked after by Rural Dairy Extension Officers and at present there are

three such officers. Under this scheme, equipment subsidy is also provided to the societies @ Rs. 2,000/- per society and Secretaries are imparted training in quality control of milk. The present set up is not sufficient to cover the entire Territory and it is proposed to appoint additional staff so that proper attention is paid to the needs of milk producers.

1.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to maintain a close liaison with the society members and provide them necessary assistance and educate the farmers. Also, with the training of the secretaries they will be able to manage properly the affairs of the societies.

1.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 0.55 lakhs is provided to cover expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, honorarium to secretaries, equipment subsidy, office expenses including maintenance of vehicles etc.

The following staff is proposed:

Designation of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1. Rural Dairy Extension Officer ...	3	425-700
2. Field Assistants	3	260-350
3. Drivers	3	260-350

1.4 Physical Targets:

It is proposed to train 20 secretaries, provide equipment subsidy to 20 Societies and technical guidance.

1.5 Benefits Expected:

Proper supervision will be maintained over the working of the Dairy Societies and with the training of the Secretaries the functioning of the Societies will be improved.

2. Name of the Scheme: Financial Assistance to Dairy Co-Operative Societies and Dairy Federation.

2.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuous scheme and under this scheme loans are provided to the Primary Dairy cooperative societies for purchase of milch animals. The loan is granted to individual members through the cooperatives on usual terms and conditions. As per new approved pattern, ceiling on loan is fixed at Rs. 2,500/- per animal.

2.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main objective of the scheme is to provide necessary financial support for purchase of milch animals especially to the weaker section of the population.

2.3 *Financial Requirements:*

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided to cover expenditure on loans.

2.4 *Physical Targets:*

Under this scheme 8 Societies will be benefitted and about 80 animals will be purchased.

2.5 *Benefits Expected:*

The farmers will have subsidiary occupation and there will be increase in milk production.

3. Name of the Scheme: Share Capital Contribution to Dairy Cooperative Societies and Dairy Federation.

3.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a continuing scheme. Share Capital is provided to the Primary Dairy Co-operative Societies as well as Dairy Federation to strengthen their financial condition. The increase in share capital enables the societies to enhance their borrowing capacity. The share capital is granted on matching basis.

3.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

This scheme provides necessary financial support to societies and federation.

3.3 *Financial Requirement:*

An Outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is provided to coger share capital contribution.

3.4 *Physical Targets:*

15 Societies will be provided share Capital Contribution.

3.5 *Benefits Expected:*

It will strengthen the financial position of the societies and federation.

4. Name of the Scheme: Managerial Subsidy.

4.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a continuing scheme. Managerial subsidy is provided to Dairy Co-operative Societies and Federation to cover managerial cost

during initial stages of their organisation. The subsidy is provided on a tapering scale Rs. 900/- during the 1st year, Rs. 600/- during the 2nd year and Rs. 300/- during the 3rd year. The managerial subsidy is also provided to the Federation amounting to Rs. 5,000/- per year.

4.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main objective of the Scheme is to assist the societies and Federation to cover the management cost.

4.3 *Financial Requirement:*

An Outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided to cover the expenditure on managerial subsidy.

4.4 *Physical Targets:*

About 20 societies and federation will be benefitted.

4.5 *Benefits Expected:*

This will give them inducement for better management.

5. Name of the Scheme: **Financial Assistance to Primary Dairy Cooperative for Construction of Office-Cum-Godown in the form of Loan and Subsidiary.**

5.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a continuing scheme and it aims in providing financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy in the ratio of 50:50 for construction of godown-cum-office. The scheme is proposed, as majority of the societies are not having ideal condition of storage of feed and milk. Each society will be provided Rs. 25,000/- in the form of loan and subsidy.

5.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main object of the scheme is to provide necessary facilities of storage of feed and hygienic handling of milk.

5.3 *Financial Requirement:*

An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakhs is provided out of which 50% will be loan and 50% will be subsidy.

5.4 *Physical Targets:*

Assistance will be provided to four societies during the year for construction of office-cum-godown.

5.5 *Benefits Expected:*

Societies will have necessary facilities for their functioning.

II. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

6. Name of the Scheme: Training of Dairy Personnel.

6.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a continuing scheme and it aims to provide inservice training to the officials in various fields of dairying as well as to depute local candidates for Indian Dairy Diploma Course and B.Sc. (Dairying) on Government Scholarships.

6.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main objective of the Scheme is to have trained personnel in various fields of Dairying for implementation of the programme.

6.3 *Financial Requirements:*

An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided to cover expenditure on stipends, scholarships, study tour, etc.

6.4 *Physical Targets:*

It is proposed to depute two candidates in I. D. D., two in B.Sc. (Dairy) and to provide inservice training.

6.5 *Benefits of the Scheme:*

Trained staff will be available for implementation of Dairy Programmes.

III. MILK SUPPLY SCHEME

7. Name of the Scheme: Ponda Dairy Plant:

7.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

The Ponda Dairy was commissioned during the year 1971 having capacity of 10,000 litres. There is only one Dairy Plant in this Territory and it is centrally located to facilitate supply of milk to all consuming towns.

The Plant has attained full capacity and actually it is handling round about 18,000 litres of milk during flush season. The milk is procured from Dairy Co-operative societies both times and after processing, it is distributed in consuming towns like Margao, Panaji, Vasco, Mapusa, Ponda, Bicholim and rural areas of Bardez, Tiswadi, Salcete talukas. It is proposed to expand this plant to 30,000 litres capacity and the civil work has been commenced from 1980-81.

The expansion work will comprise civil works including expansion of cold room and installation of additional equipment like storage tank, compressors and other equipment. It is also proposed to equip the dairy for manufacture of casein. Goa Administration has already proposed to expedite the implementation of the Operation Flood Phase—II and preliminary steps have already been taken to obtain clearance from the

Government of India to this scheme and the bye-laws of the Dairy Cooperative and the Federation are being amended to bring the same in conformity with the guidelines suggested by the National Dairy Development Board and Indian Dairy Corporation. The Government has also agreed to transfer the required Dairy assets to the Dairy Federation subject to approval of Government of India.

7.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide remunerative market to the producers and make available wholesome milk to the population. During the lean season, procurement goes down and supply is supplemented by toned milk. Also, other products such as butter, ghee etc. are manufactured when there is surplus milk especially during flush season.

7.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 15.69 lakhs is provided to cover the expenditure for maintenance and expansion of the plant, pay and allowances of the staff, purchase of equipment, vehicle etc., till Operation Flood phase-II is fully implemented.

7.4 Physical Targets:

To increase the handling capacity of the plant from 10,000 litres to 30,000 litres of milk per day.

7.5 Benefits Expected:

With the implementation of the scheme it will be possible to provide remunerative market to the milk producers and to cover larger urban population in supplying hygienic wholesome milk.

Fisheries

General: An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is allotted for the Fisheries Department for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 66.22 lakhs was spent for the year 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 56.00 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82 and the amount utilised during the current year is Rs. 64.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1982-83 and in all 26 schemes are proposed for implementation. The details of which are as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Strengthening the staff of Fisheries Department ...	0.50
2.	Fresh water fish seed farm at Mayem	0.30
3.	Experiment of exploratory fishery in inshore areas	7.25
4.	Aquaculture of mussels from floating rafts	0.70
5.	Establishment of Sea Aquarium (Marine Zoo)	0.40
6.	Training of Fishery Youths	2.10
7.	Production of fish seed and reservoir fisheries at Selaulim	2.20
8.	Establishment of Fish Seed Farm at Anjunem	2.80
9.	Landing and Berthing facilities	1.30
10.	Development of Fishing Harbour	0.60
11.	Establishment of Fish Curing Yards	4.50
12.	Preservation of fish, its transport and Marketing ...	12.55
13.	Establishment of plant for fish, meat, sausages and other products	0.20
14.	Estuarine Fish Farming	2.50
15.	Infrastructure facilities for development of Benaulim Village	12.00
16.	Establishment of pilot plant for processing of frozen and filleted fish	0.35
17.	Utilisation of marshy and fallow land for fish culture	0.20
18.	Construction of fish market	0.20
19.	Mechanisation of fishing crafts	9.10
20.	Enforcement and protection of reserved fishing areas along Goa coast	4.00
21.	Assistance to fishermen for purchase of fishery requisites	1.40
22.	Assistance for Cooperative Societies	0.60
23.	Financial assistance for fish culture	0.30
24.	Grant of Relief for suffering losses due to natural calamities etc.	0.20
25.	Construction of slipway and service station	2.95
26.	Assistance to backward fishermen from Daman (TSP)	0.80
	Total	70.00

1. Name of the scheme: **Strengthening the staff of Fisheries Department.**

Background of the scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which staff is appointed at Head Office to meet the work load due to implementation of various schemes proposed to be taken up during the Five Year Plan. It is proposed to decentralise departmental functions with the establishment of two Sub-offices each at North Goa and South Goa for better implementation of plan schemes and to have close contact with fishermen community during the year 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is made for the year 1982-83. The following posts are proposed during the year 1982-83.

No. of Posts	Designation	Pay Scale
1	Deputy Director	Rs. 700-1300
2	Superintendent of Fisheries	Rs. 650-1200
1	Upper Division Clerk	Rs. 330-560
1	Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 260-400

Object of the scheme:

To meet the requirement of trained manpower for supervision.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. —
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.50 lakh

Benefit of the scheme:

Proper execution and supervision of the scheme.

2. Name of the scheme: **Fresh water Fish Seed Farm at Mayem.**

Background of the scheme:

This is a new scheme proposed during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Under this scheme it is proposed to acquire about four hectares of land around Mayem lake which is under negotiations with Tourism Department and is likely to be acquired soon. It is proposed to construct tanks and develop the acquired land by providing roads, electricity facilities and building to house the office and other stores etc. during the year 1982-83. The following posts are proposed for 1982-83.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay Scale
1	Pisciculturist	Rs. 550-900
1	Fieldman	Rs. 210-270

Object of the scheme:

The main object of the scheme is to obtain quality fish seed of quick growing variety through induced breeding method by stocking in Mayem lake and privately owned fresh water sheets.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.20 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 0.30 lakh</u>

Benefit of the scheme:

Farmers will be able to stock the tanks with fresh water fish of quick growing variety produced in the farm which will increase fish production and fetch good returns.

3. Name of the scheme: Experiment and Exploratory fishing in inshore areas.

Background of the scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which the department is operating two steel trawlers, one wooden trawler and three wooden purse-seine-cum-trawlers. During the year 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was provided and the entire amount has been utilised. A provision of Rs. 7.25 lakhs is proposed during the year 1982-83.

Object of the scheme:

To survey demersal and pelagic resources of the offshore region and make available the information to fishing industry.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 7.25 lakhs
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. —
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 7.25 lakhs</u>

Benefit of the scheme:

Fishing Industry will get information about fishing grounds in inshore areas in this territory.

4. Name of the scheme: Aquaculture mussels from Floating rafts.

Background of the scheme:

Molasses constitute substantial catch of shell fish production from the coastal waters and estuarine from commercial point of view. There are good resources of mussels in the estuarine and on the banks of the rivers in Goa from the natural bed. The average yield of mussels is about 400 kgs. per hectare per year. This can be increased considerably by adopting scientific technique with a view to boost the activities in mussel culture, it is proposed to undertake the same in ropes from floating rafts on experimental basis in suitable localities of the estuarine. This is a new scheme proposed from 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

Object of the scheme:

To popularise mussel culture in rural areas and thereby augment shell fish production and generate more employment opportunities.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.20 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 0.70 lakh</u>

Benefit of the scheme:

The scheme will provide technical knowledge to fishermen community in order to get better returns with minimum efforts and investment.

5. Name of the scheme: **Establishment of Sea Aquarium (Marine Zoo).***Background of the scheme:*

An Aquarium is a place where living aquatic animals are on display. To watch the graceful movement of fish, turtles, dolphine and host of beautiful marine organism is not only a source of delight but also education.

Although some of the aquariums are for the purpose of scientific research, the primary object is that of public education and entertainment. The Aquarium proposed to be established at Dona Paula is of a large display of fish tank and open channels to house big sharks, skates, tortoises, dolphines and other interesting organism.

There will be a museum attached to the aquarium to have the fauna and flora of the Indian Ocean.

A provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83 and the following posts are required under the scheme.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay Scale
1	Curator	Rs. 1100-1600

Object of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is public education and entertainment and also will be useful for scientific research.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.30 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 0.40 lakh</u>

Benefit of the scheme:

The scheme will promote public education and entertainment and also will be useful for scientific research.

6. Name of the scheme: Training of Fishery Youths.

Background of the scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which it is proposed to train 25 candidates for ten month's duration in improved methods of fishing, fabrication of fishing gears, etc. The Departmental officials as also non-officials are also trained in different technical institutes such as Central Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering Cochin and other Central Government Institutions. At present the training centre is functioning in a private premises at Porvorim. It is envisaged to construct a building for training centre with adequate hostel facilities at Dona Paula. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs made for the year 1980-85 and provision of Rs. 2.10 lakhs are proposed for the year 1982-83 for payment of stipend to trainees, land acquisition and construction of building.

Object of the scheme:

To train fishery youths in the State Training Centre for efficient operation of vessels as well as departmental officials and non-officials in operational processing and management courses for proper and effective implementation of scheme.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.40 lakhs
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.70 lakhs
Total	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2.10 lakhs

Physical Target:

25 Fishery Youths.

Benefit of the scheme:

The scheme is implemented to have a trained manpower for fishing industry.

7. Name of the scheme: Production of fish seed and reservoir fisheries at Selaulim.

Background of the scheme:

After the commissioning of Selaulim Irrigation Project a reservoir will be formed which can be utilised for stocking of quick growing varieties of fishes. Since the fishes are not breeding in the reservoir continuous stocking of baby fishes is essential.

In order to produce the fish seed for exclusively stocking purpose of the reservoir a fish farm is necessary nereby reservoir. This is a new scheme to be implemented during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for

which a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made. A provision of Rs. 2.20 lakhs is proposed for the year 1982-83 and the following posts are proposed.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay Scale
1	Sr. Research Assistant	Rs. 550-900
2	Jr. Research Assistant	Rs. 425-700
1	Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 260-400
5	Fieldman	Rs. 210-270
2	Watchmen	Rs. 196-232

Object of the scheme:

The reservoir formed due to construction of Selaulim Dam will be made use for production of fish. For the purpose of stocking of reservoir a fish production farm will be established near this reservoir.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	Rs. 0.20 lakhs
Capital	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Total	Rs. 2.20 lakhs

Benefit of the scheme:

To increase fish production by stocking fish seed in the reservoir.

8. Name of the scheme: Establishment of Fish Seed Farm at Anjunem.

Background of the scheme:

Large reservoir will be formed when the construction of Anjunem irrigation will be completed. The reservoir will be utilised for stocking of fresh water fishes of quick growing varieties. Since fresh water fishes do not breed in reservoirs continuous stocking of baby fishes is essential.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and provision of Rs. 2.80 lakhs is proposed during 1982-83 and the following posts are proposed under this scheme.

No of Posts	Designation	Pay scale
1	Sr. Research Assistant	Rs. 550-900
1	Jr. Research Assistant	Rs. 425-700
1	Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 260-400
5	Fieldmen	Rs. 210-270
2	Watchman	Rs. 196-232

Object of the scheme:

The reservoir formed due to construction of Anjunem Dam will be made use for fish production.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. — lakhs
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2.80 lakhs
Total	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2.80 lakhs

Benefit of the scheme:

To increase fish production by stocking in the reservoir.

9. Name of the scheme: **Landing and berthing facilities.**

Background of the scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which jetties are constructed at various landing centres. It is proposed to construct two jetties one each at Chapora and Talpona this will help the mechanised fishing vessels to land the fish catch conveniently for quick disposal. A provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs proposed for the year 1982-83 and the following posts are required under this scheme.

No of Posts	Designation	Pay scale
8	Fisheries Inspector	Rs. 330-560
4	Sweeper	Rs. 196-232

Object of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to provide landing and berthing facilities to mechanised fishing vessels to enable them to land their fish catch as quickly as possible.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. — lakhs
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.30 lakhs
Total	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.30 lakhs

Physical Target:

It is proposed to construct two jetties.

Benefit of the scheme:

The fishing vessels introduced under the mechanisation programme will be able to land the fish catch conveniently for quick disposal and also for berthing purpose.

10. Name of the scheme: **Development of Fishing Harbour.**

Background of the scheme:

Due to rapid pace of mechanisation programme it is imperative to provide landing and harbour facilities along the coast for expeditious

unloading fish which is highly perishable commodity. The fishing harbour and other type of landing facilities are basic amenities required for efficient operation of fishing vessels and also to protect the fishing vessels during usual times as also in adverse weather condition, with all infrastructure and integrated facilities available at one place.

A highly power Committee is appointed by the Government to select suitable sites for construction of fishing harbour along the constline report of which is awaited. However, a token provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

Object of the scheme:

The Harbour when completed will cater to the needs of the fishing vessels for shelter and other requisites facilities.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 0.60 lakh</u>

Benefit of the scheme:

Protection to the fishing vessels during adverse weather condition and quick disposal of fish.

11. Name of the scheme: Establishment of Fish Curing Yards.

Background of the scheme:

During the fishing season sizeable quantity of fish which does not have market is used as manure, similarly some other varieties of fish is used for curing. The fish presently being curied is not in scientific and hygienic method. Sharks and air bladder which are also of commercial products of cured on scientific and hygienic condition will fetch sizeable amount of foreign exchange. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and a provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs proposed for the year 1982-83.

The following posts are required under this scheme.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay Scale
2	Technical Assistant	Rs. 425-700
1	Jr. Storekeeper	Rs. 330-560
1	Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 260-400
3	Helper	Rs. 196-232
3	Watchman	Rs. 196-232

Object of the scheme:

To provide fish curing facilities under hygienic conditions.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
Total	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4.50 lakhs

Physical Target:

2 Units.

Benefit of the scheme:

This will make to preserve the fish after curing and minimise the waste which will help in the proper utilisation and also increase the export potential of the Territory.

12. Name of the scheme: Preservation of fish, its transport and marketing.

Background of the scheme:

With the increase in fish catch it is felt necessary to create infra-structural facilities for handling. Preservation and distribution of fish for internal consumption as well as export of fish. As the Goa population is predominantly fish eating there is acute dearth of fish during the lean season resulting in increase of prices. Moreover during the peak season it fetches less price due to abundance of fish. It is therefore advisable to process the fish during the peak season and keep under frozen condition for long period and distribute during the lean season.

Under this scheme the Department is running a Cold Storage of 50 tonnes capacity, ice factory of 5 tonnes capacity, two frozen storage of 100 tonnes capacity and plate Freezer of 1 tonne capacity at Panaji. Similarly an ice factory of 3 tonnes capacity is running at Canacona and cold storage of 50 tonnes capacity is also installed. A cold storage complex near Nehru Bridge Panaji was commissioned during the year 1980-81. The construction work of cold storage complex at Daman is near completion and it is likely to function in the year 1981-82. It is proposed to construct a cold storage of 25 tonnes capacity and ice plant of 5 tonnes capacity at Chapora during the year 1981-82 and the work is already entrusted to National Dairy Development Board Anand. It is also proposed to set up three small cold storage units each at Quepem, Pernem and Diu blocks during the year 1982-83.

A provision of Rs. 12.55 lakhs is proposed for the year 1982-83 and the following posts are required under the scheme:

No. of posts	Designation	Pay Scale
2	Chief Mechanic (Grade I) ...	Rs. 380-560
2	Mechanic cum Storekeeper ...	Rs. 380-560
2	Operator cum Electrician ...	Rs. 260-350
2	Lower Division Clerks ...	Rs. 260-400
8	Operator cum Mechanics ...	Rs. 260-350

No. of posts	Designation	Pay scale
8	Khalashi	Rs. 196-232
4	Helper	Rs. 196-232
8	Salesman	Rs. 260-400

Object of the scheme:

Constant supply of ice and preservation facilities are necessary to enable the fishermen to preserve the fish before it finds the way to the market.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5.20 lakhs
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 7.25 lakhs
Total	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12.55 lakhs

Physical Target:

It is proposed to construct the following plants: —

Sr. No.	Type of plants	Unit	Capacity
1	Cold storage	2	175 tons
2	Ice Factory	3	20 tons
3	Freezing plants	2	5 tons

Benefit of the scheme:

Preservation/storage facilities for fish during the lean season as well as peak season will improve the position of distribution and supply of fish to the consumers and processing industries.

13. Name of the scheme: **Establishment of plants for fish meat sausages and other products.**

Background of the scheme:

This is a new scheme proposed during the VIth plan period 1980-85. It is proposed with a view to minimise the waste of fish during the peak season and convert the same into different preservation products. It is proposed to establish a plant consisting of various products of fish. Out of the total provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for Sixth Five Year plan 1980-85 a provision of Rs. 0.20 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 and the following posts are proposed for the 1982-83.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay scale
1	Technician	Rs. 425-700
1	Electrician	Rs. 330-500
1	Mechanic	Rs. 380-560
1	Technical Asst.	Rs. 260-400
1	Peon	Rs. 196-232

Object of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to popularise and make available fish product to the public made out of miscellaneous variety of fish has lessed or no demand.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakhs
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakhs
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 0.20 lakhs</u>

Benefit of the scheme:

Nutritious food having high content of protein food will be made available to the public.

14. Name of the scheme: **Estuarine Fish Farming.**

Background of the scheme:

There are vast areas of fallow and marshy lands inundated by tidal waters. About 250 hectares of such land and brackish water areas can be effectively brought under systematic fish culture. The present yield of such area is very poor which could be increased by adopting scientific techniques with culture operation. At present the farming activities are carried out at Ela Fish Farm on experimental basis and the results are made available to private enterprises.

The survey of availability of fish seed resources and culture techniques are also taken up in this farm. It is also proposed to undertake short duration courses to train fishermen in the field of seed collection from natural resources and artificial breeding etc. in the farm. The fish caught at this farm is made available to the public during the lean season. In order to provide financial assistance to fish culturist and development of farms a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1982-83.

Object of the scheme:

The farming activities on experimental basis will be carried out in this farm and the results will be made available to private enterprises. This farm will be used as a demonstration.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 2.50 lakhs</u>

Benefit of the scheme:

Estuarine fish farming will acquire modern techniques of fish farming.

15. Name of the scheme: **Infrastructure facilities for development of Benaulim village.**

Background of the scheme:

This is a continuing scheme. There are about 92 fishing villages all over the coast of Goa, Daman and Diu. In order to provide infra-structural facilities for fishing industry it is proposed to avail Central assistance for the creation of this facilities. The development of Benaulim fishing village is an important scheme which will serve as a mode for the development of fishing village.

During the year 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is made. However an additional amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be required during the current year.

An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1982-83 and the following posts are proposed.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay Scale
1	Deputy Director	Rs. 700-1300
1	Chief Mechanic	Rs. 425-700
1	Electrician	Rs. 380-560
1	Operator cum Mechanic	Rs. 260-530
1	L. D. C.	Rs. 260-400
2	Watchman	Rs. 196-232
4	Salesman	Rs. 260-400

Object of the scheme:

To provide infrastructural facilities consisting of the following essential items:

- 1) Approach road.
- 2) Water supply facilities.
- 3) Fish Curing Yard.
- 4) Insulated Trailer.
- 5) Marine workshop.
- 6) Cold Storage and Ice Plant.
- 7) Community house.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Capital	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Total	Rs. 12.00 lakhs

Benefit of the scheme:

Infrastructural facilities will provide storage and marketing and fish catch for better return.

16. Name of the scheme: **Establishment of pilot plant for processing of frozen and filleted fish.**

Background of the scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which it is proposed to process fish caught by the departmental vessels and preserve it in frozen condition. It is proposed to procure fish from markets during peak season and process it and make it available to the consumers. The frozen fish is sold to the public during lean season. Under this scheme the department has acquired two deep freezers. An amount of Rs. 0.35 lakhs is required for the year 1982-83 which will be spent on the maintenance of the plant and also to procure fish from the markets during peak season. The salary portion of the scheme is transferred to non-plan as the scheme has reached maintenance stage.

Object of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to preserve the fish in frozen storage room after processing and filleting and make it available to public and also to demonstrate the technique.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.25 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.35 lakh

Benefit of the scheme:

To make available frozen fish at reasonable rate during lean season to the public.

17. Name of the scheme: **Utilisation of marshy and fallow land for fish culture.**

Background of the scheme:

There are vast areas of marshy lands lying fallow adjacent to the tidal rivers of the territory. These can be profitably used for fish and prawn culture. There is a good number of fishing stakes and sluice gates where fishing is conducted by means of nets having very small mesh sizes. The operation of these nets adversely effects the population of fish and prawns as juveniles are caught and destroyed. It is proposed to develop the marshy and fallow lands into small fish farms and lease out to the fishermen. An amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83. The following posts are proposed for the year 1982-83.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay Scale
1	Survey Assistant	Rs. 550-900
1	Jr. Engineer (Civil)	Rs. 425-700
1	Helper	Rs. 196-232

Object of the scheme:

Utilisation of marshy and fallow land for increase production of fish.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 0.20 lakh</u>

Benefits of the scheme:

To encourage the fishermen to bring marshy and fallow land under fish culture and thereby increase the production of fish.

18. Name of the scheme: **Construction of fish market.**

Background of the scheme:

This is a new scheme proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. At present there are no proper marketing facilities available to sell the fish. In many places fishes are sold along the road sides. In order to sell the fish in hygienic condition the scheme is proposed to be implemented during the year 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

Object of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to encourage and assist local authorities in constructing fish markets for marketing of fish in orderly and hygienic conditions. The scheme consists in granting loans and subsidies for local authorities for the purpose.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 0.20 lakh</u>

Benefit of the scheme:

The scheme will promote fish marketing activities and sale of fish in hygienic condition.

19. Name of the scheme: **Mechanisation of fishing crafts.**

Background of the scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which it is proposed to assist fishermen in fitting engines to their crafts with a view to expand their field of operation increasing their catch etc. Under this scheme a financial assistance in the forms of loan/subsidy to the traditional fishermen and group of fishermen for purpose of acquiring marine diesel engines, hulls, winches, outboard engines etc. is given. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 the pattern of assistance is revised as to reduce the burden

of payment of loan. A provision of Rs. 9.45 lakhs was made for 1981-82 and a provision of 9.10 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 and the following posts are proposed.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay Scale
1	Asstt. Supdt.	Rs. 425-700
1	Extension Officer	Rs. 425-650

Object of the scheme:

The main object of the scheme is to popularise the mechanised fishing among fishermen by fitting engines to their craft with a view to extend their field of operation.

Financial Outlay:

Revenue	... ..	Rs. 2.60 lakhs
Capital	... ..	Rs. 6.50 lakhs
Total	... ..	Rs. 9.10 lakhs

Physical Target:

During the year 1981-82 financial assistance will be made available for 5 marine diesel engines, 4 hulls and 100 outboard motors. It is also proposed to grant financial assistance for 10 marine diesel engines, 5 hulls and 300 outboard motors for the year 1982-83.

The traditional fishermen and group of fishermen will avail modern methods of fishing and cover distant areas for fish catch.

20. Name of the scheme: **Enforcement and protection of reserved fishing areas along Goa coast.**

Background of the scheme:

The scheme is implemented with a view to avoid clashes between mechanised fishing operators and traditional fishermen. The Government has already enforced Goa, Daman and Diu Fishing Regulation Act 1980 wherein operation of mechanised fishing boats for fishing along the sea coast, rivers, estuarine creeks within five kms. distance along the territory is prevented. This will also help the breeding of fish and prevent the destruction of young ones.

It is essential to patrol violation of this limit by the mechanised vessels. At present the patrolling is done by Departmental boats and also special patrol boats would be acquired very shortly. It is proposed to acquire one more patrol boat during the year 1982-83.

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1982-83 and the following posts are proposed.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay scale
1	Dy. Director	Rs. 700-1200
1	Supdt. of Fisheries cum pa- trolling officer	Rs. 650-1200
1	Bossun	Rs. 550-750
1	Engine Driver	Rs. 380-560
1	Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 260-400
6	Deckhand/Guard	Rs. 210-270
2	Khalashi	Rs. 196-232

Object of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to prevent fishing by mechanised boats within five kms. along Goa Coast.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Capital	...	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Total	...	Rs. 4.00 lakhs

Physical Target:

One patrol boat has been acquired during the year 1981-82. It is also proposed to construct one more patrol boat during the year 1982-83.

Benefit of the scheme:

This scheme will prevent mechanised fishing vessels from operating in reserved fishing areas.

21. Name of the scheme: **Assistance to fishermen for purchase of fishery requisities.**

Background of the scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which financial assistance in the form of subsidy is provided for fishermen towards purchase of synthetic twines, cotton twines, fishing gear, diesel oil etc. A provision of Rs. 1.40 lakh is proposed during the year 1982-83.

Object of the scheme:

To assist the fishermen for making use of better quality materials for fabrication of fishing gear in purchase of pursein nets and other items of fishery requisites.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.40 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.40 lakhs

Benefit of the scheme:

To enable fishermen to improve the gears and acquire purseine nets.

22. Name of the scheme: **Assistance to Fisheries Cooperative Societies.**

Background of the scheme:

The primary cooperative fishing societies do not have proper entrepreneurial skill to organise their activities since their turn over is poor. It is therefore felt to strengthen the managerial share capital etc. of the cooperative societies/Federations by advancing working capital loan to boost their activities. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

Object of the scheme:

To economise fishermen to organise themselves bargaining and thereby augment their activities.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. —
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.60 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.60 lakh

Benefit of the scheme:

Managerial skill will be made available to Cooperative Societies and thereby earn better returns.

23. Name of the scheme: **Financial assistance for fish Culture.**

Background of the scheme:

There are good numbers of brackish water areas where fish culture is carried out. These areas are inundated by tidal waters. Above 250 hectares of such areas could be effectively brought under scientific fish culture. For the purpose provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 and the following posts are proposed.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay scale
1	Jr. Research	Rs. 425-700
1	Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 260-400

Object of the scheme:

To bring wide areas of brackish water and fresh water and fresh water sheets under fish culture.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.20 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 0.30 lakh</u>

Benefit of the scheme:

The scheme will provide to increase fish production.

24. Name of the scheme: Grant of relief to fishermen suffering from natural calamities, rioting, etc.

Background of the scheme:

This scheme is proposed for implementation to help the fishermen affected due to natural calamities, accident etc. In order to carry out their fishing business uninterruptedly. Many a times the fishing nets get damaged by the mechanised boat due to the friction between mechanised boat owners and traditional fishermen and hence it is felt necessary to give relief to such ill fated fishermen to re-establish their fishing activities. A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

Object of the scheme:

To provide relief to the fishermen during accidents, loss etc.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.20 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. —
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 0.20 lakh</u>

Benefit of the scheme:

The fishermen will be able to rebuild the fishing business and rehabilitate themselves.

25. Name of the scheme: Construction of Slipway and Service station.

Background of the scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which slipway and service station at Britona has been taken up with a view to provide repair and service facilities to mechanised crafts. The work is completed and will function very soon.

A provision of Rs. 2.95 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 and the following posts are required.

No. of posts	Designation	Pay scale
1	Foreman	Rs. 425-700
1	Turner cum Mechanic ...	Rs. 260-400
1	Electrician	Rs. 380-560
1	Welder cum Fitter	Rs. 260-350
1	Sweeper	Rs. 196-232
2	Helper	Rs. 196-232
2	Watchman	Rs. 196-232

Object of the scheme:

To provide better repair and service facilities to the mechanised fishing vessels.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	... ..	Rs. 1.20 lakhs
Capital	... ..	Rs. 1.75 lakhs
Total	... ..	Rs. 2.95 lakhs

Benefits of the scheme:

The Scheme will provide better repairs and service facilities to the departmental as well as private fishing vessels.

26. Name of the scheme: **Assistance to backward fishermen from Daman (Tribal Sub plan).**

Background of the scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which fishing equipments are supplied to tribal fishermen on loan and subsidy basis. The requisites are supplied to the backward tribal youths in kind. A provision of Rs. 0.80 lakhs is proposed for the year 1982-83.

Object of the scheme:

To assist backward tribal youths from Daman to purchase fishing twine ropes and wooden canoes for fishing operation.

Financial outlay:

Revenue	... ..	Rs. —
Capital	... ..	Rs. 0.80 lakhs
Total	... ..	Rs. 0.80 lakhs

Benefits of the scheme:

The scheme will uplift the interests of Backward Fishermen from Daman.

Forests

1. Research and Training

1.1 *Forest Research*

The growth of a plant is primarily the result of soil condition, climate and progeny of the seed/planting material used. Since all or any of these factors change from place to place study of the growth of species under different conditions and different treatment assumes great importance in forestry. Since the universities and other institutions do not undertake research in forestry, each State/Union Territory is having its own organisation to deal with local problems besides Forest Research Institute College, Dehra Dun. Accordingly, Forest Research and Utilisation Division was set up during the last year of the IVth Five Year Plan i. e. 1969-70. Experiments and trial on various forest plantations suitable for the tract have been laid out in different soil and climatic conditions. Sample plots have also been laid out in different plantations to study the growth of these species. The Research Division has set up nurseries, arboratums and meteorological observatories in different parts of the territory and periodical observations are being recorded. Progeny seed orchard for cashew as well as teak have been laid out and various studies are in progress. Besides the Division carries out and maintains sample and preservation plots, tree selection and plant breeding etc.

During the next 5 years i. e. 1980-85 it is proposed to continue the above experimental studies and to expand the problem oriented research specially in the light of the present stress on Social and Agro-Forestry so as to meet the needs of the people. Trials on various indigenous and exotic species for timber, firewood and fodder so as to find out the solution to various pressing problems which have been faced in the territory. During the annual Plan 1981-82 besides maintaining old research plots, high yielding variety of subabul (Giant variety) album were tried. The results of the sandal wood sown were found to be quite encouraging. Research work will be continued during 1982-83 with increased tempo.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan against which an amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was spent during 1980-81, against an outlay of Rs. 1.80 fixed Rs. 2.30 lakhs were spent during 1981-82. For 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 1.95 lakhs have been fixed.

1.2 *Education and Training:*

With the stress being laid on the conservation of environment and also providing raw material for the wood based industries, railways, defence and ship building forests have come under great pressure and the forests are required to keep up with the new challenges. Social Forestry is being given greater importance in order to meet the basic needs of the common man. Forests and Wild Life Protection has also assumed greater dimensions with the Forest Conservation Act and Wild Life Preservation Act coming into force. Hence training in forestry has assumed greater importance without which the forestry personnel will not be able to face the new challenges and deliver the goods.

While the training of officers and forest rangers level is being controlled by the Central Government and training at lower rank by the Department i.e. Forest Guard's and Foresters is the responsibility of the States and Union Territories.

Keeping the above in view, a scheme was introduced in the Vth Five Year Plan for setting up a Forestry school in this territory for training of the Forest Guards who are recruited locally and occupy an important role in the protection of forest and execution of forestry works. The other technical staff like Foresters and Range Officers and Gazetted Officers are deputed for training both initially and subsequently for refreshers and specialised training at various Forestry Institutions.

During the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85, 12 R. F. O's, 20 R. F's and 100 Forest Guards are proposed to be trained. Besides construction of Forestry Training School at Valpoi. It is also proposed to depute some Officers for initial and specialised training in various aspects in forestry outside the territory. During 1981-82 Forestry school was under final stages.

For Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is approved. Out of which an amount of Rs. 3.62 lakhs is spent during 1980-81, against Rs. 3.50 lakhs fixed Rs. 3.91 lakhs were spent during 1981-82.

For 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 3.90 lakhs is approved.

2. Inventory, Planning and Resources Management

2.1 Demarcation and settlement of forest areas:

Most of the forest areas were not demarcated and settled during the erstwhile Portuguese regime with the result there are lot of discrepancies/claims in regard to the forest lands. To have an effective protection and to see that the forest areas are not encroached upon, a scheme of Survey and Demarcation of forest areas was drawn up after liberation so as to get the forest areas declared as Reserve Forests as per the provisions of the Indian Forest Act. Accordingly, separate staff for survey and demarcation work in the field was recruited and a forest Settlement Officer was appointed by the Government. The work of survey and demarcation is in progress and nearly 751 sq.kms. of the forest boundaries have since been demarcated till 1980-81. Out of these, 36.47 sq. kms. have already been declared as Reserve Forests and 268 sq. kms. are under the process of reservation for which Govt. notification has been issued. Rest of the survey work is in progress. Since the work is of vital importance for proper protection and administration of the forest areas, the scheme is to be continued during the VIth Five Year Plan during 1980-85.

Target of about 400 sq. kms. has been proposed for the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81, 105 sq. kms. have been surveyed and demarcated. For the year 1981-82 a target of 110 sq. kms. new has been achieved. During 1982-83, a target of 100 sq. kms. (new) and 100 sq. kms. (old) is proposed.

It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs during the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 3.07 lakhs was spend during 1980-81. Against Rs. 3.50 lakhs fixed Rs. 3.13 lakhs were spent during 1981-82. As final demarcation proceeds the requirement of funds for fixing concrete pillars will be high. Hence for 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 3.70 lakhs was approved.

2.2 Working Plan:

The working plan is a technical document which provides for the technical management of the forests on the scientific lines to attain the maximum production out of the forest without any detrimental effects. As far as the forests of Goa are concerned, no working plan was prepared in the past. The scheme was started in the Vth Five Year Plan and the working plan for the North Goa Division has already been completed while steps have been taken to start the work of the South Goa Division and will be completed during the sixth five year plan period 1980-85. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, preliminary work on South Goa Division was initiated. The preparation of working plan will be stepped during 1982-83.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 1.90 lakhs is utilised. Against Rs. 2.00 lakhs provided in budget Rs. 1.09 lakhs was spent during 1981-82.

For 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 2.07 lakhs has been approved.

2.3 Planning, Statistical and Evaluation Cell:

In view of large amounts being spent under various plan schemes and to make the planning realistic and broad-based it is necessary to have a proper cell in the department for the collection and compilation of statistical data, monitoring and evaluation of the results achieved under various schemes. Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has suggested guidelines for strengthening and manning the staff in statistical cells in various offices at different levels.

A nucleus cell with skeleton staff was started during the year 1973-74 i. e. last year of the IVth Plan. It was proposed to strengthen this cell further during the Vth Five Year Plan and was to have one Dy. Conservator of Forests with the supporting staff but, however, due to non creation of posts, headway to collect the basic data could not be made. It is therefore proposed during Sixth Five Year Plan that the cell will be strengthened with requisite staff so as to function and carry out statistical work on more scientific basis. During 1981-82 the cell continued the work of collection and compilation of statistical data. The same will also be continued during 1982-83.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been fixed. An outlay of Rs. 0.34 lakh has been spent during 1980-81. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.37 lakh were spent. For 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.55 lakh is approved.

3. Organisation and institutions

3.1 Intensification of forest management:

As a result of spurt in development activities, the work load had considerably increased on the existing skeleton staff of the Department. Keeping the above in view, the scheme for reorganisation and strengthening of the forest department for better and more effective management, protection and utilisation of the forest areas and the forest produce was included in the Vth Five Year Plan. The scheme is also continued during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Two divisions one with the head-quarter at Ponda and the other at Margao have been recently established. For better efficient management supporting staff was provided to these divisions during 1979-80. During 1980-81 separate divisions for cashew and wild life were created. During 1981-82 no new posts were created.

During Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85, an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been approved. During 80-81 an amount of 2.13 lakhs was spent Rs. 3.39 lakhs were spent during 1981-82. For 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 4.10 lakhs is approved.

4. Infrastructural Development

4.1. Forest Communications:

On liberation, a scheme for development of roads to open up inaccessible forest areas was started in 1963. It has since been continued during the IVth and Vth Five Year Plan period. By the end of the Vth Five Year Plan period 218 kms. of forest roads were existing in this territory. There are still a number of areas which are inaccessible. To facilitate easy harvesting transport of timber and development of forest, it is necessary to open them by constructing roads. The roads apart from serving as a links of communication also accelerate the pace of socio economic development of rural people residing in the interior areas.

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to construct 20 kms. of Katcha roads/soiling in remote and inaccessible forest areas for facilitating easy extraction of forest produce besides providing communication facilities to the local people. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 soling and maintenance was carried out. It is proposed to carry out soling over 1 km. earth road during 1982-83.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.98 lakh was utilised. Entire amount of Rs. 0.48 lakh earmarked for 1981-82 was utilised. For 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is approved.

4.2 Buildings:

A regular scheme for construction of buildings was taken up in 1963. It was continued into IVth and Vth Five Year Plan period also. There were 51 quarters for Forest Guards, 34 for Foresters, 13 for Range Forest Officers and 7 Forest Rest Houses at the end of the

Vth Five Year Plan. However, the residential and office accommodation provided by the above said buildings is far from adequate. The construction of buildings at various places has therefore been continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

The target fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to construct more buildings for providing office and residential accommodation to forest staff for the newly created divisions of cashew and wild life and in the reorganised beats of North Goa at different places including construction of sheds, godowns, garages and maintenance of existing buildings. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 constructions of various quarters were in progress. During 1982-83 plots of land at Sanquelim, Margao and Panaji will be acquired and the quarters will be constructed there besides continuation of spill over works.

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 2.84 an amount of Rs. 2.84. Entire amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs fixed for 1981-82 was utilized. For 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been approved.

5. Production Forestry

The Forests have dual role to play. One is production and other protection. Production forests taken into consideration the improvement of the crop and also exploiting the forestry potential to its maximum without the deterioration of both the crop and the locality. Since forest crop is to be looked after from its infancy to maturity, we have to carry out silvicultural operations like cultural operations, thinning etc. to provide optimum conditions to the growing stock. Accordingly, a scheme of cultural operation in the existing forest area and older plantations is prescribed.

5.1 Cultural operations:

It is necessary to carry out cultural operations such clearance, weedings, climber cutting, clearance of bushes etc. in the forest areas and the plantation area at regular prescribed intervals as per the working plan. Annually the areas which are due for cultural operations are earmarked and the above operations are carried out so as to provide hygienic conditions to the growing stock in order to get maximum volume increment.

It is proposed to carry out cultural operations over an area of 5000 ha. including improvement, restocking and tending of plantations during the VIth Year Plan during 1980-85. During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 an area of 1314 ha. and 1000 ha. respectively were achieved were attended. During 1982-83 an area of 1050 ha. will be attended to.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for during the VIth Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-85. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 1.14 lakhs was utilised while during 1981-82, another 1.67 lakhs were spent. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been fixed for the year 1982-83.

5.2 *Plantations including aided natural regeneration:*

To improve the existing condition of the forests and to have better stocking, plantations of valuable industrial and other comparatively fast growing species like teak, eucalyptus and a number of other miscellaneous species were taken up immediately after liberation. Upto now 8825 ha. of the forest area has been planted under teak, 5152 ha. under eucalyptus and 295 ha. under other miscellaneous species upto the end of Vth Five Year Plan period. These have been carried out by clear felling the existing degraded forest areas along the easy slopes and near the villages etc. so as to improve their condition by planting them with the above valuable species which are suitable in the locality. In other areas to improve the stocking of natural forest steps have been taken in hand for aiding natural regeneration so as to have better stocking of more important species.

The target proposed for the VIth Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-85 is to create new plantations over an area of 2500 ha. of different economic and industrial species and maintenance of the older plantations. During 1980-81, 661 ha. area was planted. Another 627 ha. were achieved during 1981-82. For 1982-83 a target of 400 ha. has been fixed.

An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIth Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-85. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 10.05 lakhs was utilised. During 1981-82 another Rs. 12.66 lakhs were spent. For 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been fixed.

5.3 *Cashew Plantations:*

Cashew is one of the important crops of Goa. In addition to providing soil cover on the bare hill slopes it fetches lot of foreign exchange. Accordingly it was proposed to plant cashew as cash crop on the degraded forest areas and by acquiring private areas. 4940 ha. was thus planted with cashew up to the end of the IVth Five Year Plan. A separate cashew Division was also formed during the IVth Five Year Plan.

In view of the importance of scientific management of cashew and raising this cash crop in new area, Government has again revived the Cashew Divisions and it is proposed to bring roughly 5000 ha. under new plantations during the IVth Five Year Plan period. The areas will be either acquired or the plantations will be raised in existing barren Comunidade lands after the Government takes certain policy decision. During 1980-81 the older plantations were maintained. During the year 1981-82 plantations 128.25 ha. were raised and old plantation scientifically maintained. During 1982-83 maintenance of older plantations will be carried out besides raising new plantation over 200 ha.

An amount of Rs. 78.00 lakhs has been proposed for Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 14.86 lakhs was spent during 1980-81. Another Rs. 16.11 lakhs were spent during 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 19.00 lakhs is fixed for 1982-83.

5.4 *Rubber plantations:*

Rubber was planted on an experimental basis from 1964 onwards. On the basis of the recommendations by the experts and the encouraging

performance of the rubber plantation raised by this Department, it is proposed to maintain the existing rubber plantation in this Territory. Some of the rubber plantation have already started yielding and have significantly, become one of the sources of revenue to the state exchequer. The Department has already set up smoke houses for processing rubber latex and have sanctioned smoked sheets and rubber scrap during the last 4 years. The plantations are quite successful in certain pockets of Goa and the yield of latex compares favourably with that obtained in other rubber growing States.

It has been proposed to raise rubber plantation over an area of 500 ha. including maintenance of earlier plantations and tapping of latex with increased tempo during Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81 a target of 51 ha. was achieved in addition to maintenance of 492 ha. old plantations. During 1981-82 another 50 ha. were planted. Another target of 40 ha. has been proposed for 1982-83.

Rs. 40.00 lakhs have been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 8.27 lakhs was spent during 1980-81. Another Rs. 9.13 lakhs were spent during 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been fixed for 1982-83.

5.5 *Departmental exploitation of timber:*

The exploitation of timber was taken up departmentally in pursuance of Govt. of India policy and efforts are being made to increase the area under departmental exploitations so as to slowly do away with the system of contractors.

During the Five Year Plan period 1980-85 the forest produce will be harvested departmentally with an increased tempo. Four forest depots in North and South Divisions have already been opened and the 4 trucks for transport for departmentally felled timbers and firewood to these depots have been purchased. It is proposed to extract one lakh m³ timber and firewood during the entire Five Year Plan 1980-85, 4339 m³ of timber, 18957 poles and 38228 m³ of firewood were extracted. During 1982-83 another 100 ha. will be felled. The local Government has also taken a policy decision to open firewood sales depots in important towns of this territory so as to supply firewood to the consumers at subsidised rates. Efforts are being made to install the depots shortly.

An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 13.54 lakhs has been utilised during 1980-81. During 1981-82 Rs. 12.77 lakhs were spent. For 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 11.15 lakhs has been approved.

6. Social Forestry

6.1 *Afforestation of barran lands, avenue, canal banks, plantations gardens, parks and afforestation:*

Lot of degrades, open barren lands and denuded hill slopes are seen all over in Goa due to the over grazing and over exploitation in the past. Most of these areas are at present moment under the control of the

comunidades and it is proposed to take up such areas for afforestation purposes under the scheme. Such areas have been identified and the proceedings for its acquisition are in progress. During 1981-82 25.00 ha. area at Chandranath hills was planted. For 1981-82 it is proposed to plant 200 ha. under this programme.

Besides it is also proposed to take up plantations along the canal banks. Two major river valley projects i.e. Salauli and Anjunem are in progress and along banks of canals which are yet to come up, it is proposed to take up plantations with suitable species with the sole purpose of afforestation of these strips and meet the needs of the local people and providing aesthetic beauty. During 1981-82, 12.5 Row/kms. were planted along canal banks. For 1982-83 12.5 R/Kms. are proposed.

This Department has also been entrusted with the development of the parks in some of the major cities of the territory. At the present moment the Department is looking after the children's park at Panaji and some of the beautification works in Panaji town near the approaches of the Madovi river. During 1982-83, improvement work in this park will be continued.

Department has also done road side avenue plantation to provide shade and shelter for the people and aesthetic beauty. During 1981-82 25.50 R/Kms. were planted. For 1982-83, a target of 50 R/Kms. has been proposed.

For Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been approved. During 1980-81, Rs. 2.07 lakhs have been utilised. During 1981-82 another Rs. 4.97 lakhs were spent. For 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 5.60 lakhs has been approved.

6.2 *Forest Publicity:*

There is a great need for giving wide publicity on the usefulness and benefits of forests and wild life. Accordingly department organizes celebration on Vanamahotsava and wild life weeks in a befitting manner. Seedlings of various species are supplied to the institutions and to public free of charge and at nominal rates. Besides, planting competitions are organised during the Vanamahotsava amongst Municipalities, village Panchayats, schools and Colleges and the cash prizes are awarded to the institutions who are adjudged the best. Similarly during the wild life week celebrations, essay and painting competitions are organised by the department amongst students of schools and colleges. These functions were organised in a befitting manner and due publicity was given on both the occasions through local newspapers during 1981-82.

An outlay of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been proposed for the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 0.72 lakh was spent during 1980-81. During 1981-82 another Rs. 0.48 lakh were spent. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been approved for 1982-83.

6.3 *Amenities to staff and labourers:*

Staff and labour are working in the interior forest areas having no amenities of life. It is, therefore essential for efficient functioning

that they are providing with suitable amenities in view of the Government policy to uplift the weaker sections of the society. The amenities provided to the staff besides labour sheds are indoor games like Carrom, Chinese Checker, Volley ball and Football wherever there are facilities of playing ground. In the coupes where the labour is more, community listening sets will also be provided if the funds permit so that the labourers which come from weaker section of societies are able to absorb the information on the welfare activities being undertaken by the Government.

During 1981-82 some sheds were constructed and other facilities provided. During 1982-83 it is proposed to construct 3 sheds and provide other facilities to the labourers.

However, it is proposed to implement this scheme during Five Year Plan 1980-85, with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 0.34 lakhs was spent during 1980-81. During 1981-82 another Rs. 0.18 lakh were spent. An outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakhs has been approved for 1982-83.

7. Wild life and environmental conservation

7.1 Wild Life Sanctuaries:

In order to protect and preserve the existing fauna 3 Wild Life Sanctuaries were created in 1967-68. These required to be developed for rehabilitation of wild life. This provides an added facility of recreation to the local populace and encourages tourists. Besides there is an urgent need to protect, preserve and develop the wild life in the forest areas outside these sanctuaries too.

The target proposed for Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to develop the existing Wild Life Sanctuaries and creation of separate Wild Life Wing in the department as per guidelines of Government of India.

Accordingly separate Wild Life Wing was created with the charge of Dy. Conservator of Forests with supporting staff. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 the work of maintenance of these three sanctuaries was taken up with increased tempo. The tempo of the work will be maintained during 1982-83 also.

An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 5.42 lakhs was utilised during 1980-81. Another Rs. 6.31 lakhs were spent during 1981-82.

For 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 8.60 lakhs is approved.

7.2 Animal Park:

The parks and sanctuaries would not only help to preserve and replenish our vanishing species, but also provide opportunities for intensive investigations in all disciplines of comparative biology. They are in fact nature's outdoor libraries open to all to draw knowledge from and advance all cultural pursuits. There is an urgent need to develop such a Zoological park in Goa for the education and recreation of the

local people and development of tourism. The scheme was, therefore continued during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 also.

The main target under this scheme is to procure some animals and get up a splendid animal park at Bondla. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 steps for establishment of parks and Botanical Garden were taken and moated enclosures for various animals existing with department were constructed and more animals were procured. During recent years, Bondla had become one of the tourist attraction because of its exotic environment. Keeping in view of this, visitors amenities were provided besides beautification of spores. During 1982-83 it is proposed to maintain the garden complex and if possible procure some animals for the entertainment of visitors. Recently cottages from Tourism Department have been transferred to the Forest for maintenance.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for Five Year Plan 1980-85. The actual expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 3.07 lakhs. Another Rs. 3.39 lakhs were spent during 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 3.00 has been fixed for 1982-83.

7.3 *Forest Protection:*

To guard against unauthorised encroachments into the forest land illicit extraction of forest produce and also to check the forest produce in transit, it is necessary to have adequate staff in the form of mobile squad attached to both North and South Divisions besides 25 check posts all over the territory.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82 existing check nakas and mobile squads were strengthened and maintained. For 1982-83 check nakas will be maintained and mobile squads strengthened and some motor cycles will also be purchased, subject to availability of funds.

An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81, Rs. 2.23 lakhs was spent while during 1981-82 Rs. 2.55 lakhs were spent. An amount of Rs. 2.08 lakhs is approved for 1982-83.

7.4 *Soil conservation including coastal plantations:*

Due to the over exploitation and faulty agro-nomical practices Cumeri-cultivation, over grazing, fires, mining there are lot of barren and eroded hill slopes all over the territory. Since the topography of Goa is undulating, the concentration of rain and water results into lot of soil erosion, which ultimately leads to the problem of washing of top soil, siltation of dams, valleys and ultimately the harbour. It is therefore essential that such areas are protected by adequate soil conservation measures like, contour trenching terracing check dams afforestations etc., so as to reduce the soil loss and consequent hazards. Soil conservation measures in the area where mining activity is in progress are also of utmost urgency so as to reduce the washing away of the mining rejects which ultimately silt the fertile valley lands, the rivers and the harbour.

The problem of soil erosion along the coastal areas in Goa, Daman and Diu, also needs immediate attention. This has to be tackled by planting

of shelter-belts of Casuarina and some other suitable species along the affected coastal belts, so as to stabilize the coastal sand dunes and provide protection to adjacent agricultural lands which otherwise get affected by the blowing which is carried by strong winds.

It is therefore, proposed to take up soil conservation measures like trenching and terracing in forest areas and also raise casuarina plantations along the sea coast during Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81, 6 ha. of casuarina along the sea coast were raised at Daman and Panaji and old plantations were maintained. During 1981-82 also 6 ha. casuarina were raised. A target of 30 ha. is fixed for 1982-83.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been spent during 1980-81 while during 1981-82 1.50 lakhs were spent.

For 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh have been approved.

Community Development

PANCHAYATI RAJ

General Introduction:

In the Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, there is one tier Panchayati Raj Institutions i. e. Village Panchayats.

The Panchayati Raj Institution came into existence in 1962-63 after Liberation of Goa. Many of the Panchayats are financially not sound and have to depend upon financial assistance from Government for the development of rural areas since funds raised by them by way of taxation are not sufficient to take up development works such as roads/drains, drinking water supply, sanitation etc.

There are 196 Village Panchayats in Goa, Daman and Diu in all 12 Community Development Blocks. The following schemes will continue to be implemented for the Panchayats during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 Name of the Scheme: **Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions.**

1.2 *Background of the Scheme:*

Under the Scheme the Village level Administrative personnel have to be strengthened and trained.

1.3 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The existing Panchayats have only one full time functionary i. e. Panchayat Secretary. The Secretaries are to be given periodical training in various subjects such as preparation of Annual Plan, Budget Estimates cooperation, Principle and working of Panchayati Raj Institutions and allied matters. The existing scale of Village Panchayat Secretaries is similar to that of a Lower Division Clerk. There are no proper avenue of promotion for the Village Panchayat Secretaries, as such it is necessary to upgrade 20% of the post of Village Panchayat Secretaries to selection grade posts with the scale of Pay of Rs. 425-640/-. Also under the Scheme it is proposed to create 21 posts of Extension Officers (Village Panchayats) in the grade of Rs. 425-700 for posting in the Village Panchayats in place of Village Panchayat Secretaries whose annual budget exceed Rs. 50.000/-. Similarly under this scheme it is also proposed to create an Engineering Cell for effective implementation of various schemes taken up by the Panchayats. Presently the Talukas of Mormugao and Salcete are under one Block. For speedy implementation of various Schemes it is proposed to bifurcate the same and to have a separate Block with Head Quarters at Mormugao. This will result in the creation of a separate post of Block Development Officers and Extension Officer Village Panchayat and other supporting staff. A proposal has also been sent to the Government for replacement of 5 jeeps in Canacona, Ponda, Quepem, Sanguem and Panaji, as the existing ones are found to be uneconomical.

1.4 *Financial Requirement:*

During the Financial year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 2.42 lakhs is required for payment of the staff and purchase of vehicle proposed under the scheme.

1.5 *Physical Target:*

Since the entire provision under this Scheme is for the payment of Staff, there is no physical target to be fixed.

2. TRAINING

2.1 Name of the Scheme: **Training of Non-Official members of Village Panchayats.**

2.2 *Background of the Scheme:*

Most of the Chairman and Dy. Chairman of the village Panchayats who are elected among Villagers do not have sufficient knowledge of the functions of village Panchayats and the duties vested in them. The duties and responsibilities entrusted to them under the Goa, Daman and Diu village Panchayats Regulation, 1962 are not properly carried out for lack of knowledge of Rules and Regulations. Hence to develop a special interest in the functioning of Panchayati Raj and promote the working of the Panchayats in sound manner, it is necessary to train the Chairman and other members of the village Panchayats.

2.3 *Objectives of the Scheme:*

The objectives are to train non Official members of the Village Panchayats for the successful functioning of the Panchayati Raj system and for execution of various duties entrusted to the Panchayats by the Government from time to time.

2.4 *Financial Requirements:*

The financial Outlay approved for Fifth Plan was 0.50 lakhs which was subsequently revised for Rs. 0.10 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1974-79 is Rs. 0.03 lakh. The entire expenditure is incurred towards TA/DA etc. of the staff and non-officials. During the Revised Vth Five Year Plan 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is approved of which Rs. 0.03 lakh have been provided for the Annual Plan 1982-83, for this purpose.

2.5 *Physical Targets:*

During the Vth Plan period it was proposed to train 169 Sarpanchas. During 1974-78 the training Scheme of non-official members was dropped as an economic measure. Now it is proposed to train 200 Non-Official members during Revised Vth Five Year Plan 1980-85 of which target fixed for Annual Plan 1982-83 is to train 40 Non-Official members.

2.6 *Benefit Expected:*

The public will get better services from the Panchayat consequent on training of Non-Official Members of the Panchayats who will discharge their duties and functions effectively.

3. ASSISTANCE TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION

3.1 Name of the Scheme: Loans to Village Panchayats for Remunerative Schemes.

3.2 *Background of the Scheme:*

It is observed that many panchayats are not in a position to undertake the developmental works in their villages due to lack of sufficient funds raised through taxation. In order to encourage the Panchayats to undertake the developmental works and at the same time create permanent assets, loans are granted for various purposes viz. construction of Panchayat Ghar cum Shopping Centre/Community Centres, Markets, Poultry farms, slaughter house, purchase of tractors etc. for building up permanent remunerative assets.

3.3 *Objectives of the Schemes:*

The objective is to create durable assets and to generate additional income to Panchayats.

3.4 *Financial Requirements:*

The Revised outlay approved for Vth Five Year Plan is Rs. 18.38 lakhs. The expenditure during 1981-82 is Rs. 5.25 lakhs. The approved outlay in the revised VIth Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been provided for the Annual Plan 1982-83.

3.5 *Physical Target:*

During the Vth Five Year Plan period 60 Panchayats were granted loans under Remunerative Schemes. Of these 60 Panchayats, 10 Panchayats were granted loan for purchase of pumpsets, 19 Panchayats for construction of Shops cum V. P. Offices, 14 Panchayats for construction of market and rest for Residential building, Slaughter house, Power Tiller, Power Sprayers agricultural farm poultry farm, tractor etc. No physical target at this stage can be fixed for revised Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 since the loans are sanctioned as per the requirement of the Panchayats depending upon security for payment of loans. The loans are granted to them on first come first serve basis.

3.6 *Benefits Expected:*

The Panchayat will be in a position to provide more facilities to the Public and at the same time mobilise their resources for development work of their areas.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

General Introduction

There are 12 Community Blocks in Goa, Daman and Diu, consisting of 11 units. The Blocks are in phase II stage from 1973-74. The following schemes are implemented under the Programme.

1. Community Development Programme (Loans and Grants):

1.1 Name of the Scheme: **Central Assistance to the Block.**

1.2 Background of the Scheme:

All the Community Blocks have completed the stage I and entered the stage II with effect from 1973-74. The Blocks Agencies are required to continue for executing the various rural development scheme.

1.3 Objective of the Scheme:

To execute the Programme of rural Development like Communications, Irrigations, Sanitation, Animal Husbandry, Industries etc. through the agencies of Blocks. The objectives of the Community Development Programme are (I) to develop fully the material and human resources (II) develop the local leadership and self governing institution (III) to raise the standard of living of rural people by securing the people's participation, with this aim in view many schemes are executed through the Blocks. Hence it is necessary to continue the scheme during the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

1.4 Financial Requirement:

The total outlay given for Vth Plan was Rs. 11.50 lakhs, out of which during 1974-79 an expenditure of Rs. 13.94 lakhs has been incurred and during the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 15.50 lakhs has been spent as against the approved outlay of Rs. 15.65 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs provided for 1982-83 is anticipated to be spent fully. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been approved during the Revised Five Year Plan 1980-85 for continuing this scheme more effectively. Considering the expenditure during last two years the outlay for 1980-85 may be enhanced from Rs. 15.00 lakhs to Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

1.5 Physical Target:

No specific target can be fixed as estimates of the work vary from time to time and these are minor works such as repairs of roads, wells etc.

CHAPTER II

CO-OPERATION

Introduction

Cooperative movement was introduced in India for the first time in 1904 and it was passed through different stages of development. The movement in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was launched in the year 1962-63 which is still in nascent stage. The movement has grown both in rural and urban areas through active cooperation of the people in Cooperative field. Today, the Cooperative Sector is one of the major sectors of the economy of this Territory, embracing agricultural credit, consumer's movement, marketing of important cash crops, processing activities, housing, transport, dairies, fisheries, farming and allied sectors.

The number of cooperative societies increased at a good speed in the beginning of the planned era starting from 1962-63 (the beginning of the Country's Third Five Year Plan in the Territory). The number of societies increased to 319 by the end of the Third Plan, then reached a level of 425 by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. At present the number of Cooperative Societies, is 570.

In the Cooperative field, several big institutions like the sugar factory, dairy federation, marketing federation with their branches and departmental stores, fisheries federation, State Cooperative Banks, Urban Co-operative Banks, Taluka Farmers Service Societies, Tribal Large Size Multipurpose Society as well as Cooperative Training Institutions have been established.

In the next decade, the territory would be taking a leap forward in the field of agriculture and its subsidiary occupations, processing and agricultural marketing, etc. The cooperatives will have to play their legitimate role in supplementing the efforts of the Government in achieving the sustained growth in rural sector.

As a result of the irrigation programme like Salaulim Irrigation Project, Mandovi Irrigation Project, Anjunem Project, Tillari Project and the various lift irrigations schemes and crop technology programmes undertaken by the Government there would be considerable demand for credit including other inputs like fertilizers, seed custom service charges, etc. The cooperative structure particularly at the village level

is required to be strengthened to provide timely inputs and credit to the farmers. The reorganisation of primary agricultural credit structure will, therefore, be very essential.

The linking of agricultural credit and marketing is a pre-requisite for providing reasonable price to the farmers for their agricultural produce. The reorganised agricultural credit societies would function as a contact point for the farmers for credit as well as marketing. The cooperative sugar factory has helped to establish the linking of credit in the territory. The system of linking of produce with marketing of arecanut (supari) to some extent has also been established through the Goa Bagayatdar Cooperative Society. The linking of marketing of coconut production with the credit is also gradually developing. Dairy will be another vital sector as far as linking of credit with marketing is concerned.

To meet the credit gap for agricultural purposes the financial assistance to the Goa State Cooperative Bank needs to be enhanced. The Bank has to meet all the credit requirements for short, medium and long term needs. In the field of housing more and more Cooperative Housing Societies are coming up. The need for housing loan for new societies could be met by the Apex Housing Finance Society. The said society, therefore, is to be provided additional share capital to enable it to borrow more loans from the Life Insurance Corporation.

Financial Outlay

For executing the various developmental programmes in the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85" and for strengthening the Cooperative Movement in this territory, an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been earmarked, and it would include the following programmes.

1. Direction and Administration.
2. Credit Cooperatives.
3. Farming Cooperatives.
4. Housing Cooperatives.
5. Warehousing & Marketing Cooperatives.
6. Processing Cooperative other than sugar factory.
7. Sugar Factory.
8. Labour Cooperatives.
9. Consumers Cooperatives.
10. Education, Research and Training.
11. Other Cooperatives.

During the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs was earmarked. Against the said provision, an amount of Rs. 63.57 lakhs has been spent in the financial year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 124.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1982-83.

Under the above heads of development, various schemes are to be implemented. The explanatory write-up for the schemes under the major developmental heads of continuing schemes as well as for new schemes is given below: —

1. Direction and Administration:

1.1 Strengthening of Department:

Due to rapid expansion and diversification of activities in the cooperative field in present context, the work load in the Cooperative Department has enormously been increased with the result that the present staff existing in the Department is inadequate and cannot cope up with the work load which is increasing by leaps and bounds day by day.

The big institutions like Sugar Factory, Dairy Federation, Fisheries Federation, Marketing Federation, Cooperative Banks and its branches, Apex Housing Finance Society, Taluka Farmers Service Cooperatives, Tribal Large Size Multipurpose Society, Departmental Stores have been established in this territory. The recommendations of various Committees are to be implemented. In addition to normal supervision the Department has to revitalise the Cooperative Institutions by ensuring timely recovery of cooperative credit, weeding out dormant and paralysed societies. Timely audit is also an essential requirement for effective functioning of the Cooperative Movement.

The Department has been reorganised into zones to have effective control and supervision on the cooperatives. The system of continuous and concurrent audit is also to be introduced in institutions having sizeable turnover. So also an Arbitration Cell for disposal of the cases of the societies for ensuring speedy recoveries of the societies/Banks dues is proposed to be set up in the year 1982-83.

To carry out all the activities the following categories of additional staff is required to be created during the year 1982-83.

Sr. No.	Group/Designation	No. of posts	Pay scales
I — Administration			
1. Group A (Gazetted):			
	i) Joint Registrar	1	Rs. 1100-1600
2. Group B (Gazetted):			
	i) Accounts Officer	1	Rs. 840-1200
I — Audit			
1. Group A (Gazetted):			
	i) Joint Registrar	1	Rs. 1100-1600

Sr. No.	Group/Designation	No. of posts	Pay scales
2. Group B (Gazetted):			
	i) Dy. Chief Auditor	2	Rs. 650-1040
	ii) Special Auditor	1	Rs 550-900
3. Group C:			
	i) Sr. Auditors	6	Rs. 425-700
	ii) Jr. Auditors	5	Rs 330-560
	iii) Stenographer	2	Rs. 330-560
	iv) L. D. C.	4	Rs. 260-400
		23	

An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs was earmarked for the year 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 5.83 lakhs has been spent in the financial year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for the year 1982-83, for the said scheme.

1.2 Construction of premises for offices:

At present the Department is located in a private hired building. The Zonal Offices recently created at Panaji, Margao and Mapusa have been accommodated in private hired building as the Government accommodation in the respective areas has not been made available. The office premises occupied by the South and North Zones are far away from the Central places. Hence it is proposed to construct necessary buildings for the Department and Zonal Offices.

Since the Government has already proposed to construct multi-storied buildings at Margao and Panaji, for accommodating Government Offices under the schemes of P.W.D., no separate provision has been made during the year 1982-83 under the scheme of this office.

2. Credit Cooperatives

2.1 Financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Co-operatives:

Under the said scheme reorganised agricultural credit societies are to be assisted by way of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy so as to enable them to take up enhanced loaning activities. The reorganised service societies will undertake the activity of providing short term/medium term/long term loans including consumption credit and also undertaking consumer activities. As a result of passing of the Third Amendment Act to the Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act 1960, as applied to this Union Territory, the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies will also discharge the functions of primary land development banks for disbursing the long term loans which will bring additional pressure on the resources of the societies. It is, therefore proposed to

provide Government share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000/- and managerial subsidy of Rs. 75,000/- to each reorganised society in the period of "Sixty Five Year Plan 1980-85".

As on 31-8-1981, 46 societies have been reorganised. In the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85", about 74 societies are expected to be reorganised.

During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 11.80 lakhs was granted by providing share capital to 38 reorganised agricultural credit societies. An outlay of Rs. 10.80 lakhs was earmarked for the year 1981-82 for providing share capital and managerial subsidy as per approved pattern of assistance. However, an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been spent as the approval to the revised pattern of financial assistance has not been received from Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 11.15 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83.

2.2 *Financial assistance to the Taluka Farmers Service Cooperative Societies:*

The three Taluka Farmers Service Cooperative Societies at Pernem, Canacona and Satari are functioning in this Union Territory. They are providing integrated credit in the form of short term, medium term and long term loans and taking up all the activities like consumer business, marketing of dairy and poultry products, etc.

Under this scheme assistance is provided in the form of share capital and 10% managerial subsidy so as to enable these societies to increase their business activities.

In the financial year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 2.49 lakhs was spent by providing them share capital and managerial subsidy to one Taluka Farmers Service Coop. Society Ltd. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was earmarked for the year 1981-82. No amount has been spent in the said year as the approval to the revised pattern of financial assistance has been received from Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 5.40 lakhs has been provided in the year 1982-83.

2.3 *Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Societies:*

Under this scheme outright grants are provided to the Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd., and other primary agricultural credit cooperative societies for creation of Special Bad Debt Reserve. The assistance is limited to 2% and 4% respectively of the increase in the loans advanced to the people from the weaker section of the society at the level of primary service cooperative over the previous year. The creation of Special Bad Debt Reserve, out of these grants, will help the societies and the Bank to cover the loss due to bad debt.

During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.21 lakh was spent by providing outright grants to 10 agricultural credit societies and the Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd. An outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh was earmarked for the year 1981-82. During the year 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 1.46 lakhs has been spent by providing outright grants to 31 cooperative societies and the Apex Cooperative Bank. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1982-83.

2.4 *Share capital contribution and subsidy for branch expansion programme to the Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd.:*

The Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd., is only Apex Cooperative Institution functioning in this Union Territory with its regional branches, including Daman and Diu. Besides, it has a separate Land Development Section for extending long term loans for agricultural development. The Bank has made gradual progress in the matter of membership, working capital, deposits, advances and in gaining profits.

Under the said scheme the Bank is provided with share capital for its general business and managerial subsidy towards the branch expansion programmes.

So far an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been released toward share capital on matching basis. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was earmarked for the year 1981-82. During the year 1981-82 no additional share capital contribution has been provided to the Bank as the approval to the pattern of financial assistance not received from Govt. of India. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for providing additional share capital contribution as per the approved pattern of financial assistance.

The managerial subsidy towards new branches is provided on tapering scale for first three years to a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- per branch. The said subsidy will enable the bank to soak the less in the initial period of new branches. The present rate of subsidy of Rs. 15,000/- is found to be inadequate considering the increase in the salaries, rent, office expenses on account of increasing cost of living. Therefore, the said rate of managerial subsidy for the new branches is proposed to enhance from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- which will be provided in the ratio of Rs. 12,000/-, Rs. 8,000/-, Rs. 5,000/-, during the first three years. During the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85" ten new branches are proposed to be opened.

During the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 0.17 lakh was spent, for providing managerial subsidy towards branch expansion programme of the Apex Bank. An amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh was earmarked for the year 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh has been spent during the year 1981-82. The expenditure is very low as no new branch has been opened in rural areas. An amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided in the Budget for the year 1982-83.

2.5 *Subsidy to the Land Development Section of the Goa State Co-operative Bank Ltd.*

Under the said scheme the subsidy to the extent of salary and allowances only to the technical staff is proposed to be provided to the Land Development Section of Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd.

Instead of organising a separate coop. land development bank, the Goa State Coop. Bank has been permitted to take up long term finance activities through its Land Development Section. The section will be extending long term credit for integrated schemes for sugarcane development, cashew development, arecanut development, etc. For

preparation of the schemes and effective follow-up a separate cell headed by Sr. Agricultural Officer and 3 to 4 Agricultural Graduates working under him will have to be created by the Land Development Section. The bank will, however, face deficit due to the increase in the expenditure of the Technical Cell over the income from long term lending. The subsidy will enable the bank to soak loss. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85".

During the year 1980-81 and 81-82, no amount has been spent due to non-receipt of the approval of the pattern of financial assistance. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for the year 1982-83.

2.6 Loan to the Bank and subsidy to Risk Fund towards the consumption loan business to the Goa State Coop. Bank and to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies:

The Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd., through primary societies is extending consumption credits to the eligible members from the weaker section. To enable the bank to extend the loan at a lesser rate of interest it needs to be provided with Government loan at concessional rate.

For taking care of bad and doubtful debts the bank as well as primary agricultural credit cooperatives are required to be provided with risk fund, the risk fund @ 10% of the consumption loan disbursed in the proceeding year is provided. Out of which 7½% will go to primary agricultural credit cooperatives and 2½% will go to the Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd.

During the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh was spent for providing risk fund contribution to 3 agricultural credit societies and the Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd. An outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh was provided for the year 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakhs has been spent in the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided for the year 1982-83.

2.7 Reimbursement of loss due to reduction in the rate of interest on the agricultural loans to weaker section:

Under this scheme the bank proposed to extend agricultural credit to weaker section @ 4% as against @ 9% charged at present.

The loan will be received by the benefitting farmers at 4% interest and the bank as well as the primary agricultural societies will not enjoy margin between borrowing of credit and its lending.

The reimbursement of the difference @ 5% interest on the agricultural loan to weaker sections i. e. 3% to the bank and 2% to the primary agricultural societies. On the basis of the loans to the level of the societies will help in soaking the loss on account of low rate of interest. Out of 3% the bank shall credit @ 1% interest to the bad and doubtful debt reserve fund in addition to contribution made by the bank out of its profits.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for the year 1982-83.

2.8 *Rural Godowns:*

Under the said scheme the reorganised agricultural credit societies, are proposed to be provided with financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy towards the construction of rural godowns with the capacity which ranges between 50 metric tonnes to 1000 M. T. The assistance at the rate of 50% loan and 50% subsidy of the total estimated cost of the godowns is proposed to be provided together for the construction of godowns in the rural areas. The godowns constructed of the above types of societies will be useful for storage of agricultural produce inputs, agricultural implements and also running fair price shop/consumer outlets.

During the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 2.12 lakhs was spent by providing loan and subsidy to the 4 agricultural credit societies for constructing storage godowns. An outlay of Rs. 1.60 lakhs was provided for the year 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 1.32 lakhs has been spent by the end of the current financial year 1981-82 for the construction of three small rural godowns. An outlay of Rs. 1.70 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83.

2.9 *Margin money for fertilizer business to primary agricultural societies, farmers service societies Tribal Large Size Multipurpose societies:*

This is a new scheme under which it is proposed provided margin money in the form of share capital towards fertiliser business.

The increase in the demand for agricultural credit through reorganised credit structure providing of 50% credit in the form of inputs will pose a problem for societies in arranging margin money @ 30% of the total amount required for fertiliser business. This assistance for share capital as margin money will enable the society to develop fertiliser business for meeting the timely supply of fertilisers to the loanee members. A new pattern of assistance for this scheme providing 15% margin money in the form of share capital of the business of fertiliser handled by the society in the proceeding year subject to a maximum contribution of Rs. 25,000/- per reorganised society and Rs. 50,000/- for Taluka Farmers Service Society and LAMPs is being proposed.

An outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1982-83.

2.10 *Tribal Sub-Plan:*

The Tribal Large Size Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd., Daman for upliftment of Tribal Community has been organised in 1976-77. This society needs to be provided assistance in the form of share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, revolving fund for purchase of shares by Tribals, loan and subsidy for construction of godown and revolving fund for consumption loan etc.

By seeking assistance under the old as well as new schemes the society will be able to build good dairy infrastructure, link agricultural produce with marketing, provide consumption loan to tribals and develop consumer activities in its area of operation.

During the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 0.73 lakh was spent by providing managerial subsidy. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs was provided for the year 1981-82. No amount has been spent as the society did not eligible to receive Government assistance in the year 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83.

2.11 Opening of large sized retail outlet by Taluka Farmers Service Cooperative Societies as well as reorganised societies:

The Taluka Level Farmers Service Cooperative Societies as well as reorganised agricultural credit societies are dealing with consumer activities. These societies are required to reorganise consumer outlets in their area of operation.

The assistance is proposed to be provided in the form of share capital, managerial subsidy, loan-cum-subsidy for purchase of furniture, fixtures etc., for such outlets. During the financial year 1980-81, two societies were provided an amount of Rs. 0.87 lakh towards two outlets. These outlets will help to accelerate consumer movement as well as to regulate the prices in open market. Under such type of outlets, the consumers goods (both controlled and non-controlled goods) are made available at standard rate to the Urban and Rural Sector population. An outlay of Rs. 0.58 lakh was provided for the year 1981-82. No amount has been spent during the year 1981-82 as no large sized consumer outlet has been opened. A provision of Rs. 0.46 lakh has been provided in the year 1982-83.

2.12 Loan and subsidy for construction of godown-cum-office building for Taluka Farmers Service Cooperative Societies:

The Taluka Level Farmers Services organised on the pilot project basis are the intergrated societies for entire Taluka taking all activities of agricultural development consumer, etc. These societies will be carrying out its activities through branches organised for group villages. The purchase of commodities and loaning activities are to be supervised through the Head Office situated at taluka level. The societies are facing problem of central warehouse-cum-office building premises. Under this new scheme the societies could be provided loan-cum-subsidy assistance for construction of godown at ground floor and office premises at 1st floor. The assistance will be 50% loan and 50% subsidy of the actual cost of such godown-cum-office building. The repayment period of loan may be maximum so that the instalment of loan will be equal to the amount of depreciation to be charged per year.

An amount of Rs. 2.52 lakhs was spent during the year 1980-81 by providing loan-cum-subsidy to two Taluka Farmers Service Coop. Societies. An outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs was earmarked for the year 1981-82. No amount has been spent during the financial year 1981-82 as the no society has approached the office for construction of office-cum-godown building. A provision of Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83.

2.13 *Share capital contribution to the Urban Banks:*

The scheme aims at inducing the Urban Cooperative Banks to provide finance particularly for small and cottage industries. It envisages grant of share capital contribution to Urban Banks which have a deficit workable programme of financing small industries their area of operation.

During the year 1981-82, no amount has been spent for non-receipt of the approval to the pattern of financial assistance. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1982-83.

2.14 *Share capital contribution to salary earners Cooperative Credit Societies:*

This is a new scheme of financial assistance proposed during the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". The non-agricultural credit societies are mainly organised by the service class people for meeting their domestic needs. At present these societies have to depend on Goa State Coop. Bank for financial assistance for meeting the loan demands from the members.

By obtaining loan from the Bank, the members have to pay high rate of interest. If the assistance from the Govt. is provided in the form of share capital to these societies, the members in turn, may avail the loans from the society at lower rate of interest, than the rate of interest charged by the Bank. So far, the Govt. has not assisted to such type of societies, it is proposed during the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85" to provide share capital amounting to Rs. 25,000/- to each of such societies for strengthening their capital base providing credit to their members. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the said purpose.

As this being a new scheme, a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided in the year 1982-83. On receipt of the approval from the Govt. of India to the pattern of financial assistance it will be possible to grant share capital contribution to the salary earners credit societies.

3. Farming Cooperatives

3.1 *Financial assistance to Farming Cooperatives:*

The Government policy is to allot cultivable fallow lands to landless persons who are willing to cultivate them by forming cooperative farming societies. Similarly, where the tenancy is terminated the lands are allotted to landless agricultural labourers for cultivation on the conditions that they organise themselves into farming cooperatives.

The Farming Cooperatives are to be assisted by providing share capital, managerial subsidy, loan and subsidy for cattleshed-cum-godown for storage agricultural implements, inputs, loan for land development, loan and subsidy for purchase of agricultural implements etc. A new item has been included in the scheme for providing margin money towards irrigation programme in the form of share capital to the extent

of 50% cost of the project is being proposed in the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85", The Agricultural labourers/landless persons who will be coming together to form farming cooperatives society will not be able to contribute substantially towards the cost of the irrigation project. These farmers will be able to ensure 50% of the cost of the project from SFDA in the form of subsidy but the remaining 50% will have to be provided in the form of share capital.

The scheme of Farming Cooperatives aims at upliftment of weaker section by their own efforts and involvement in the cultivation.

During the year 1981-82 no amount has been spent as the existing farming cooperatives were no eligible to receive Government assistance. An outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided for the year 1982-83.

4. Housing Cooperatives

4.1 Financial assistance to Housing Cooperatives:

i) *Government share capital contribution to Apex Coop. Housing Finance Society:* The Goa, Daman and Diu Coop. Housing Finance Society was registered on 11-7-1973 to act as creditor for primary coop. housing societies in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. This society has to avail loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India against the Government Guarantee. This society for the coop. year ending on 30th June, 1981 has disbursed total loans of Rs. 105.64 lakhs to 23 primary housing cooperative for construction of 386 flats/ /houses. There is increasing demand for the loan from the primary housing cooperative. There is a good scope for organisation of new Housing Coop. Societies mainly of three categories given below:—

- 1) Tenant Co-ownership Societies.
- 2) Tenant Co-partnership Societies.
- 3) House Mortgage Societies.

The Goa, Daman and Diu Coop. Housing Finance Society is making attempts for providing credit for housing for the three different categories viz., higher income group, middle income group and lower income group. During the period 1980-85 this society may be able to achieve the loaning target of Rs. 500.00 lakhs as per the details given below:

Year	Loans to be disbursed
1980-81	Rs. 70.00 lakhs
1981-82	Rs. 80.00 lakhs
1982-83	Rs. 90.00 lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 120.00 lakhs
1984-85	Rs. 140.00 lakhs
	Rs. 500.00 lakhs

Including the loan of Rs. 74.02 lakhs disbursed till 30-6-1980 the total loaning by 1985 of the society is expected to be of Rs. 514.00 lakhs. This society has been provided with financial assistance of Government share capital contribution of Rs. 16.00 lakhs till 1980-81. To enable the society to cope up with the increasing loan demand the share capital base of the society has to be strengthened for providing it with the required borrowing capacity. The society needs to be provided it with additional share capital of Rs. 34.00 lakhs during the period of 1980-85.

During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been spent by providing additional share capital contribution to the Apex Housing Finance Society. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83.

4.2 *Financial assistance in the form of loan made subsidy to Goa, Daman and Diu Cooperative Housing Finance Society for construction of office premises and also Common Facility Hall:*

The Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Finance Society has its office located in the rented premises. This society should have its own office premises. The building to be constructed for the society may be of two storeys. The office of the society located on the first floor while the ground floor which may be big hall with attached bathroom and latrine facilities, could be let out by the society for marriage functions, other social functions and lodging accommodations for the group of tourist visiting Goa from outside places. The assistance to the said society may be in such a form that it would be able to repay the loan and accrued interest from its income.

Since the Apex Housing Finance Society is eligible to retain 1% margin between borrowing and lending, the interest income derived from loaning is very small. It is, therefore, proposed to assist the said society in the form of loan and subsidy to the extent of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". The loan component of such assistance is proposed to be 50% of the maximum limit of Rs. 5.00 lakhs whereas the subsidy component is to be 50% of the maximum limit of Rs. 500 lakhs.

This being a new scheme, a token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been provided in the year 1982-83.

5. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives

5.1 *Financial assistance to Marketing Cooperatives:*

Linking of credit with marketing is one of the major objects of the cooperative movement. To achieve this objective the marketing cooperatives are required to be assisted by various ways as given below:

- i) Share capital contribution
- ii) Managerial subsidy
- iii) Loan and subsidy for construction of medium size godowns
- iv) Loan and subsidy for transport vehicles

- v) Subsidy for undertaking grading activities
- vi) Margin money for fertiliser business
- vii) Share capital contribution as capital cost and managerial subsidy towards proceeding unit to be established by marketing societies
- viii) Subsidy for furniture, fixtures and additional managerial subsidy for consumer outlets by marketing and service societies.

Providing of assistance for purchase of transport vehicles will be enable the marketing society to keep the link between itself, Primary Agricultural Credit Society and regulated market yards in respect of marketing agricultural produce like arecanut, coconut and other horticultural produce. Grading facilities will help in obtaining proper price for agricultural produce by the farmers. Margin money for fertiliser business will help the marketing societies to cope up with increasing fertiliser business.

The assistance for furniture, fixtures and additional managerial subsidy to marketing societies towards consumer outlets will accelerate the consumer business. The farmers approaching their societies for agricultural produce will purchase consumer goods and thus all the needs will be satisfied through a single contact point.

An amount of Rs. 7.63 lakhs was spent during the year 1980-81 by providing additional share capital contribution, loan-cum-subsidy for construction of office-cum-godowns of 1000 tonnes capacity and purchase of transport vehicles etc. With such types of assistance the Goa Bagayatdar Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Society Ltd., has handled the business turnover amounting to Rs. 267.00 lakhs during the coop. year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 2.89 lakhs has been provided. Against the said outlay, an amount of Rs. 3.65 lakhs has been spent by the end of the financial year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 3.34 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1982-83.

5.2 Price Fluctuation Fund:

The marketing societies are effecting outright purchases of Agricultural Commodities. As the Commodities constitute the bulk of the business of the marketing cooperatives, their purchase of large scale, at the time of harvest and other suitable occasions is necessary. Sometimes due to sudden fall in the price, these societies have to suffer heavy losses.

Therefore, the price fluctuation fund has been created to cover the risk involved in bulk purchases of agricultural commodities on account of unforeseen price fluctuation. The assistance in the form of subsidy to the price fluctuation fund is proposed to be provided to the marketing societies at the rate of 2% of the value of outright purchases of agricultural commodities so as to enable them to soak losses on account of unforeseen price fluctuation.

At the end of the cooperative year 1980-81 marketing societies have sold agricultural commodities to the tune of Rs. 153.83 lakhs. During the

cooperative year 1981-82, a target of Rs. 160.00 lakhs for the sale of Agricultural Produce is expected to be achieved by the Marketing Societies.

An amount of Rs. 2.42 lakhs was spent by providing subsidy contribution towards the Price Fluctuation Fund created by the Marketing Society during 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82. But no amount has been spent during the financial year 1981-82 as the late receipt of the approval from Govt. of India to the pattern of financial assistance. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1982-83.

5.3 Assistance for construction of Central Warehouse by Marketing Societies:

The Goa Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation Ltd., Panaji is in need of a warehouse of 1000 tonnes storage capacity at the central place to facilitate the quick distribution of controlled as well as non-controlled commodities to its various retail outlets/department stores and the affiliated primary agricultural/consumer societies.

During the year 1981-82, no amount has been spent under the said scheme as the acquisition of land by the marketing federation has not been finalised. A token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been provided in the year 1982-83.

6. Processing Cooperatives other than sugar factory

6.1 Financial assistance to Processing Cooperatives:

Under this scheme, the eligible processing cooperative societies are provided with share capital contribution, managerial subsidy etc. So far an amount of Rs. 4.02 lakhs has been granted as share capital and Rs. 0.10 lakh as managerial subsidy to one Processing Society.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided in the year 1982-83 for providing Government assistance to new processing societies.

7. Sugar Factory

7.1 Financial assistance in the form of additional share capital as one time budgetary support to the Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.:

There is only one Sugar Factory in this Union Territory which has been set up in the cooperative sector viz. Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

The Sugar Factory was established on 15th August, 1970 and started into production during the crushing season 1973-74. The rated crushing capacity of the sugar factory is 1250 metric tonnes per day. The sugar factory so far has been provided with Government share capital contribution of Rs. 476.58 lakhs till 31-3-1981 and 25.00 lakhs as working capital loan.

The Factory has been suffering losses since it went into production on account of following seasons:

1. Inadequate cane in its area of operation.
2. Fluctuation in the levy sugar price and open market sugar price.
3. Heavy burden on interest.
4. Low recovery percentage of sugar.

The necessary action programme in respect of causes at Sr. No. 1 and 4 are being implemented by the Government through the Directorate of Agriculture. With completion of Salaulim Irrigation Project, Anjunem and Tillari Irrigation Project and various lift irrigation schemes, there will be sufficient sugarcane production in the area of operation by the middle of "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". The target for cane cultivation and expected production during "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85" which has been fixed by Administration is as under:—

Sugarcane acreage and yield target for
«Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85»

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Estimated area under cultivation	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
Estimated production of sugarcane (lakhs tonnes)	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00

With the increase in the area of sugarcane cultivation in the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85" and the expected production of cane as detailed above, the availability of cane in the area of operation of the factory is expected to be increased. With the improvement of cultivation practices, it is expected that per acre sugarcane yield will also go up and simultaneously the quality will also be improved resulting in increase in the recovery percentage of sugar.

For overcoming the problems of heavy burden of interest the sugar factory is required to be provided with financial assistance in the form of additional Government share capital contribution. A central team of Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kang, Chief Advisor (Agriculture) after study of the working of the sugar factory in the year 1976 in its report has recommended for one time budgetary support to the factory to enable it to reduce the loan liabilities to the financing agencies so that the burden of interest on the factory will be reduced and its working may show some profit. On the basis of the recommendations of the Kang Committee Report, the Government has provided entire amount of Rs. 378.58 lakhs to the Sugar Factory. However, the Sugar Factory is still facing the financial difficulties on account of inadequate supply of sugarcane. After completion of two projects viz., Salaulim and Anjunem Irrigation Project, it would bring about big addition in the irrigated area and thereby it would help in

boosting the production of sugarcane in this Union Territory within the period of 2 years and till that time additional financial support to the sugar factory is felt necessary.

After the discussion held at New Delhi between Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Honourable Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu, on 5th December, 1980, on the sugar factory, the Planning Commission has agreed for an additional outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs to be provided to the sugar factory for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85".

During the crushing season 1981-82, the sugar factory has crushed total cane of 1,19,806.920 metric tonnes and has produced 1,15,007 quintals of sugar and has maintained recovery percentage of 9.67%. This is the highest crushing of sugarcane with highest production of sugar bags as compared to the crushing of sugarcane since the inception of the sugar factory.

During the year 1981-82, the sugar factory has been provided an additional share capital contribution amounting to Rs. 42.97 lakhs has been provided. A provision of Rs. 72.01 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83.

8. Labour Cooperatives

8.1 Financial Assistance to Labour Cooperatives:

Organisation of Labour Cooperatives for taking up forest Labour Contracts or construction contracts is very important to weed out the middleman in the concerned fields.

Those cooperatives by seeking advantages of Government assistance in the form of managerial subsidy, share capital, loan for purchase of heavy vehicles and subsidy for payment of technical staff, overseers and engineers will be able to provide employment opportunities to non-agricultural labourers for taking up the forest works and other contracts.

No amount has been spent during the year 1981-82 as the existing Labour Cooperative Societies were not eligible to receive Government assistance. A token provision of Rs. 0.03 lakh has been provided for the year 1982-83.

9. Consumer Cooperatives

9.1 Financial Assistance to Consumer Cooperatives:

Consumer Cooperatives play an important role of making available essential consumer goods to the general public at reasonable rates. More responsibility is being casted on these societies for providing essential controlled and non-controlled commodities at cheaper/standard rates. Therefore, they are to be provided with Government assistance for strengthening financial base and accelerate the business activities.

Under the said scheme financial assistance to the primary consumer cooperatives and the marketing federation is provided as per the following items:

- i) Share capital.
- ii) Managerial subsidy.
- iii) Additional managerial subsidy.
- iv) Loan and subsidy for furniture and fixtures for consumer outlets.
- v) Additional share capital, loan and subsidy, subsidy towards large sized retail outlets.
- vi) Loan for construction of business premises.
- vii) Share capital and subsidy for development of consumer industries.
- viii) Assistance for public distribution system.

As on 31-3-1982, 67 Consumer Cooperatives including marketing federation with its 3 departmental stores and 12 branches are working in this Union Territory.

The Goa Coop. Marketing Supply Federation Ltd., is the federal institutions of the Primary Marketing Service and Consumer Societies in the Goa District of the Union Territory.

This federation has been appointed as a wholesale trader for sugar controlled cloth, educational paper, pool fertiliser and imported cement. The federation also imports these materials from the States after taking necessary permits from the Government. The federation so far, has established three departmental stores. It is functioning through its head office at Panaji and nine branches and three caretaker depots at Pernem, Canacona and Bicholim.

The federation has recently been entrusted with the work of wholesale distribution of cement in the Goa District. As per the Government policy more responsibility is being casted/fixed on the cooperative distribution system for essential and other commodities of daily needs. The marketing federation will have to play a significant role in action as wholesale procurer for the notified commodities.

The present share capital of the federation is Rs. 15.53 lakhs including the Government share capital of Rs. 13.78 lakhs of which share capital contribution of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is towards three departmental stores. The Government has provided additional share capital of Rs. 6.00 lakhs to the Marketing Federation in the Vth Plan towards wholesale activities and retail consumer business. In view of this it is proposed to be provided additional share capital and other financial assistance during the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85" to the primary consumer cooperatives and the Goa Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation Ltd., to enable them to acquire the required turnover leading to their sound working.

10. Public Distribution System

It is well known fact that more than 60% of the population lives below the poverty line especially in villages, semi-urban areas and urban areas. The economic condition of the people by and large in rural/village areas is still more weak. Every individual is a consumer and it is a vowed duty of the State and Community to provide a minimum standard of living to the people and therefore it is essential to introduce the Public Distribution System through the Cooperatives at the Rural and Urban Level on large scale.

The overall aim of the scheme is to streamline the distribution of essential commodities so as to:

- i) ensure regular supply of such commodities to consumers in urban, semi-urban, rural areas at fair/controlled basis.
- ii) build up a sound permanent Public Distribution System on Cooperative basis.
- iii) Motivate and educate the members and consumers for availing the services provided by the cooperatives.
- iv) Make available regular supplies of essential commodities to cooperatives undertaking retail distribution of consumer articles.

The lead society as well as link societies have to purchase the essential commodities which are of daily necessary in bulk. Since the commodities are sensitive in nature, their prices are not stable and flexible widely at the time of peak and lean seasons. The societies are required to adjust the prices in such a way that they remain in a position to compete with the private traders effectively and also the societies have to sell the commodities at the cheaper rates. Hence the societies are bound to suffer losses in case of sudden fall in the prices of these commodities. Therefore to save the societies from the anticipated losses, the Price Fluctuation Fund has to be created at the rate of 2% on the total purchase of essential commodities at the level of lead society as well as link societies specially to cover the unforeseen risk of price fluctuation and hence the assistance in the form of subsidy is proposed at 2% on the outright purchase of the following essential commodities.

- i) Foodgrain
 - a) Rice.
 - b) Jowar.
- ii) Pulses
 - a) Tur Dal.
 - b) Chana Dal.
 - c) Mug Dal.
 - d) Mug.
 - e) Vatana.

- iii) Oil
 - a) Coconut oil.
 - b) Groundnut oil
- iv) Soap
 - a) Lifebuoy.
 - b) Sunlight.
- v) Others
 - a) Tea powder.
 - b) Potato.
 - c) Onion.

In view of the above, the required financial assistance to undertake the aforesaid scheme sponsored by the N. C. D. C. for the lead society and link societies are as under:

1. Lead society margin money assistance in the form of additional share capital	Rs. 50,000
2. Assistance in the form of loan and subsidy for purchase of transport vehicle (loan Rs. 75,000/- and subsidy Rs. 25,000/-) ...	Rs. 1,00,000
3. Loan and subsidy for furniture and fixtures (loan Rs. 9,000/- & subsidy Rs. 3,000/-) ...	Rs. 12,000
4. Price Fluctuation Fund at 2% on the total annual purchases of commodities worth Rs. 15.00 lakhs	Rs. 30,000
	Rs. 1,92,000

Link Societies:

1. Margin money assistance in the form of additional share capital at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- for each society to 10 large size village societies and retail outlets of lead society	Rs. 1,00,000
2. Loan and subsidy for furniture, fixtures at the rate of Rs. 3,750/- & Rs. 1,250/- respectively for 10 societies	Rs. 50,000
3. Price Fluctuation Fund at 2/ on the total annual purchase of commodities worth Rs. 1.5 lakh for 10 societies	Rs. 30,000
	Rs. 1,80,000

Total assistance required is as under:

1. Lead Society	Rs. 1,92,000
2. Link Societies	Rs. 1,80,000
	Rs. 3,72,000

Staff Requirement:

In order to implement the scheme of Public Distribution System through the Cooperative following additional staff is required in addition to the staff proposed under the scheme of Direction and Administration to ensure proper functioning of Cooperatives, involved under the said scheme.

i) Assistant Registrar	...	...	...	1 Post
ii) Cooperative Officer	...	...	...	1 Post
iii) Senior Inspector	...	...	...	2 Posts
iv) Junior Inspector	...	...	...	3 Posts
v) L. D. C.	...	...	...	2 Posts
				<hr/> 9 Posts <hr/>

During the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 1.98 lakhs was spent by providing share capital contribution, loan-cum-subsidy towards small/large sized retail outlets to 9 Consumers Societies. An outlay of Rs. 4.37 lakhs was earmarked for the year 1981-82 for consumer sector. An amount of Rs. 1.15 lakhs has been spent during the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 3.36 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83.

10.1 Education, Research and Training:

With the expansion of the Cooperative Movement in this Union Territory it has become necessary to ensure qualitative improvement in the management of cooperative societies. Cooperatives are business organisations with social contents, they have to function according to cooperative principles, procedure and practices. This distinguishes them from other similar business organisation service to the members directly and indirectly to the community at large is the purpose for which cooperatives are expected to strive. They are also expected to observe high morals. This leads to many limitations in their working. With a view to maintain their special characteristics and peculiar nature, they are established and governed by an independent cooperative legislation. They have also been entrusted with certain responsibilities by the Government and the Planning Commission. They are required to execute the task of the economic development and bring about a social economic change.

Amongst various purposes for which cooperative law is passed for preservation of cooperative and keeping unscrupulous social elements outside the cooperative fold are important. To achieve effectively these objectives, there is a need to educate the members and train the personnel of the cooperative as well as convince them about the cooperative principles and potentials of the cooperatives.

At present the work of training the secretaries, office bearers and the members of the managing committee of the cooperative societies is being carried out by the cooperative training centre which is administered by the Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd. Taking into consideration

the fast expansion of the cooperative movement and problems in proper accounting, management efficiency, necessity has been felt to constitute a committee for cooperative training. Till such committee is constituted, the bank shall continue to run this training programme as at present. It is also proposed to have a common cadre of secretaries of the societies.

The assistance needs to be provided by the Government as subsidy to the common cadre fund, reimbursement of expenditure of staff of training centre, furniture, fixtures, audiovisual aids, publicity van, cooperative conference, cooperative week, celebration programme, stipend to trainee secretaries, T. A./D. A. of secretaries, sitting fees to the members of the Managing Committee, study tour of cooperators, information and publicity etc. Block grants for construction of office building-cum-meeting hall, building of training centres and hostels are also to be provided.

During the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 3.46 lakhs was spent on Cooperative Training Centre on various items of expenditure approved by Government and 87 office bearers/employees of cooperative societies have been trained.

Besides, 3 days during camps for 299 Managing Committee Members have been conducted for imparting training. In the year 1981-82, against the provision of Rs. 5.10 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 3.90 lakhs has been spent under the said scheme. In the said year, 111 office bearers of Cooperative Institution and Officials Cooperative Department have been provided training in various courses of Cooperative Education. Besides, 244 Managing Committee members have been trained in the 28 village level training camps.

An amount of Rs. 5.25 lakhs has been provided in the Budget 1982-83 and about 150 officials of cooperative institutions and the Cooperative Department are proposed to be trained in various training programmes.. So also it is proposed to impart training to 400 Managing Committee Members and ordinary members of cooperative institutions in the village level 3 days training Educational Training Camps. Further the 8 films and 10 documentaries on the development of Cooperative Movement and allied subject will be exhibited in the villages of the Territory to acquainting them the knowledge of cooperative development in the various economic field in the country. Besides, it is proposed to arrange propaganda and publicity programmes of cooperative principles through seminars and other means of publicity.

11. Other Cooperatives

11.1 Cooperative Lodging Hostels:

Goa being a place of tourism attraction, there is a lot of scope for establishment of lodging hostels to be run on cooperative basis.

As the inflow of inland tourists and international tourists is increasing every year and tourists resorts and tourists hostels run by the Department of Tourism and private persons cannot cope with

risk of tourist in peak season, it is felt that cooperatives must come forward and take up this activity. The organisation of such societies will also help in creating additional employment and at the same time tourist from low and middle income group will be in a position to get accommodation at reasonable rates in these cooperative lodging hostels.

Keeping in view the above factors, it is proposed to organise three such societies in this Territory during the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". On organisation of these societies, they can also open a tourist information centre for the benefit of the tourists and also can run a transport service for the benefit of the tourist for showing them tourist attraction spots. These societies, therefore, are proposed to be assisted for securing land for construction of the building and establishment of good lodging hostels. Assistance also will be provided for purchase of transport vehicles for undertaking tours.

This being a new scheme a token provision of Rs. 0.07 lakh has been provided in the year 1982-83.

11.2 *Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund:*

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme 25% loan and 75% subsidy on the eligible fund is proposed to be provided to the Goa State Co-operative Bank Ltd., towards Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.

Sometimes on account of natural calamities like draughts, floods, cyclone, etc., there is a total or partial failure of crops. This prevents the farmers from repaying short term loans on due date resulting heavy overdues. The situation is sought to be remedied under this scheme by conversion of short term into medium term loan for which an Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund is constituted at the level of Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd. The main objective of the scheme is to give stability to the Agricultural Credit system which otherwise could suffer on imbalance due to heavy overdues on account of natural calamities.

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been included in the State Sector and a token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been provided in the year 1982-83.

11.3 *Departmental Store:*

The development of consumer movement in the country has been gaining an increasing importance. Establishment of the Department stores is one of the main aspects under this scheme and institutions establishing departmental stores are provided with financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, loan-cum-subsidy for purchase of furniture, fixtures etc., on the approved project of Departmental stores by the Government of India.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan Period three departmental stores have been set up and all of them are working satisfactorily.

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been included in the State Sector and a token provision of Rs. 0.04 lakh has been provided in the

year 1982-83 for providing share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, loan-cum-subsidy to the institutions undertaking the project of departmental store.

11.4 *Common Kitchen Centre:*

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme share capital contribution towards working capital and subsidy towards furniture and fixtures is provided for running a common kitchen centre, established by the students consumer cooperatives at the level of Colleges/Universities.

The said scheme has been included in the State Sector and a provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been provided in the year 1982-83.

CHAPTER III

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

Water Development

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

This sector provides for investigation of various projects connected with water resources development mainly for irrigation purpose.

REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1980-81

Under this sector preliminary investigation of Tillari and Mandovi Irrigation Project have been completed. Investigation for Master Plan of the water resources of this territory is being carried out. Besides, investigation for Khandepar, Kushavati, Talpona irrigation projects etc. will be undertaken. These irrigation projects at Khandepar, Kushavati and Talpona are expected to irrigate 6700 Ha, 7000 Ha, 1200 Ha, of land respectively. The expenditure incurred under this sector during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is 6.37 lakhs and 8.16 lakhs respectively.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR 1982-83

1. Direction and Administration:

In order to keep projects for implementation well in advance as mentioned above preliminary investigation of some medium projects are taken up in hand already. One division with three sub-divisions (Div IX) is already functioning for the last 7 years. Division has conceived one major Project i. e. Tillari and one medium Project i. e. Mandovi I. P. Besides this, preliminary investigations are initiated for three medium irrigation projects. Expenditure incurred during the year 1981-82 is 3.52 lakhs. Approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 6.45 lakhs.

The schemes were executed under Irrigation sector till the end of 1978-79. However, these are now executed under a developmental head namely "Water Development" only from the year 1979-80. Revised outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 4.06 lakhs which is inclusive of the expenditure incurred on direction and administration as detailed above. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs which also includes the expenditure on direction and administration.

Irrigation

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

This Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu comprise an area of 3813 Sq. kms. of which 97.06% (3701 sq. kms.) lies in Goa District alone, the remaining two districts of Daman and Diu accounting for 1.89% (72 sq. kms.) and 1.05% (40 sq. kms.) of the area respectively. The three districts are independent land blocks on the west coast separated from each other by more than 500 kms. Goa is situated towards the southern end of the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra, Daman to the north of Bombay adjoining the Valsad district of Gujarat, while Diu is a tiny island of the Saurashtra near the port of Veraval. According to the 1971 census, the territory's population is 8.58 lakhs, about 92.60% (7.95 lakhs) of which is inhabited in the Goa district, the districts of Daman and Diu accommodating 4.54% (0.39 lakh) and 2.80% (0.24 lakh) of the population respectively. The district of Goa is having annual rainfall of about 3000 mm. on average, the corresponding figures for the districts of Daman and Diu being 1750 mm. and 500 mm. respectively.

Though the territory has a total geographical area of about 3.81 lakhs Ha., the net sown area is 1.33 lakhs Ha. The area irrigated which was about 7500 Ha. in the year 1961 has been increased to 13400 Ha. nearly by the end of the year 1980-81. This is about 10% of the net sown area against the national average of 25%. Such a low percentage does not appear to be unusual if one bears in mind the circumstance that until the year 1961, there were only two minor irrigation schemes namely Paroda and Khandepar consisting of pick-up weirs across the river Kushavati and Khandepar and small distributory canal systems having a command area of about 600 Ha. only. There were in addition, small tanks scattered all over the territory irrigating small patches of land although agriculture constitutes the single largest factor of primary sector of economy in respect of provision of gainful employment, its contribution to regional income is hardly 30% as against the national average of 50%. One of the reasons for such low productivity in agricultural sector is the lack of adequate irrigation facilities.

Water and land are amongst the most natural resources of the country. The optimum use of the two together is necessary for maximum benefit of the people. Although the territory is endowed with adequate water resources assessed at 8670 million cubic metres for the district of Goa, 88 M. C. M. for the district of Goa, 88 M. C. M. for the district of Daman and 12 M. C. M. for the district of Diu, their utilisation has not been so far to the required level. Irrigation being one of the important inputs of agriculture, becomes an equally important component of rural infrastructure for development. Hence, harnessing or exploitation of these water resources for providing irrigation facilities has to be accorded special attention. With the topographical, geological and other constraints, the level of utilisation of surface water resources for irrigation is expected to be of 1125 M. C. M. and that for domestic and industrial water supplies of 80 M. C. M. and 100 M. C. M. respectively. Area-wise utilisation of surface water potential for different types of

irrigation schemes is expected as follows: 1) Minor Irrigation—20000 Ha. (ii) Medium Irrigation 30680 Ha. and (iii) Major Irrigation—34440 Ha.

The major part of irrigation potential is expected to be created by major and medium irrigation being for an area of 65120 Ha. out of the expected total of 85120 Ha. Towards achieving this goal of creation of the potential, programme of investigation and of execution of feasible projects has already been taken up. There are at present two major projects under construction being (1) The Salauli Project in Goa District and (2) The Damanganga Project which is joint venture of the Gujarat State and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Goa, Daman and Diu. A medium project viz. Anjunem Project is under execution having its location in the Goa district. In addition execution of Tillari Project, a major project and joint venture of Maharashtra State and this territory has been just commenced and the execution of Mandovi Project, a medium project in Goa district will be commence during the current year. Further, preparation of the revised project report of Dudhsagar Project is being done and proposed projects on Kushavati, Uguem, Talpona river, etc. are being investigated.

While minor irrigation schemes cater to the needs of irrigation of a very restricted extent of area and have limited scope, the major and medium irrigation schemes serve purpose such as (1) Irrigation (2) Supply of water for domestic and industrial purposes (3) Flood Control and (4) Power Generation. The Salauli Project, Tillari Project and the Damanganga Project which under construction at present will provide the benefit given above.

REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1980-81

There was no major or medium project in this Territory in the pre-liberation time. After liberation at the request of the Government of this territory, the Central Water Commission open an investigation division for investigation of the irrigation projects. Likewise at the request of this Government, the Maharashtra Government took up investigations for Tillari Project. In the year 1974-75 a division for investigations of the irrigation projects was created by this Government which is at present carrying out investigations for the projects.

The Salauli Irrigation Project, a major project, and the Anjunem Irrigation Project, a medium project, have been cleared by the Government of India, and execution of both the projects as stated earlier in the progress. Damanganga Project, a joint venture of Gujarat State and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu is under execution. Execution of the preliminary works of the Tillari Project, a joint venture of the Maharashtra State and this territory has been just commenced by the Maharashtra Government.

As there is no major or medium irrigation project in this Territory and the projects mentioned above being in execution stage, there was

no irrigation potential under major and medium irrigation sector existing upto the end of the year 1979-80.

During the various plan periods, the outlay spent under this sector was as follows:

The Third Plan 1962-66 absorbed an outlay of Rs. 1.32 lakhs, whereas, during Plan Outlay 1966-69, expenditure to the extent of Rs. 21.90 lakhs was made. During the Fourth Plan 1969-74 an outlay of Rs. 195.75 lakhs was spent and during the Fifth Plan 1974-79 expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1548.41 lakhs was made. Rolling Plan 1979-80 could absorb an outlay of Rs. 545.49 lakhs. The first year of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1980-81 could utilize an outlay of Rs. 517.26 lakhs. During 1981-82, the anticipated expenditure is expected to be Rs. 746.33 lakhs as against provision of Rs. 626.00 lakhs.

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

With a view to accord higher priorities to harnessing water resources by providing maximum irrigation facilities for bringing an all round development of the Territory making it not only self sufficient but surplus in its requirements of food grains and other crops, a new Irrigation Department has been created just in tune with general pattern prevailing in the rest of the country for increasing tempo of irrigation facilities, which has already started functioning with effect from 1-7-1981.

The New Irrigation Department will be in charge of all irrigation schemes (Major, Medium and Minor) and allied sectors of Command Area Development and Flood Control in this Territory.

To make this Irrigation Department sufficiently clothed with skilled personnel in diversified fields, it has been proposed to have additional Stores and Mechanical Division and a Special Land Acquisition Cell to look after land acquisition and other alike problems, apart from having various posts in Chief Engineer's Office under this minor head to strengthen the same for discharging the duties of the posts of Chief Engineer in smooth and efficient manner.

Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 1982-83 would be to the extent of Rs. 28.00 lakhs.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

1. Damanganga Project:

This is a multi-purpose major project which will supply water for irrigation, domestic and industrial purpose besides generating power. It is joint venture of the two Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the Gujarat State. The total storage of water under this scheme will be 595 M. C. M. while the total irrigable area will be 46540 Ha. of which 36.827 Ha. will be in Gaujarat, 6800 Ha. will be in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the remaining 2833 Ha. in

Daman District of this Territory. The firm power that will be available for the districts of Daman from generation under this project will be 2.00 MW. the total power generation on the project being 7.0 MKWH. The cost benefit ratio for this scheme as a whole works out to 1.60 (The revised cost of the project now works out to Rs. 10281.30 lakhs and the share of this Union Territory is expected to be Rs. 662.12 lakhs).

During 1980-81 expenditure of Rs. 56.00 lakhs was incurred and the revised outlays approved during 1981-82 is Rs. 41.15 lakhs, whereas during 1982-83, the approved outlay is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

2. Salauli Irrigation Project:

This is a continuing scheme of major irrigation. This has been conceived as dual purpose project i.e. for irrigation and for water supply purpose. It is having a storage capacity of 234.35 M. C. M. (Million Cubic Metres). The total area that can be irrigated under this scheme is about 14,500 Ha. The quantity of water that will be available for domestic and industrial purpose will be of 0.16 M. C. M. per day (35 M. G. D.) sanctioned estimated cost of the scheme is being revised to Rs. 3529.00 lakhs. Construction of canal head works is an advanced stage. Total expenditure from the commencement upto the end of the year 1980-81 of this project is Rs. 2031.81 lakhs out of which Rs. 294.39 lakhs were spent only during 1980-81 works on all the components of the projects including the earth dam, masonry dam (spillway), head regulator, the main canal and rehabilitation are in full progress. Revised outlay of Rs. 260.27 lakhs is approved for 1981-82, whereas an outlay approved during 1982-83 will be Rs. 265.00 lakhs.

3. Tillari Irrigation Project:

This is also a dual purpose major project both for irrigation and for water supply. The project is a joint venture of this Union Territory and of Government of Maharashtra. The storage capacity under this scheme will be of 462.27 M. C. M. The total area that will be irrigated by this project within this Territory is about 16978 Ha. of the total irrigable area of 22,338 Ha. and the quantity of water that can be supplied for domestic and industrial purpose will be of 0.12 M. C. M. per day. The cost benefit ratio of this project at 10% interest on capital investment and 1% depreciation will be 2.568. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4520.48 lakhs and the share of this Union Territory is expected to be Rs. 3616.38 lakhs. The project report is under scrutiny of the C. W. C. and is expected to be approved by the Government of India during the current year. Pending clearance of the Project by the Government of India, Maharashtra Government has decided to take up the execution of the Project with the works of the preliminaries. During the current financial year, pick-up weir at Terwanmedhae will be started so as to make partial irrigation by 1983-84.

During 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 117.74 lakhs was incurred. Revised outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 201.75 lakhs, whereas outlay approved during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 297.00 lakhs.

4. Anjunem Irrigation Project:

Anjunem Project, the sanctioned estimated cost of which is Rs. 368.15 lakhs, is under implementation from February, 1977. The Project will irrigate 1968 Ha. in Satari and Bicholim Talukas of Goa District. The work is in progress and about 40% of the project work is completed upto the end of the year 1979-80, the total expenditure incurred on the project is Rs. 228.58 lakhs upto the end of 1980-81.

The project envisages construction of masonry dam 42.8 M high with a spillway in the gorge of the Guleli Nalla, tributary of Valvet river near Village Anjunem in Satari Taluka. It will provide irrigation facilities for the area of 1968 Ha. on both the banks of the river Valvet.

The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 368.15 lakhs. The estimate will have to be revised to include the new items of the diversion road and for the revised cost of the pick-up weir which together will cost about Rs. 30.00 lakhs over and above the original estimate of the project. The revised cost of the project will thus be about Rs. 448.15 lakhs. The execution of the project was commenced from February, 1977. Detailed foundation of exploration for the Dam and the pick-up weir has been carried out and the tools and plants have been acquired. Construction of colony for staff has been completed and the actual construction of the dam proper is in progress. Tenders for pick-up weir and canal works will be called during the current year.

The original estimated cost of the project was Rs. 368.15 lakhs which was subsequently revised to Rs. 448.15 lakhs. Now the latest revised cost of the project is expected to reach to Rs. 955.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on this project during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 40.33 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed by 1983-84. The outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 114.33 lakhs. The outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is approved for the year 1982-83. For completion of the project within the scheduled time, one additional Works Division has been created to take up the works of the canals, pick-up weirs and the rehabilitation.

5. Mandovi Irrigation Project:

This is an irrigation project in the basin of river Mandovi which will give the benefits of irrigation to command areas in Satari and Bicholim Talukas of Goa District. The project envisages construction of dam across Nanode Nadi, a tributary of Madei river near village Nanode in Satari Taluka of Goa District. The dam is a composite dam with a central masonry spillway and earthen flanks on either side of masonry portion with irrigation canal on right bank only. The maximum height of the dam above the deepest bed level will be about 52.80 M. There will be a gross storage capacity of 11.19 M. C. M. The irrigable command area under this project is 59.3 Ha. Total cost of the project will be above 1310.90 lakhs. The project has been cleared by the Govt. of India in April, 1980. Expenditure incurred during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 8.80 lakhs. Revised outlay approved for the year 1981,82 is

Rs. 38.23 lakhs. An outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs, which is inclusive of charges for Direction and Administration. A division has been created for the implementation of the Project. One more Works Division and a Circle will be required from the year 1982-83, when the actual execution will start.

6. Dudhsagar Project:

This is an hydro-electric project, proposed on Dudhsagar river, having components for (1) Irrigation and (2) Water Supply. According to the draft feasibility report prepared in 1971, the cost of project was Rs. 1167.00 lakhs. The project report with its estimated cost is being revised. The revised cost is expected to be about Rs. 2093.85 lakhs. The project is under active consideration for being taken up and the Karnataka Government has been requested to lease the land of the State coming under submergence. The project will give benefits of (1) Power generation of 8 MW Firm at the rate of 27% L. F. (2) Irrigation for 1968 Ha. of area of Goa District (3) Water Supply of 0.0864 M. C. M. per day. It will be necessary to have one Works Division created during the year 1982-83 to take up the detailed survey and investigation and later the execution of this Project. No outlays are proposed for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

These are shown in the statement No. GN-3. The projectwise details are shown as under: The target for the Vith Five Five Year Plan 1980-85 is of creation of irrigation potential of 22301 Ha. Target for 1980-81 is nil. Detailed break-up for individual projects is given below:

1. Damanganga Project:

The work of the main dam is taken up and is under progress. The project is to be executed by the Government of Gujarat. The project is not expected to give benefit upto the end of the year 1981-82. The physical target for 1981-82 is nil for this project, so far this territory is concerned. An irrigation potential of 2833 Ha. is expected to be created under this project to benefit this Territory during the Vith Five Year Plan 1980-85.

2. Salauli Project:

The work of the main earth dam is nearing completion and the work of spillway and non-spillway portion is in progress. Construction of canal works from 0 km. to the full length of 25.45 kms. are also in progress. The land for the entire Salauli Reservoir i.e. submergence area has been acquired. The unexpected difficulties met with after opening the foundation trench of the main masonry dam have caused requirement of additional time of one year for completion of the project works. Target for the Vith Five Year Plan is to create an irrigation potential of 14500 Ha. under the project.

3. Tillari Project:

Preliminary works of the Projects have been already taken up for execution by the Government of Maharashtra and the work of execution of the main part of the Project will be taken up soon. The Project report is expected to be approved by the Planning Commission during the current year. The work of execution of the project is expected to go in full swing from the year 1982-83. As the work of execution of the project will be in the commencement stage, no physical targets are possible to be achieved during the year 1982-83. No physical targets are expected to be achieved during the VIth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 under the Project.

4. Anjunem Project:

No physical target is fixed for the year 1981-82 as the project work will be in the execution stage only. Target for the VIth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 is 1968 Ha. of irrigation.

5. Mandovi Project:

As the work of the construction of the Project will be in commencement stage, no physical target is fixed for 1982-83. Target for the VIth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is of creation of irrigation potential of 3000 Ha.

6. Dudhsagar Project:

It is anticipated that by the end of the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the project will not be in sufficiently advanced stage. No target is fixed for the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for this Project.

Subject: Increase in allocation of funds for Major and Medium Irrigation for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and for Annual Plan 1982-83.

An outlay of Rs. 4300 lakhs was proposed by the Department/ Administration for the Sector Major and Medium Irrigation in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) proposal submitted to the Planning Commission, last year. This outlay was reduced to Rs. 4000 lakhs by the Planning Commission during Plan meeting held in the Planning Commission on 27-10-80. At the time of formulation of Plan proposals, the estimated cost of Damanganga Project was considered to be Rs. 9684 lakhs, that of Salauli Rs. 2220 lakhs and that of Anjunem Project Rs. 448 lakhs and outlays for Sixth Plan for these projects were fixed at Rs. 340 lakhs, Rs. 945 lakhs and Rs. 243 lakhs respectively.

As estimated by the Gujarat Government, the cost of Damanganga Project is expected to be Rs. 10281.30 lakhs. The cost of Salauli Project as per latest estimate submitted to the Central Water Commission works out of Rs. 3529 lakhs. The increase in cost of Salauli Project is on account of escalation in cost of construction of masonry dam, provision of additional funds for rehabilitation programme, and canal works. Likewise, the cost of Anjunem Project is likely to go up to Rs. 955 lakhs

on account of increased cost of acquisition of lands, canals, pick-ups weirs and hydro-power generation. In case of Tillari Project, the Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 1272.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan. However, as per construction programme, prepared by Government of Maharashtra, the requirement of funds will be of Rs. 1913.95 lakhs for the Sixth Plan.

As per the directives issued by the Planning Commission and also decision of the Administration, three projects of Damanganga, Salauli and Anjunem which were started in earlier plan periods will have to be completed during the Sixth Plan period. In order to comply with these directives and achieve physical target envisaged in the Plan, it becomes necessary to enhance the approved outlay by Rs. 2515.07 lakhs, being Rs. 57.12 lakhs for Damanganga Project, Rs. 1309.00 lakhs for Salauli Project, Rs. 507 lakhs for Anjunem Project and Rs. 641.95 lakhs for Tillari Project.

The Hydro Power Generation from Anjunem Project for which provision of Rs. 230.00 lakhs is considered has yet to be approved by the Planning Commission and the Scheme is not likely to be completed fully by the Sixth Five Year Plan. Also construction programme of Tillari Project which has yet to gather full momentum may not materialise fully. On these basis and to limit the requirement of additional funds to the minimum considering financial constraints, it is proposed that the Sixth Plan outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation be increased by Rs. 1500 lakhs.

Flood Control

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

With rapid growth of population and consequent increase in all round activities of men, flood plans are being gradually occupied to ever increasing extent to meet its requirement of flood and fibre. The damages and destruction brought about by floods, water logging and sea erosion are, therefore increasing every year.

The damages brought by floods may be direct or indirect. Direct losses comprise the destruction of property such as damage to buildings, damage to crops, livestock, losses by drowning and damages to roads, bridges, water-works etc. The indirect losses are these resulting from decreased industrial, agricultural and commercial activities during the floods and period of recovery, an addition to the ruin and desolation, thus caused there may be health hazards to community in form of epidemics, malaria etc. Flood control and anti-erosion measures are the important social and economic necessities. The need for adopting various flood control and anti-erosion measures as stated above has assumed added importance in this territory because all the three districts comprising the territory lie along coastal belt. They have long sea-shores and are traversed by number of rivers and rivulets which are subject to flooding and erosion. Control measures considered under this programme are therefore required to be adopted to mitigate damage and distress in form of submergence of cultivable areas, loss of standing crops, loss of human and animal life, devastation of property and destruction of valuable land by literal drift caused by sea-erosion.

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1980-81

The Territory could not take advantage of planned development as in the rest of the country, because the territory was liberated in December, 1961. During the third plan period, or holiday plan years, no scheme was taken up under this programme. A start for implementation of various schemes under this programme was made in the Fourth Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 23.24 lakhs was incurred. Not much head-way could be made because the Department was not organised adequately to take up various types of schemes. During the Fifth Plan (1974-79) the expenditure incurred for flood control schemes amounted to Rs. 37.71 lakhs. The figure for Rolling Plan 1979-80 is Rs. 12.01 lakhs. The expenditure incurred in the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-81 is Rs. 11.05 lakhs.

The physical target achieved includes (i) Construction of embankment about 2.8 kms. length (ii) desilting and widening of drainage channels about 2.70 kms. length and (iii) construction of Sea Wall extension to about 3.82 kms. These measures benefitted the town of Panaji in Goa, Gogola in Diu and protected an area of about 430 Ha. against damages of flood and sea-erosion.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Details of the outlay for minor Heads of Development are as follows: —

1. Direction and Administration:

All the works under this sector are presently executed through staff paid from the budget heads 259 and 306 and the outlay under this sub Head indicates the proportionate establishment charges to be debited to this Sector. Revised outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.53 lakh whereas outlay for the year 1982-83 is expected to come down to Rs. 0.50 lakh. The proportionate establishment charges will be debited to budget Head 333 (Plan) for the year 1982-83.

2. Flood Control:

Besides continuing with spill over schemes of flood protection walls of Campal Nallah, Reis Magos Wall and construction of retaining wall at Colva Beach, it is proposed to take up new schemes such as flood protection wall at Ecoxim, Pomburpa, Aldona, Betim and desilting of nallah at Kapileshwari. Revised outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 6.66 lakhs and that approved for 1982-83 is Rs. 6.34 lakhs.

3. Drainage:

Besides continuing of spillover works of St. Inez nallah, protection wall at Agarwada and Veling is proposed to be taken up in the year 1982-83. Anticipated expenditure (Revised Outlay) during 1981-82 is Rs. 0.82 lakh and outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

4. Anti-water Logging:

As no scheme has been proposed for the current year no expenditure is expected to be incurred. No outlay has been proposed for the year 1982-83, as no works are to be taken under this Scheme.

5. Anti-Sea-Erosion:

Under this sub-head besides continuing with spill over works at Reis Magos protection works of Children's Park at Panaji is to be taken up. Approved Rs. 0.99 lakh is expected to be spent during the current year 1981-82 for these works and outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

6. Machinery and Equipment:

This head indicates the proportion of Tools and Plants Charges to be debited to the Capital Account transferred from "306 Minor Irrigation" and "333". An outlay of Rs. 0.06 lakh is approved for the year 1981-82 whereas an outlay of Rs. 0.06 lakh is expected during the year 1982-83.

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS

These are shown in detailed form in Statement II.

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

Schemes proposed under this Sector are expected to generate employment potential to the tune of 266000 person days for the year 1982-83. The employment potential for the current year is expected to be 36400 person days.

Transmission and Distribution (Power)

GENERATION

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is not having any Generating Station at present but is received power from the neighbouring States. The Territory of Goa is receiving power from Karnataka and Maharashtra States. Even before the expiry of the commitment from Karnataka for supply of power to Goa from 50 to 65 MW during the 3 years period 1978-81 at a flat rate of 14 ps./unit, Karnataka has arbitrarily fixed 32 ps/unit rate of supply in Goa w. e. f. February, 1981 and supply is restricted to 50 MW.

The power supply from Maharashtra to the extent of 21 to 23 MW is being received at 220 KV and 4 MVA at 33 KV at a provisional flat rate of 22.8 and 25.25 ps/unit respectively, now fixed by M.S.E.B. with retrospective effect from April, 1979.

The Territory of Daman and Diu receives power at 11 KV from Gujarat Electricity Board with present contract demand of 2200 KVA and 1000 KVA respectively. G. E.B. has also been requested to enhance the Contract demand from 2200 KVA to 2700 KVA for Daman and from 1000 KVA to 1500 KVA for Diu. The average rate of supply w. e. f. August, 1981 levied by G. E. B. works out to 46 ps/unit. In the territory of Daman a 66/11 KVS/S envisaged in the Vth plan scheme has also been entrusted to G. E. B. in order to receive additional power from G. E. B. for the Territory of Daman.

Goa has also been allocated 210 MW of power from Central Generations at Korba and Ramagundum. As per the phase availability of power to Goa as indicated by N. T. P. C. from the above stated Central Generations, the deficit of power to the extent of 27 MW is anticipated during the year 1982-83 against the likely demand of 112 MW during the year 1982-83. Government of Maharashtra has already been requested to enhance supply from 23 MW to 50 MW in pace with Karnataka during first standing Committee of Western Zonal Council meeting held in Goa on 25-7-1981.

Taking into consideration the bottle-necks involved in transportation of coal, C. E. A. has turned down our proposal for feasibility studies in locating suitable capacity of thermal generating station in Goa.

Taking the above into consideration, no provision has been made under the head "generation" during the year 1982-83.

A. VTH PLAN CONTINUING SCHEMES

- 1) Scheme for Power Development in Goa during the Vth plan period.
- 2) Scheme for power development in Daman and Diu during the Vth plan period.
- 3) Scheme for establishment of 220 KV S/S at Ponda.

4) Establishment of Training Centre at Ponda.

New Schemes of the VIth plan period:

- 5) Scheme for development of Transmission System in Goa, Daman and Diu.
- 6) Scheme for development of sub-transmission and Distribution System in Goa, Daman and Diu.

The financial requirement for the VIth Plan Schemes during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 118.82 lakhs as against the expenditure for Rs. 104.09 lakhs incurred during the year 1981-82. The financial requirement for the VIth plan schemes during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 261.16 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 250.01 lakhs during 1981-82.

1. Scheme for Power Development in Goa during the VIth Plan Period:

The above scheme with originally sanctioned cost of Rs. 984.00 lakhs has been now revised with the revised estimated cost of Rs. 1245.47 lakhs and has been cleared techno-economically by the Central Electricity Authority. The major spill over works under this scheme are as follows: —

- a) Erection of 2×40 MVA, 110/33 KV S/S at Tivim.
- b) Erection of 110 KV double circuit line between Ponda and Tivim.
- c) Erection of 33/11 KV S/Ss.
- d) Rural Electrification.

a) Erection of 2 × 40 MVA. 110/33 KV S/S at Tivim:

The earlier technically sanctioned estimate for erection of 110 KV S/S at Tivim with the transformation capacity of 50.5 MVA has been now revised with enhanced capacity of 2×40 MVA and the revised technical sanction of C. E. A. is yet awaited. The specifications for this S/S are being prepared and N. I. T. for this work is being submitted to C.E.A. shortly for approval. During the year 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred towards payment of 10% of estimated cost of Rs. 272 lakhs to the contractor and acquisition of additional land and land development.

b) Erection of 110 KV. Double Circuit Line between Ponda and Tivim:

The earlier technically sanctioned estimate for erection of 110 KV single circuit line between Ponda and Tivim has been now revised with double circuit towards and the revised technical sanction to the estimate is accorded by C. E. A. The tenders are being invited shortly. An expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred during the year 1982-83 towards payment of 10% of estimated cost of Rs. 144.00 lakhs to contractor and procurement of balance conductor, insulator and metal parts.

c) Erection of 33/11 KV. sub-stations:

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs would be required for the balance works of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations at Corlim.

d) *Rural Electrification:*

An expenditure of Rs. 6.00 lakhs during the year 1982-83 is likely to be incurred for electrification of 6 Nos. of villages.

2. Scheme for Power Development in Daman and Diu during Vth Plan:

The above Scheme with originally sanctioned cost of Rs. 56.00 lakhs has already been revised and the revised scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 108.71 lakhs has been submitted to C. E. A. for accord of revised techno-economic sanction. The major spill over works of the above scheme are 66 KV line from Vapi to Daman and 66/KV S/S at Daman. As regards line the same has already been completed with an actual cost of Rs. 9.21 lakhs and is commissioned initially at 11 KV. As regards 66/KV S/S, the work of the same has been now entrusted to G. E. B. with an estimated cost of Rs. 43.27 lakhs. During the year 1981-82 Rs. 20.75 lakhs has been deposited with G. E. B.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 32.83 lakhs would be required for construction of residential quarters for the essential staff at Daman and besides deposit of Rs. 20.00 lakhs to G. E. B.

3. Scheme for Establishment of 220KV, 2×100 MVA Ponda S/S:

The above scheme originally sanctioned with an approved estimated cost of Rs. 309.95 lakhs is now under revision as the actual cost of the award to M/s. B. H. E. L. and the revised sub-estimate for the provision of transformer repair bay and additional 110 KV outlets. The revised scheme shall be submitted to C. E. A. for techno-economic clearance.

The first 100 MVA transformer was commissioned in February, 1981. The commissioning of 2nd 100 MVA transformer is likely to be delayed on account of the problem of the transformer foundation. During the year 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 39.94 lakhs has been incurred. During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 16.80 lakhs would be required for the balance payment to M/s. B.H.E.L. and other civil works in respect of the above S/S.

4. Scheme for Establishment of Training Centre at Ponda:

Due to delay in filling of the post of Executive Engineer, Training, no expenditure has been incurred during the year 1981-82. The Sr. Architect has already inspected the site for construction of suitable building and dormitory at Ponda to house the Training Centre and necessary master plan is now under preparation by him. An amount of Rs. 3.22 lakhs shall be required during the year 1982-83 to ensure effective functioning of the Training Centre at Ponda.

B. NEW SCHEME OF VITH PLAN PERIOD

5. Scheme for Development of Transmission System in Goa, Daman and Diu:

The above Vith Plan Scheme with estimated cost of Rs. 558.00 lakhs has already been submitted to C. E. A for techno-economic clearance.

The scheme has been approved by C. E. A. The major works proposed to be undertaken under the above scheme are:

- Erection of 110 KV S/S at Xeldem.
- Erection of 110 KV Double circuit line from Siroda to Xeldem.
- Erection of 110 KV S/S at Sancoale.
- Erection of 110 KV single circuit line between Ponda and Sancoale.
- Erection of 110 KV line from Tivim to Dempo Pelletisation plant at Bicholim.
- Erection of 2 Nos. of 110 KV Bays for Sancoale I and Siroda II, 110 KV Feeders at 220/110 KV S/S at Ponda.

Out of the above works proposed, the 110 KV works at Xeldem are to be taken up on priority to ensure adequate transformation capacity in South Goa where anticipated demand by 1985 is likely to touch 30 MW.

The following new loads are likely to come up during the VIth plan period.

1. Selaulim Irrigation Project	...	...	...	3600 KVA
2. Irrigation Project at Chandranath	...	...	...	4000 KVA
3. Cement Factory at Chandor	...	...	...	3 MVA
4. Mini Steel Plant at Chandor	...	...	...	10 MVA
5. Lift Irrigation Scheme at Vaddem	...	...	...	1.1 MVA

During the year 1982-83, a total provision of Rs. 22 lakhs has been proposed for the 110 KV Xeldem Works. This provision constitutes about 1% of the total estimated cost of these works envisaged in the scheme.

6. Scheme for Development of Sub-Transmission and distribution system in Goa, Daman and Diu:

The above scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 1853.00 lakhs has already been techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority. The scheme envisages erection of 33 KV lines, 8 Nos. of new 33/11 KV S/Ss, works of intensive/extensive rural electrification (wada electrification), system improvement works and normal development works for arranging power supply to various categories of consumers in the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

During the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 152.12 lakhs has been proposed under the above scheme for execution of the above stated works to achieve targets as detailed below:—

Commissioning of 3 Nos. of 33/11 KV S/Ss, (2) Erection of 45 kms. of 33 KV lines, (3) 60 ckms of 11 KV lines, (4) 150 ckms. of LT lines, (5) 60 Nos. of Transformer Centres, (6) Electrification of 40 Nos. of rural wadas, (7) Release of 6500 domestic and commercial connections, 200 industrial connections, 200 agricultural connections, 400 street lights, 2000 Nos. of connections under L. I. G. scheme and 1500 Nos. of connections to Scheduled Castes under special component plan Subject to approval of the Scheme by the Administration.

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRIES AND MINES

Large and Medium Industries

1. Consultancy Organisation, Contribution Towards the Cost of Preparation of Feasibility Reports and Cost of Preparation of Project Reports:

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance approved by the Government of India vide letter No. SSI(II)/36(1)/75 dated 8-12-76 from the Ministry, New Delhi.

Under the scheme, the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation gets feasibility reports prepared through specialised consultants.

Expenditure incurred towards these reports prepared for the entrepreneurs is subsidised to the extent of 50% the balance being borne by the concerned entrepreneur.

The financial outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs. During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 no expenditure is incurred under the scheme. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

The physical target fixed for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is for preparing 15 feasibility reports. The target fixed for the year 1982-83 is to prepare four feasibility reports.

2. Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation and Economic Development Corporation towards Capital Contribution:

As at present there are two Corporations functioning in the territory viz. the Industrial Development Corporation and Economic Development Corporation. The Industrial Development Corporation undertake the setting up of industrial estates in the territory. Majority of the sheds built by the Corporation in these industrial estates are being utilised for accomodating small scale units. In order to give fillip to the promotion of industries it is decided that the Corporation should be

organised so as to enable it to undertake promotional activities on the lines of similar organisation in other states. It is, therefore, proposed to merge the existing Industrial Development Corporation as infra-structural division of the Economic Development Corporation.

The Economic Development Corporation is a fully owned Government Company of Government of Goa, Daman and Diu set up for promoting industrial and other related economic development of the Union Territory. As a promotional institute, the Economic Development Corporation identifies industrial possibilities and promotes industrial development.

For the purpose of meeting various financial requirement, separate provisions were made for the two Corporations in the past: Even though the same procedure is being followed in the Sixth Five Year Plan period of 1980-85, as and when these institutions are merged, the provisions will be utilised by the Economic Development Corporation.

The total outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 563.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 112.70 lakhs, and for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 94.93 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 113.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 1982-83.

The physical target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to establish 4 Industrial Estates and additional 480 sheds will be constructed in all the Industrial Estates. During 1981-82 the corporation constructed 46 sheds in all the industrial estates. The target fixed for the year 1982-83 is to construct 100 additional sheds.

3. Investment in Maharashtra State Financial Corporation:

The activities of the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation were extended to the territory for catering the needs of the small and medium scale units by way of loans at reduced rates of interest at 6% for the purpose, the Government subscribe the share capital as and when issued by the Corporation.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 8.00 lakhs. During 1981-82 the Directorate had invested an amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs in the corporation.

An amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been approved for the year 1982-83.

The Physical target fixed for the plan period 1980-85 is to provide financial assistance to 250 industrial units. During 1981-82 the Corporation had given financial assistance to 43 units. Another 50 units will be assisted during 1982-83.

Village and Small Industries

1. Strengthening of the Directorate:

With an increase in the workload of the Directorate as result of introduction of many new schemes in the IVth and Vth plan periods it is proposed to create additional posts to enable to implement Departmental schemes smoothly.

The staff require to man the schemes would be as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of Posts
1.	Upper Division Clerks	2
2.	Jr. Stenographer	1
3.	Lower Divisional Clerks	3
4.	Peon	1
5.	Daftary	1

The following posts have been created and filled during 1980-81:

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of Posts
1.	Steno	1
2.	Lower Division Clerks	3
3.	Lift operator	1
4.	Gestetner operator	1

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 1.40 lakhs. During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.71 lakh has been spent. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.65 lakh.

2. Power subsidy to Small Scale Industries:

The scheme is being implemented under the Goa, Daman and Diu subsidy to Electricity Power Consumption (Cottage and Small Scale Industries) Rules 1968. In the absence of a hydro electric project, electricity is being supplied to this territory by the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka and as the rate for power is comparatively higher than that in other States, this high rate might have brought adverse effect on the industrialisation programme of this territory. In order to mitigate this problem, the industrial units are given subsidy on consumption of electricity. Accordingly, the registered small scale industrial units having connected load upto 20 H. P. are given subsidy.

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the plan period 1980-85. The expenditure incurred during the year 1980-81 amounting

to Rs. 0.57 lakh and a further amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is spent during 1981-82. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.80 lakh.

In all about 300 SSI units are expected to be benefitted during the Plan period 1980-85. During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 85 and 159 units were benefitted respectively. The target fixed for the year 1982-83 is to benefit another 100 units.

3. Managerial subsidy to Industrial Cooperative Societies:

The industrial cooperatives are given all possible help for their growth and development since the introduction of Plan Scheme. The main object of this scheme is to provide incentives to the industrial cooperatives which may find difficulty in defraying their managerial expenses. Under this scheme it is proposed to give Rs. 960/- per annum in two instalments to these societies to meet their managerial expenses. However, in the past there has been not enough response from the industrial cooperatives. In the plan period 1980-85 efforts have been made by providing a subsidy to attract the people and set up their industries through cooperative societies. However, only one society had availed the benefit of the scheme during the year 1980-81.

In order to retain the scheme, a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made.

4. Subsidy for purchase of Improved Types of Equipment by Craftsmen for the Handicrafts Industry:

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance conveyed by the Government of India vide letter No. 33/4/66-HC, dated 8-7-1970 from the Ministry of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.

With a view to improve the quality and quantity of handicraft articles produced in Goa it is necessary that the craftsmen are equipped with modern tools and equipment. Most of the craftsmen are financially weak and find it difficult to acquire such tools and equipment.

It is therefore, proposed to give tools/equipment to the craftsmen at a subsidised rate. This scheme is very important, if efforts towards setting up of village and cottage industries are to succeed. In the past craftsmen were found to be hesitating to come forward and avail of the benefit of the scheme because the quantum of the subsidy was found to be very low. If the benefit is to be made attractive to the craftsmen the amount to be given as subsidy should be raised from Rs. 500/- to at least Rs. 1,000/-.

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85. The expenditure incurred during 1981-82 is Rs. 1.10 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.62 lakh.

About 400 craftsmen are expected to be benefitted during the entire Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During the year 1981-82, 205 craftsmen were benefited. The target fixed for the year 1982-83 is to give benefit to about 100 craftsmen.

5. Subsidy on rent of Industrial Sheds in Industrial Estates:

The small scale industrial units in the initial stages generally are not financially sound to meet all their variable and fixed cost since their financial resources are rather limited. The units which are established in the industrial estates are given subsidy on rent of shed for the first five years.

The new units occupying the sheds in the industrial estates set up by the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation will continue to get the subsidy on rent to the extent of 50% for the first two years, 40% for the third year and 25% for the fourth and fifth year.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 4.63 lakhs is spent during the year 1980-81 and Rs. 5.35 lakhs spent during 1981-82. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs

In all 500 units are expected to be benefitted during the five years 1980-85. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, 91 and 108 units respectively had availed the benefit of the scheme. During 1982-83 it is proposed to cover 100 units under scheme.

6. Quality Control:

With a view to test the quality of industrial products before they are ushered into the market for sale, the territory has become a donor member of the Indian Standard Institute. The scheme was kept in abeyance during 1979-80. The scheme was reinforced during 1980-81

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 0.50 lakh. The expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 0.10 lakh, and similar amount had been spent during 1981-82 also. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

7. Engineer Entrepreneurs Training Programme Interest Subsidy Scheme:

The scheme has been sponsored by the Government of India for providing financial assistance in the form of interest subsidy to the young Engineer Entrepreneurs. The scheme provide subsidy on interest payable on loans taken from Banks, State Financial Corporations and other financial institutions by the engineer entrepreneurs for setting up their own small scale units after successfully undergoing training programme.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year 1980-85 is Rs. 0.60 lakh. The expenditure incurred for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.17 lakh, and for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.18 lakh. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is approved for the year 1982-83.

The physical target fixed for the Sixth Five Years 1980-85 is to provide benefit for 10 units. During 1981-82 entrepreneurs had availed the benefit of the scheme. It is proposed to assist two units during 1982-83.

8. Common Service Facility Centre:

Different craftsmen are concentrated in small groups in various talukas. The financial standing of these craftsmen do not allow them to invest in machinery which are expensive but which improve the efficiency of the craftsmen to a very large extent. It is proposed to provide common facility centres in such places whereby the craftsmen can avail of various facilities.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. These scheme is now being implemented by Labour Commissioner's Office.

No expenditure is incurred under the scheme during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and hence no amount is provided during 1982-83. The scheme will be implemented from 1983-84 onward.

9. Interstate subsidy on Loans Granted by the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation for educated unemployed persons for purchase of autorickshaws:

The educated unemployed who desire to purchase autorickshaws by availing loans from the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation are providing interest subsidy on loan charged by the MSFC. This scheme was originally a Centrally Sponsored Scheme but later on transferred to the State Sector.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is Rs. 0.15 lakh. The expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 0.06 lakh. No expenditure was incurred during 1981-82. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.01 lakh.

In all 10 educated unemployed are proposed to be benefitted during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The target fixed for the year 1982-83 is to benefit two persons.

10. Contribution to the Economic Development Corporation to implement the Scheme of Interest Free Sales Tax Loans:

At present the small scale industrial units registered with the Directorate of Industries are being exempted from Sales Tax on the sales of their finished goods/products at the first point of sale of goods or after the date of validity of their registration under the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act. Since the small scale industrial units are not getting the desired benefit under this scheme it is proposed to provide interest free sales tax loan to the small scale industrial units as it is done by the SICOM, in the neighbouring State of Maharashtra. Since the Economic Development Corporation has been set up in this territory, on the lines of SICOM it is proposed to place the funds with that organisation to implement the scheme.

An amount of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85. Recently the Govt. of India has approved the pattern of assistance of the scheme. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made during the current year 1982-83.

All the units which are likely to come up during the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 will be availing the benefit of the scheme. Actual number that will benefit cannot be worked out since this would depend upon the size of the units and moreover upon the turnover of each unit.

11. Tour of Industrialists/Artisans/Craftsmen:

Under this scheme the entrepreneurs/artisans/craftsmen are proposed to be sent to various industrial centres institutions to acquaint themselves with the industrial activities undertaken in other States. Such tours will help to expand their horizon of ideas and techniques in their respective fields. The industrialists will be paid travelling and daily allowances as per the rules.

An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85. No outlay has been approved for the year 1982-83.

12. Share Capital Contribution to Industrial Cooperatives:

One of the reasons for the slow growth of industrial cooperatives of this Territory may be attributed to lack of finance. Assistance to such financially weak societies in the form of matching share capital contribution on the basis of 1:1 is proposed to be continued during the Five Year period 1980-85.

An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85. However no outlay has been made during 1980-81 and 1981-82 due to poor response from industrial cooperatives societies. Hence the scheme was kept in abeyance in 1980-81 and in 1981-82. No outlay is approved for the year 1982-83.

13. Investment in Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation:

By an agreement with the local Government the Jurisdiction of Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation has been extended to this Territory and a divisional office was set up in the year 1966. The main function of the Corporation is to distribute the scarce raw material such as ferrous and non-ferrous metal, chemical etc. to the industrial units on recommendation of the Director of Industries. Besides this the Corporation supply machinery worth upto Rs. 1.00 lakh on hire purchase basis to the industrial units registered with the Directorate of Industries and also provide marketing facilities for their finished goods.

In order to enable the Corporation to meet with the increasing requirement of the small scale industrial units it is proposed to invest additional amount in the Corporation as share capital contribution. So far an amount of of Rs. 10.10 lakhs has been invested in the Corporation as a Share Capital Contribution.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been spent during the year 1980-81. No expenditure is incurred under the scheme during 1981-82. The proposal outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

14. Loans to Industrial Cooperatives:

The Development of Cooperatives in industrial sector is primarily directed to encourage people without substantial finance to come together and put up industrial units in the cooperative sector. Cooperative movement has a very useful role to play in helping entrepreneurs particularly small industrialists to develop industrial activities.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is Rs. 0.25 lakh. Due to poor response from the Societies no expenditure was incurred during 1980-81 and 1981-82. Hence no outlay is provided for the year 1982-83.

15. Loans to Small Scale and Cottage Industries and Private Parties:

Loans are given by the Directorate of Industries and Mines, under the Goa, Daman and Diu State Aid to Industries Act 1965 and the Rules made thereunder. Under this Act, loans can be given to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- to industrial units at a nominal rate of interest of 5½% per annum. Entrepreneurs with limited finance can avail themselves of the benefit under the State Aid to Industries Act either to start or to expand their industrial units. Loans on easy terms are also available under the Act to craftsmen working in handicraft/industries who do not have adequate working capital to purchase the required raw material. Further the scheme also provided for development of cottage and small scale industries under Tribal Sub Plan.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year period is Rs. 36.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 5.30 lakhs has been spent during the year 1980-81. The amount spent during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 4.95 lakhs. Approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 4.90 lakhs.

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year period is to benefit 300 units. During 1980-81 in all 43 units were benefitted, and for the year 1981-82, 12 units had taken the loan under the scheme. Another 80 units will be benefitted during 1982-83.

16. Strengthening of Statistical Cell:

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi has drawn a scheme of compilation of index of production, collection of annual production returns on national level to study the progress of industrial production of small scale industries, specially in respect of items reserved exclusively for development in the small sector, as also for updating census data through the collection of annual production returns. For this purpose, it is proposed to create a nucleus cell by strengthening the existing statistical Cell in the Directorate. As agreed by the office of Development Commissioner, the proposed Cell will be manned by one Statistical Officer, one Statistical Assistant and one Investigator. The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 0.80 lakh. The scheme is kept in abeyance during 1980-81 and 1981-82. No outlay is proposed for the year 1982-83. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

17. District Industries Centre:

The District Industries Centre will provide all the Service and support required by small and village entrepreneurs. These will include economic investigation of the raw material and other resource, supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw material, arrangement of credit facilities and effective set for marketing and quality control, research and extension. The centre will establish close linkages with rural development blocks on one hand and with specialised institutions like small Industries Service Institute on the other.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 43.60 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 0.78 lakh, and for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 2.69 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 1.08 lakhs.

The D.I.C. office will be set up during the current year and the following staff are proposed to be filled up.

STAFF REQUIREMENT

Sr. No.	Name of posts	No. of posts
1.	Dy. Director of Industries	1
2.	Asst. Director of Industries	5
3.	Administrative Officer	1
4.	Accounts Officer	1
5.	Development Officer	7
6.	Junior Officer	11
7.	Head Clerk	1
8.	Accountant	1
9.	Sr. Stenographer	2
10.	Jr. Stenographer	2
11.	Cashier	1
12.	L. D. C.	3
13.	Drivers	3
14.	Peon	3
15.	Chowkidar	1
16.	Sweeper	1

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So far only two posts of Asst. Director and one post of Accountant (Account Clerk) have been filled up. One post of Ext. Officer of Industries to be posted at Daman is created and also filled up. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

18. Strengthening of Carpentry cum Production Centre:

With the increase in local demand to the furniture manufactured in the existing carpentry cum production centres and to fulfil this

demand it is proposed to strengthen both the centres by providing the following additional staff for its effective functioning.

STAFF REQUIREMENT

A. Carpentry cum Production Centre Poinguinim:

Sr. No.	Name of posts	No. of posts
1.	Works Manager	1
2.	Master Craftsmen	2
3.	Assistant Craftsmen	6
4.	Store Keeper	1
5.	Sawer	1
6.	Skilled worker	3
7.	Helper	2

B. Carpentry cum Production Centre-Verem:

Sr. No.	Name of posts	No. of posts
1.	Works Manager	1
2.	Master Craftsmen	1
3.	Assistant Craftsmen	2
4.	Skilled worker	2
5.	Helper	1

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 2.80 lakhs. The approved outlay for the Year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.25 lakh.

19. Rebate on Sale of Handloom Fabrics by Handloom Weaver/Rebate on Sale of Handicraft during Handicrafts Week:

C. Handloom Industry:

Although the two existing handloom weavers cooperative societies are found to be defunct at present, efforts are being made to revitalise and put them in working condition. For the purpose, subsidy in the form of rebate on sale of their products is proposed to be provided.

Only a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85. No provision is made for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83.

20. Development of Handloom Industry:

The existing handloom units are proposed to be revitalised and new units are to be set up. Development of handloom industry is expected to be undertaken by diversifying its activities, procuring goods and raw materials at cheaper rates in order to reduce the cost of production and to provide facilities for marketing the products, etc. so as to implement

these schemes more effectively. It is proposed to create the following posts during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	Master Craftsmen	6
2.	Technical Assistant	1
3.	Assistant Craftsmen	3
4.	Jobber	8
5.	Helper	6
6.	Watchmen	3

During the year 1981-82 the following posts have been created and filled up.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1	Helper	1
2.	Technical Assistant	1

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 6.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 0.81 lakh has been spent during the year 1980-81 and also Rs. 0.93 lakh is spent for the year 1981-82. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 2.12 lakhs.

It is proposed to set up 5 training Centres during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During 1981-82 one centre is set up. During 1982-83 it is proposed to open two more centres in the territory.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

21. Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Khadi and Village Industries:

Khadi and Village Industries are also far in a state of neglect in the Territory. It was initially proposed to develop the industries Cell which would look after the proper development of Khadi and Village Industries. However, subsequently it has been decided to constitute an Advisory Committee for Khadi and Village Industries.

Action has been initiated to actively associate the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the development of various Khadi and Village Industries Schemes.

An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan. No expenditure is incurred during 1981-82. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.21 lakh. Recently the Government has constituted Khadi and Village Industries Board.

HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES

22. Subsidy on expenditure for procurement of pattern/design and testing Analysis for Laboratories of Industrial Units:

Small Scale Industrial units find it difficult and expensive to solve their technological/engineering problems. New production processes/techniques equipment can be developed or tackled by any of the institutions in the Territory or other National Laboratories whenever the necessary expertise is available. The funds for such expenditure will be placed with the Research and Development committee on whose recommendations the amount will be paid to the entrepreneurs.

An amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been approved on this account for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85.

An outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.01 lakh. The amount will be placed under R & D committee as and when required by them. The physical target fixed for the Five Year period is to extend the benefits to about 20 units, of which 5 units are proposed to be benefitted during 1982-83.

23. Name of the Scheme: Training to Hereditary Artisans and Craftsmen:

Most of the articles prepared by the hereditary artisans in this territory are found to be outdated and unattractive. These artisans require training to improve their skill and technique for preparing articles of good quality. In view of this, it is proposed to open training centres at various places, whereby artisans can undergo training in various trades during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance conveyed under the Government of India's letter No. 26/3/76/SSI(A) dated 17-11-1976 from Ministry of Industry, New Delhi. The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. During 1980-81 expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 5.22 lakhs and Rs. 5.87 lakhs respectively. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 5.77 lakhs.

Physical Target:

It is proposed to train 100 artisans every year during the Plan period. At present about 516 artisans are undergoing training at different centres. Another 200 artisans will be trained during 1982-83.

Benefit of the Scheme:

With the improvement in skill and technique of the hereditary artisans, by providing them the necessary training, the articles produced by them will improve in quality and hence it will help to increase their income.

24. Investment in Goa Handicrafts Rural and Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd.:

GHRSSIDC has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, as on 3-11-1981 as a subsidiary of E.D.C. In general, the Corporation has been set up to promote, assist, expedite development of Handicrafts,

rural small scale and cottage industries by undertaking to supply their raw material needs, arranging for marketing of their products, organising handicraft emporium and providing guidance, training etc. Besides, the corporation is proposed to take over the entire activities of MSSIDC in the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. These activities imply heavy investment and to enable the Corporation to meet requirements it is proposed to invest amount by way of Share Capital contribution every year.

During the year 1981-82 the amount spent under the scheme is Rs. 0.60 lakh.

The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.66 lakh and will be given as an investment in the share capital. The amount will be released through E. D. C.

25. Publicity and Propaganda:

The scheme envisages wide publicity to the indigenous handicraft articles. Advertisements will be published in the local newspaper giving publicity on the handicraft articles, produced in the territory. Brochures booklets with illustrations etc. will also be published during the Plan period.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is Rs. 0.90 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.40 lakh.

26. Exhibition:

This scheme was introduced in the IVth Plan period and continued during the Fifth Plan also. Since it is an appropriate media for giving wide publicity to the products manufactured in the Territory, the scheme is retained in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. It is also proposed to participate in the exhibition held in other parts of the country and also in the local exhibitions so as to enable the local craftsmen to get their products wider publicity.

At present there is no staff to look after the Exhibition work. It is therefore proposed to create a special cell in the department with the following staff: —

Sr. No.	Name of posts	No. of posts
1.	Exhibition Officer	1
2.	Asst. Exhibition Officer	1
3.	Photographer	1
4.	Artist	3
5.	Storekeeper	1
6.	Accountant	1
7.	L. D. C.	1
8.	Helper	3
9.	Asst. Craftsmen	3

So far only one post of Exhibition Officer has been created and filled up.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year period is Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 6.65 lakhs and during 1981-82 is Rs. 6.48 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

27. Establishment of Training and Design Centre:

There are many talented craftsmen/artisans in this territory who with proper training and guidance could improve their skill techniques which will enable them to prepare handicraft items of various types. It is proposed to expand the activities of the Design and Development Centre by imparting to manufacture artificial ornaments, bamboo crafts, etc. Also it is proposed to construct a craft complex in 1982-83.

With the expansion of the activities of the Centre it is proposed to create the following additional posts in the design and development centre:

Sr. No.	Name of the posts	No. of posts
1.	Designer	3
2.	Jr. Designer	2
3.	Expert Printer	1
4.	Jobber	2
5.	Driver	1
6.	Draftsmen	2
7.	Head Mistress	1
8.	Instructor in Embroidery	2
9.	Chowkdar	2
10.	Sewing mistress	2
11.	Master craftsmen	10
12.	Asst. Craftsmen	4
13.	Skilled worker	4
14.	Helper	4

The following posts have been created and filled during 1980-81 and 1981-82:

Sr. No.	Name of the posts	No. of posts
1.	Designer	1
2.	Head Clerk	1
3.	Asst. Craftsmen	4
4.	U. D. C.	1
5.	L. D. C.	1

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The amount spent during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 6.30 lakhs and during 1981-82 is Rs. 3.46 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 5.18 lakhs.

28. Loans to Artisans for Investment for Improvement of place of work:

At present, the artisans are working mostly in their own dwellings the condition of which, are far from conducive for the development of artistic talent. The working place suffers from various defects such as lack of space, inadequate ventilation, etc. which is not convenient to carry out the artistic work.

The artisans generally like to work in their dwelling huts only. In order to provide incentives for investment in the improvement of their place of work, it is proposed to advance loans so that their efficiency and hence their productivity will increase.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. No outlay has been provided for the year 1982-83. The target fixed for the Plan period 1980-85 is to extend the benefit to 50 artisans.

29. Development of Handicrafts Industries:

It was proposed to create an implementation Cell under the control of Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation giving them the required grants to meet with expenditure towards the salary etc. The scheme was proposed to be discontinued from the year 1979-80. However, the Directorate of Industries proposed to undertake some activities for the development of Handicrafts industries.

As a part of the Rural Development Programme in the industrial sector and with a view to provide an impulse to the traditional village and Cottage Industries and thus bring about self employment among the artisans, it is proposed to start a pilot scheme in the shape of production cum training centres in Pernem, Korgao, Bestora, Durbat, Cuncolim Bicholim, Pale, Advoi and such other areas where there are sizeable number of artisans. Also this activity will increase the supply of handicrafts and other articles which are easily saleable to foreign and home tourists visiting Goa. It is expected that with the implementation of this scheme a sizeable employment in urban and rural areas will be generated. Further as most of these activities are to be undertaken in rural and semi urban areas accommodation either for workshop depots or the residence of the instructors, and craftsmen are not available. It is therefore proposed to undertake construction of buildings in these areas both for workshop and residence to the staff.

Since the scheme is operated under the new name Development of Handicraft Industries from the year 1979-80, the outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan period, 1980-85 is Rs. 33.00 lakhs.

During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 7.34 lakhs has been spent and Rs. 8.28 lakhs are spent during 1981-82. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 9.19 lakhs.

30. Development of Coir Industry:

Goa is having a vast potential to develop the coir industries since about 18,000 ha. of land are under coconut cultivation. At present

major portion of husk is kept to the coconut in order to show to the consumer that coconuts are big in size. These merchants sometimes while separating the nuts from husk keep $\frac{1}{3}$ of the fibre to the nuts. At present the husk is sent outside Goa, however, with the organisation of this industry on some footing in the territory, the cottage Industries in Coir products would be provided with sufficient scope for its development.

The outlay approved during 1980-85 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 1.01 lakhs and 1981-82 is Rs. 0.46 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

31. Payment of 10/15% outright grant subsidy to the Industrial Units set up in selected backward areas:

The scheme envisages outright grant/subsidy to the units set up in the industrially backward areas. All the industrial units which were established from 1-10-70 to 28-2-73 are taken effective steps for their establishment during the same period are entitled for subsidy at the rate of 10% on fixed investment subject to the maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Similarly, the industrial units which are already expanded or undertaken expansion programme during the period are also entitled for this subsidy.

The quantum of subsidy is 15% subject to the maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs in case of industrial units established or undertaken expansion programme after 1-3-73.

The territory of Goa, Daman and Diu except Municipal area of Panaji town has been declared as industrially backward area and the industrial units set up in this area are eligible for capital subsidy.

In all 46 units have sanctioned capital subsidy during 1980-81 and the amount involved is Rs. 7.71 lakhs. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 134.79 lakhs has been disbursed to 245 units.

The outlay proposed for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.01 lakh.

32. Seed Money/Margin Money to Small Scale Industries:

The main object of the scheme is to provide for margin money loan to the tiny units located in rural and semi-urban areas having a population of less than 50,000. It lays special emphasis on industries having large employment potentialities.

Margin money assistance scheme would be admissible to the units in which investment on plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The extent of Assistance will be 10% of total investment comprising of fixed capital investment pre-operation expenses and three months working capital requirement of Rs. 20,000/- whichever is less.

It is proposed to implement the scheme from the year 1982-83. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed during the year 1982-83. The pattern of assistance of the scheme is not yet approved. This is a new scheme which was not included in the broad frame work of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

2. Engineer Entrepreneurs Training Programme Interest Subsidy Scheme:

The scheme has been sponsored by the Government of India for providing financial assistance in the form of interest subsidy to the young Engineer Entrepreneurs. The scheme provide subsidy on interest payable on loans taken from Banks, State Financial Corporations and other financial institutions by the engineer entrepreneurs for setting up their own small scale units after successfully undergoing training programme.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.60 lakh. The expenditure incurred for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.17 lakh and for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.18 lakh. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is approved for the year 1982-83.

The physical target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to provide benefit for 10 units. During 1981-82 entrepreneur has availed the benefit of the scheme. It is proposed to assist two units during 1982-83.

3. Strengthening of Statistical Cell:

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi, has drawn a scheme of compilation of index of production, collection of annual production returns on national level to study the progress of industrial production of small scale industries, specially in respect of items reserved exclusively for development in the small sector, as also for updating census data through the collection of annual production returns. For this purpose, it is proposed to create a nucleus cell by strengthening the existing Statistical Cell in the Directorate. As agreed by the office of Development Commissioner, the proposed Cell will be manned by one Statistical Officer, one Statistical Assistant and one Investigator. The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 0.80 lakh. The scheme is kept in abeyance during 1980-81 and 1981-82. No outlay is proposed for the 1982-83. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

4. District Industries Centre:

The District Industries Centre will provide all the service and support required by small and village entrepreneurs. These will include economic investigation of the raw material and other resource, supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw material, arrangement of credit facilities and effective set up for marketing and quality control, research and extension. The centre will establish close linkages with rural development blocks on one hand and with specialised institutions like Small Industries Service Institute on the other.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is Rs. 43.60 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 0.78 lakh, and for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 2.69 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 1.08 lakhs.

The D. I. C. office will be set up during the current year and the following staff are proposed to be filled up.

STAFF REQUIREMENT

Sr. No.	Designation of posts	No. of posts
1.	Dy. Director of Industries	1
2.	Asst. Director of Industries	5
3.	Administrative Officer	1
4.	Account Officer	1
5.	Development Officer	7
6.	Junior Officer	11
7.	Head Clerk	1
8.	Accountant	1
9.	Sr. Stenographer	2
10.	Jr. Stenographer	2
11.	Cahsier	1
12.	L. D. C.	3
13.	Drivers	3
14.	Peon	3
15.	Chowkidar	1
16.	Sweeper	1
		49

So far only two posts of Asst. Director and one post of Accountant (Account Clerk) have been filled up. One post of Ext. Officer of Industries to be posted at Daman is created and also filled up. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The outlay recommended by the Planning Commission is Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER V

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping

(a) Ports and Pilotage:

1. *Development of Betul:*

The work of jetty and the construction of approach road at Betul have been completed. Out of Rs. 3.00 lakhs proposed for the Plan period Rs. 1.54 lakhs have been spent during 1980-81. Rs. 0.35 lakh has been proposed for 1982-83.

2. *The Development of Talpona:*

The construction of office cum staff quarters at Talpona will be undertaken for which Rs. 1.20 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period. Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed for 1982-83.

3. *The Development of Diu:*

Due to the rocks existing at the entrance of Vanakbara creek the vessels entering or leaving the Port finds it extremely difficult to manoeuvre. The navigable channel is very narrow. It is, therefore essential that the rocks should be blasted so as to provide safe navigation.

Due to the difficulties faced by the vessels the people have been requesting to clear the obstacles for a long time. Government had requested the National Institute of Oceanography to survey the creek. The Institute prepared a report based on their study. The P.W. D., has prepared estimates for the work amounting to Rs. 8.00 lakhs. Rs. 0.13 lakh has been spent during 1981-82. Rs. 2.50 lakhs are proposed for the year 1982-83.

(b) Lighthouses, Lightships:

4. Rs. 1.00 lakh will be required to be spent for improvement/re-construction of the Lighthouses at Daman and Diu for Sixth Five Year Plan. Out of which Rs. 0.23 lakh has been spent during 1980-81 and

Rs. 0.01 lakh was spent during 1981-82 and Rs. 0.13 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

5. *Laying barrels along with 5 fathom line:*

In the Five Year Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. In order to avoid the conflict between trawler owners and ramponkars, barrels are being laid along the 5 fathom line. Rs. 0.50 lakh has been spent on the scheme during 1980-81, Rs. 1.00 lakh was spent during the current year 1981-82 and Rs. 0.70 lakh has been proposed for 1982-83.

6. *Construction of signal tower:*

The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 0.15 lakh including requisition of required equipment. Rs. 0.02 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

(c) **Shipping:**

7. *Maritime School:*

Civil construction works and purchases required to be made such as engine Rowing boats, Mini bus other kind of equipments etc. Also for training purposes equipment amounting to Rs. 2.00 lakhs is needed. Rs. 6.00 lakhs envisaged for the Plan period. Rs. 0.21 has been spent for the year 1980-81. Rs. 0.33 lakh was spent for the year 1981-82 and Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83 under 335 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.

(d) **Building for Captain of Ports Staff:**

8. (a) For the construction of staff quarters for Captain of Ports Office at Panaji Rs. 9.20 lakhs have been proposed for the Plan period. Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

(b) *Construction of staff quarters for Captain of Ports Office at Mormugao:* For construction of the above staff quarters, Rs. 6.00 lakhs have been proposed for the Plan period. Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

(c) Construction of office for Marine Secretary and residential quarters for Marine Secretary and two sailors at Chapora. For this purpose Rs. 1.25 lakhs have been proposed for the Plan period. Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

9. *Development of Panaji Port:*

Panaji Port is one of the Minor ports of this Territory. Government has decided in principle to develop the Panaji Port in the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is essential to provide basic facilities to this Port so that high tonnage ships could berth safely.

Hence, an outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period. Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

10. *Development of Port facilities at Daman:*

It is necessary to provide port facilities at Daman. There are no landing facilities for cargo vessels and other kind of vessels. That District is an economically backward one. The industries there are coming up fast as the Government has given incentive for setting up industries in that area. If port facilities are made available, then there will bulk supply of goods and also raw materials for the industries and transportation of finished goods will be economical to Bombay and nearby places. Hence, Rs. 2.60 lakhs are proposed for the Plan period 1980-85. Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

Roads and Bridges

The level of development of roads is an index of socio-economic development of any region as well as of the Country. Easy road communication and removal of constraints to movement constitute the king-pin of all development activities. In the country which is primarily agricultural and where communities live in far flung areas, roads have special role in opening up isolated and under developed regions and drawing the same into the mainstream of development. Our planners while planning our developmental programme have rightly diagnosed this problem and assigned priorities for roads and bridges sector.

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which was liberated only in the late 1961 was deprived of the first two plans. During the Third Five Year Plan (1962-66), this Territory spent an amount of Rs. 187.40 lakhs under this sector and a further investment for Holiday Plan (1966-69) was made to the tune of Rs. 249.12 lakhs, in the Fourth Plan 1969-74 the amount spent under this sector was Rs. 584.60 lakhs and 688.93 lakhs in the Fifth Plan 1974-79 and during Rolling Plan period (1979-80) an amount of Rs. 248.74 lakhs was spent. All these figures reveal that this Government assigned priorities for construction and improvement of roads in this Territory.

Though the road density in this Territory appears to be higher when compared with the National average, much is required to be done as yet, to improve the geometrics, widening and strengthening of existing pavements etc. so as to make these roads cater to the present traffic density.

Objectives of the Annual Plan 1982-83:

It has been decided that every human settlement with a population of 100 or more is required to be provided with at least some forms of an all-weather access road as a basic infrastructural necessity within the available resources. More significantly the Government has taken a policy decision to construct one road per Panchayat under the Plan Sector. Besides a component of the Plan is also reserved for scheduled castes. As such, this Annual Plan proposed during 1982-83 to the great extent, is rural oriented. The break-up of the approved outlay 1982-83 is indicated in Statement GN-2.

1. Direction and Administration:

All the Roads and Bridges Schemes are executed through staff paid from 337-Roads and Bridges (Non-Plan) and the Outlay provided under this minor head indicates proportionate establishment charges observed through capital account of this sector. An amount of Rs. 21.82 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1981-82 while the approved outlay for 1982-83 for the purpose is to the extent of Rs. 23.64 lakhs. One more Works Division for Roads is proposed under Circle II.

2. Roads of Inter-state Importance:

The improvement of existing roads and construction of new roads of inter-state importance is taken up under this minor head. An amount of Rs. 4.12 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1981-82 whereas the approved outlay on this account for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 3.05 lakhs.

3. Strategic and Border Roads:

There are no such roads in this territory.

4. State Highways:

Most of the State Highways have poor geometrics and are to be improved. Besides, adequate emphasis has to be given to the removal of deficiencies in the existing road system such as missing links, unbridged river, level crossings, the improvement of low grade sections, reconstruction of weak bridges etc. and as such in this Annual Plan next priority to the State Highways Sector was given.

Following are some of the important roads and bridges to be considered during 1982-83 under this sub-head:

1. Mirabag Bridge.
2. Pato Bridge, Panaji.
3. Damanganga Bridge.
4. Third, fourth and fifth stretches of Kerim-Zambul road.
5. New Borim Bridge.
6. Bye Pass to Margao city.
7. Causeway linking main land to St. Jacinto at Cortalim.
8. Rassaim-Verna Road.
9. Sigao Bridge.
10. Orlim Bridge.
11. Nerul Bridge.

The approved outlay under this sub-head for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 119.00 lakhs as against which an expenditure of Rs. 135.40 lakhs is anticipated. For 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 155.78 lakhs is approved.

5. District and Other Roads:

a) District Roads:

The major district roads are the potential State Highways of the future. Looking at the rapid rate of increase in traffic on these roads, it is obvious that these roads are given due importance in our Annual Plan. Under this category are included old P. W. D. roads and some existing ex-Municipal roads transferred to Government for improvement since most of the roads are below I. R. C. standards. An expenditure of Rs. 25.83 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1981-82 whereas during

the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 53.76 lakhs is approved under this sub-head. Some of the important works to be taken up/executed during 1982-83 are:

1. Canaguinim-Molorem Road.
2. Improvement of Road from Qualoss to Loutolim.
3. Widening of Parra-Saligao road.
4. Approach road to Tikazan Bridge.
5. Improvement of Dhuler-Sodiem-Siolim road.

b) *Mining Roads:*

Nature has been generous to make this Territory potentially rich with minerals which contribute in a major way for earning foreign exchange for our Country. However, these areas are far flung and remote and are, therefore, to be provided with proper transport facilities for easy movement of mineral ore. This Annual Plan envisages to undertake/construct some of the following mining roads and bridges.

- i) Construction of Sancordem Bridge.
- ii) Construction of foot bridge at Colem Railway station.
- iii) Sonsi-Usgao Road.

An outlay of Rs. 12.07 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1981-82 whereas a provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 1982-83.

c) *Rural Roads:*

There is hardly any need to say that compared to other alternatives of transport road network for rural areas is the best suited. Indian Planners also have recognised that without a proper infrastructure of an efficient network of roads in rural areas, rural economy cannot be uplifted. The requirement of rural roads is therefore, of per amount importance and has to be given due emphasis for this development, which can accelerate our efforts in achieving gross revolution in this Territory.

It is proposed to take one road per Panchayat for all the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu. The outlay of Rs. 122.55 lakhs earmarked for this year (1981-82) is expected to reach to Rs. 160.54 lakhs and to accelerate the tempo further. The approved outlay for 1982-83 under this sub-head is Rs. 132.00 lakhs.

d) *Roads of Touristic importance:*

This Territory, particularly Goa District has vast potential for promoting and developing tourism, because of its natural and aesthetic semi panorama which has been attracting especially foreign tourists bringing substantial foreign exchange to the Country. Therefore semi panorama which has been accepted as a National Programme. The tourist spots in the Territory are situated in remote areas and it is pro-

posed to bring these places closer to the tourists by providing efficient net work of all weather roads. Some of the important roads to be taken up during 1982-83 are:

- i) Road to Mabar Beach.
- ii) Road to Cabo de Rama.
- iii) Road to Chandranath Temple.
- iv) Baga Bridge.

The net work of roads in this Territory is found to be having many missing links and some of the culverts/small bridges constructed by erstwhile Portuguese regime have now become obsolete to meet the present day heavy traffic and hence many bridges are proposed to be constructed/renovated. Some of the bridges to be taken up/completed are:

- i) Sigao Bridge.
- ii) Hassapur Bridge.
- iii) Arabo Bridge.
- iv) Orlim Bridge.
- v) Curchorem-Sanvordem Bridge.
- vi) Tikhajan Bridge.
- vii) Mopa Bridge.
- viii) Diwar Bridge.

6. Machinery and Equipment:

A provision of Rs. 2.52 lakhs has been approved for 1981-82 and that of Rs. 2.72 lakhs for 1982-83 for adjustment of proportionate tools and plants charges.

Minimum Needs Programme:

Under the Minimum Needs Programme some of the villages in backward areas of Pernem, Sanguem, Canacona, Ponda, Mormugao talukas etc. are proposed to be provided with access roads from main arterial roads as this will contribute to all round development of villages. An expenditure of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is anticipated during the year as against the outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. For 1982-83 Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been approved under this programme.

Planning, Research, Survey and Investigation:

Because of international inflation, it has become important to evolve new road building techniques and this calls for intensive research within limited time to ensure full utilisation of limited funds more purposefully. This is more significant in view of acute shortage of Bitumen in our Country. The road planners have to integrate the needs of the people more realistically with the availability of scarce materials like bitumen, steels and cement and may have to revise the conventional specifications and to resort more and more to the use of locally available road building

material. Besides, it is also necessary to carry out extensive studies for geometric studies of the roads to investigate accident proning zones and suggest various measures to reduce the alarming rate of accidents in this territory. Apart from this, the fact that, this territory falls in the region of heavy rainfall having direct impact on the life of the roads cannot be neglected.

An outlay proposed for the above purpose during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.00 lakh which is expected to be utilised fully. For 1982-83 Rs. 1.00 lakh has been approved.

Financial Implications of the Plan:

To achieve all the objectives of the Roads and Bridges Sector investment of Rs. 380.00 lakhs is expected for the year 1981-82 as against provision of Rs. 320.00 lakhs and Rs. 410.00 lakhs for 1982-83 have been approved.

Employment Potential:

This sector is expected to generate massive employment both to skilled and unskilled personnel in technical and non-technical trade and provide a dependable basic infrastructure for economic and social development. The employment of potential of the Annual Plan 1982-83 is expected to generate 2,64,000 mandays for technical and 1,76,000 mandays for non-technical personnel and 17,60,000 mandays for other personnel.

Increase in allocation of funds for Roads and Bridges in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and for the Annual Plan 1982-83:

The outlay in the Sixth Plan approved by the Planning Commission for the Roads and Bridges Sector is Rs. 1600.00 lakhs.

During the year 1980-81 the Government decided to construct one road for each Panchayat. Thus a total of 200 rural roads were taken up during 1980-81, at an estimated cost of Rs. 670.00 lakhs. These works are carried over for the year 1981-82 as spill over works and some of these will be carried over further upto the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Further, more new rural roads are proposed to be taken up during the current year, as decided by the Government.

After finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan on 27-10-1980 the prices of labour and materials have increased considerably. The increase in cost of cement, steel, asphalt which are the major components for roads have gone up exorbitantly. These factors have necessitated the revision of the outlay provided for the Roads and Bridges Sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan to achieve the targets as per the programme.

More rural roads are taken up during the year 1981-82, the estimated cost of which is likely to be of the order of Rs. 600.00 lakhs. Besides, more State roads and District roads and new bridges namely Orlim Bridge, Shigao Bridge and Baga Bridge etc. are to be taken up during the current year at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 100.00 lakhs and which are proposed to be completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

An additional Works Division for Roads has been proposed under Circle II to cater for increased work load.

As many of these schemes from 1981-82 will be carried over to 1982-83, and in view of the new major schemes such as New Pato Bridge, Tikhazan Bridge, Nerul Bridge etc. are proposed to be taken up. The outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 410.00 lakhs.

Thus the total amount required for the Plan 1980-85 is of the order of Rs. 2250.00 lakhs.

Road Transport

1. Nationalization of Road Transport.

1.1 *Background of the scheme:*

In this Territory until the establishment of the Kadamba Transport Corporation Ltd., in October 1980, the passenger road transport was entirely under the private Sector. Since the motives of the private operators were naturally profit-making the essential facilities required by the commuters for comfortable journey were overlooked.

1.2 *Objectives of the scheme:*

The Kadamba Transport Corporation Ltd., was set up in order to provide safe, regular, reliable, time-saving and comfortable road transport in this Territory to the travelling public and also to connect interior village with urban centres in order to assist in socio-economic development. Presently it is running parallel and additional transport services, side by side with the private operators thereby also providing a healthy competition, which is advantageous to the public.

1.3 *Achievements:*

In order to achieve the above objectives the Corporation has so far acquired 66 buses out of which 8 are luxury coaches. Another 22 chassis have been acquired and sent for body building. The Corporation is presently operating 49 routes, out of which 38 are intra-state routes and 11 inter-state routes. The scheduled Kms. covered per day are 17412 of which 10113 are on intra state routes and 7299 on inter-state routes

Anticipating the growth in the passenger traffic in this territory the Corporation is proposing to acquire 100 buses each during the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85. Thus by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the fleet size of the Corporation will be about 400 buses

1.4 *Financial Requirements:*

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has already been approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Against the allocation of Rs. 45.00 lakhs for 1981-82, the expenditure is Rs. 101.00 lakhs. During the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 151.55 lakhs was proposed, out of which Rs. 150.00 lakhs were the capital content. However the Planning Commission has agreed to provide Rs. 68.00 lakhs during the year 1982-83.

Water Transport

1. Dredging of Inland Waterways of Goa, Daman and Diu:

The scheme of making Cumbarjua Canal Navigable at all tides awarded to a contractor will be completed during the current year. The scheme consists of deepening the canal to a depth of 3.4 metres below chart datum and widening it to 34 metres.

In order to ensure that the acquired depth and width are maintained it will be necessary to carry out maintainance dredging of the Cumbarjua Canal, so as to ensure that siltation does not take place.

There is also need to carry out dredging at Sanvordem, Panaji, Ribandar, Talpona and Siolim urgently. This could not be undertaken earlier due to lack of dredgers. A new cutter suction dredger has been acquired in January 1978. The dredger will be used for dredging of these areas after completion of the scheme of making Cumbarjua Canal Navigable at all tides.

It is estimated that Rs. 6.00 lakhs would be required to the maintenance dredging annually. Sand bars at Aguada and Reis Magos is a hindrance to navigation in the river Mandovi. These bars require dredging of a capital nature to make entry and departure of vessels from the Port of Panaji safe. But before the dredging is undertaken it is necessary to study its effects on the hydrodynamic.

This could be done after the models of the rivers of Zuari & Mandovi are completed. It was given to understand that the models would be completed during 1980-81, but these could not be completed during 1980-81 and the same work would be completed during 1982-83. So the dredging of the bars could therefore be taken up only during the year 1982-83. Rs. 26.00 lakhs would be required for the last four years of the Plan Period. But no sufficient provision could be made due to shortage of funds. The outstanding amount of Rs. 29.29 lakhs towards the dredging of the Cumbarjua Canal has been cleared during the year 1980-81 and a sum of Rs. 0.93 lakh has been spent for the scheme during 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

2. Construction of new jetties and ramps:

Jetties and ramps are required to allow launches and ferry boats to come alongside to embark and disembark passengers and cargo. Presently, construction of a jetty at Goltim Navelim is in progress. Jetties are required to be constructed at Itagem, Sautetim. Ramps at Ribandar and Marcaim (Tonca) has been completed and at Piedade (opposite to Ribandar) at Chandai, the work is in progress.

Jetties and ramps are required to be constructed on priority at Daman and Diu, as these facilities are lacking at these ports. The jetty at Daman is estimated to cost Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The work of construction of jetties at Diu was entrusted to P. W. D. Gujarat Government, but the tempo of work was found to be slow and the amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs

placed at their disposal had been withdrawn and the work has now been entrusted to the local P. W. D. It is estimated that the schemes would require Rs. 25.00 lakhs, but only Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been provided in the Sixth Plan in the initial stage. An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been spent during the year 1981-82 and of Rs. 4.20 lakhs is proposed for the year 1982-83.

3. Terminal sheds, passenger sheds and other amenities:

Passenger sheds are to be constructed at Madel, Chorao in order to provide shelter to the passengers waiting to cross the rivers. Such facilities do not exist at these places and passenger have to stand in rain and sun. The work of construction of sheds at Madel and Chorao has been taken up and the same is in progress. It is estimated that the works will cost Rs. 3.00 lakhs. However Rs. 2.35 lakhs are proposed to adjust within the ceiling of funds for per period 1980-85.

4. Hydrographic Survey Organisation:

Work of hydrographic survey of Inland Waterways was entrusted to Minor Ports, Survey Organisation of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport on payment basis. But on creation of the Hydrographic Survey Organisation in the Captain of Ports Department, it was decided to do away with the services of Minor Ports Survey Organisation. The survey work of Diu and Daman which has already been entrusted to Minor Ports Survey Organisation will cost Rs. 10.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 31.00 lakhs for procurement of instruments/equipments for Hydrographic Survey Organisation is required during the Plan period. The I. W. T. Directorate has agreed to release Rs. 2.31 lakhs for import of instruments etc. The total estimated cost of this scheme during the entire Sixth Plan ports is Rs. 61.00 lakhs, but due to constraint of resources, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs only is proposed. Rs. 8.50 lakhs have been spent for the year 1981-82 and Rs. 10.80 lakhs are proposed for the year 1982-83.

5. Making models of rivers Mandovi and Zuari:

The rivers of Mandovi and Zuari are gradually silting up and it is feared that this phenomena may become a real hazard to navigation. In order to devise ways and means to avoid this, it was necessary to construct models of rivers. The work was entrusted to the Central Water Power Research Station, Pune on 20th April 1976. An amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has already been paid to the Central Water Power Research Station for the work carried out during 1976-78. It is estimated that further Rs. 0.50 lakh would be required to be paid to the above station, by the time the models are completed. No provision has been made for the year 1982-83, as it was given to understand that the models would be completed by 1981-82.

6. Investigation and Construction of Training Wall for Aguada and Reis Magos:

A proposal for construction of a training wall for Aguada and Reis Magos was approved. But the scheme is not undertaken due to non com-

pletion of the models of the river. The models are expected to be completed shortly according to the Central Water Power Research Station and the scheme could then be taken in hand. Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme during the last four years of the Plan Period. No amount was spent for the year 1981-82 and Rs. 0.69 lakh has been proposed for the year 1982-83.

7. Setting up of River Navigation Corporation Feasibility Study:

The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu proposes to set up a River Navigation Corporation (to be registered as a Company under Companies Act, 1956) with a view to exploring fully the Inland Water Ways in Goa, which offers a vast potential for economic development of the Territory.

The objects of the Corporation are as follows:

1) To provide long and short distance ferry/launch services at the river crossing/along the rivers.

2) To provide fast launches/boats to boost tourism in the territory which offers a wide scope because of its natural and scenic beauty.

3) To introduce long distance cargo/passenger vessels with a view to reducing strain on road transport, and also enabling transportation of agriculture produce etc. from far off villages to towns at cheap and low cost.

4) To undertake construction of vessels viz. ferry boats/launches/speed boats in the Government Marine Workshop, Betim on a large and commercial scale.

5) To undertake dredging operations on an extensive scale.

It is for this purpose, Government desires to engage services of approved consultants to study all the related aspects in detail and submit a detailed report on feasibility of formation of the proposed corporation. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been allotted during the Plan period of 1980-85. Nothing has been spent on this scheme for 1981-82 and Rs. 0.28 lakh has been proposed for the year 1982-83. The tenders have been forwarded to Government of India, Ministry of Shipping.

8. Construction and acquisition of launches/ferries and other vessels:

The Department is at present operating following ferry routes:

Routes	No. of Vessels
1. Agacaim-Cortalim	5
2. Siolim-Chopdem	1
3. Colvale-Macazana	1
4. Old-Goa-Piedade	1
5. Ribandar-Chorao	1
6. Aldona-Corjuem	1
7. Sarmanas-Tonca	1

Routes	No. of Vessels
8. Pomburpa-Chorao	1
9. Kerim-Tiracol	1
10. Cais de Cugires-Betim	1
11. Reserve	2
12. Under repairs	1
	17

Five of the above ferries require urgent and major repairs including replacement of engines by indigenous one. The action has been taken by this Department to procure five engines through D. G. S. D. and these engines are expected shortly. The cost of the engines will be to the tune of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. During the Plan period of 1980-85, Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been provided and Rs. 3.84 lakhs have been spent for the year 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been proposed for the year 1982-83.

Ferries points such as Old-Goa-Divar, Ribandar-Chorao, Colvale, Macazana, Siolim, Chopdem where a single ferry is plying commuters are put to great hardships in the event of breakdown as they have to solely depend on ferry for want of access by road to these places. It is, therefore, proposed to have additional four ferries to be kept as stand by.

Besides, there is persistent demand to operate the ferry service at various routes due to lack of which commuters are put to great hardships. But due to lack of ferry boats it has not been possible for the department to open new routes. Ferry services are required to be operated on the following new routes.

Routes	No. of Vessels
1. Cumbarjua-Gandaulim	1
2. Camurlim-Parson	1
3. Chopdem-Morjim	1
4. Amona-Candola	1
5. Tonca-Marcaim	1
6. Naroa-Divar	1
7. Ghogla-Diu	1
	7

The above seven ferries/launches together with the four as stand by would mean that the department needs twelve more ferry boats/launches as the case may be on an emergency basis. It is proposed to acquire the above twelve vessels during the Plan period for which Rs. 100.00 lakhs would be needed. However, to adjust with the ceiling of the funds allocated, Rs. 50.00 lakhs are proposed during the Plan period 1980-85. Rs. 11.54 lakhs have been spent during 1981-82.

The work of construction of two new ferry boats have already been taken up departmentally. The work of one is nearing completion. Rs. 5.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1982-83 under the scheme.

9. Scheme of Expansion of Marine Workshop at Betim:

This scheme was initially to be taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.00 lakhs. However, the Ministry of Shipping and Transport recommended inclusion in the State Plan Sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

In the first phase of expansion, the construction of office cum store block and shed over slipway No. 2 has been taken up. These two works have been accorded administrative and financial sanction by the Government. The cost of these works have been estimated to Rs. 3,28,300 and Rs. 5,68,900 respectively and they have been entrusted to P. W. D. for execution. The estimated outlay for the implementation of this scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is expected to be around Rs. 40.00 lakhs, including construction of Marine Slipway and Store block for the office of the Captain of Ports. However, due to ceiling of funds allocated only Rs. 31.00 lakhs are embarked Rs. 11.88 lakhs have been spent for 1981-82 and Rs. 10.11 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1982-83.

10. Acquisition of Pontoon mounted grab dredger:

The department possesses 2 grab dredgers both acquired much before the liberation. They were inspected by the Director (Mechanical) of the I. W. T. on 28th and 29th October, 1977. He has recommended scraping of one of them and has also stated that the pontoon of the other is beyond economical repairs. It will, therefore, be necessary to acquire another grab dredger to replace them. The grab dredger serves dual purpose. It is necessary for carrying dredging at certain points where the cutter suction dredger, cannot be used. It also can assist in laying of cutter suction dredger in heaving up any submerged objects and for pile driving. The dredger is estimated to cost Rs. 20.00 lakhs. However, only a token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made. Rs. 3.20 lakhs have been spent for the year 1981-82. Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1982-83.

11. Construction of Marine Slipway:

It was proposed to construct a new slipway at Betim because the old slipway at Panaji was to be demolished for which a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh had been proposed. Since the National Highway is passing over the slipway, it is proposed to have common facility at Betim, which project is already in hand as indicated above. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 1982-83.

12. Provision of Navigational Aids:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The equipment has already been acquired for installation of 14 beacons along the rivers Zuari and Mandovi. Rs. 3.51 lakhs have been spent on the scheme during 1978-79

from the state sector, Rs. 1.87 lakhs have been spent in 1979-80 from the sector of Rs. 0.10 lakh token provision has been made in the 1980-85 in the state sector. Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

13. Capital dredging of rivers Mandovi, Zuari and Mapusa:

This is a Sixth Five Year Plan scheme not yet taken in hand as the model rivers are expected to be completed by 1981-82 and hence a nominal amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Plan period. Rs. 0.90 lakh has been spent in the year 1981-82 and Rs. 0.80 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

Tourism

1. Direction and Administration:

1.1 *Goa, Daman and Diu Tourism Development Corporation:*

An autonomous body endowed with the necessary financial as well as executive powers for implementing various developmental schemes in the field of tourism has already been set up. It is empowered to acquire, construct, purchase, take on lease, run and maintain hotels, restaurants, canteens and such other establishments of touristic importance. It will also seek to introduce amenities/facilities on beaches, transport, floating restaurants, boat cruises, etc. Initially, the Corporation will run existing tourist facilities.

An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 15.10 lakhs has been made for the current financial year to meet expenditure of State Tourism Development Corporation.

2. Tourism Transport Services:

2.1 *Transport:*

The Department conducts economical sight-seeing tours for tourists within and outside the territory. For this purpose, a fleet of buses is maintained and a new bus is added every year to replace the old and unserviceable ones.

There is a fleet of seven luxury buses and one mini-bus. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 to purchase buses as well as mini-buses to meet requirements of smaller groups of tourists, a workshop to undertake routine and minor repairs of the buses/cars and grant of financial assistance to tour operators on the lines of the scheme being operated by the Government of India, Department of Tourism.

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of a luxury bus, mini-bus, setting up of a workshop and financial assistance to tour operators against which an expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for acquisition of a luxury bus/mini-bus, luxury taxis/cars, workshop for the maintenance of buses and financial assistance to tour operators.

3. Tourist accommodation (Tourist Hostels in Towns):

There is an acute shortage of accommodation particularly in towns like Mapusa, Margao, Vasco-da-Gama and Bicholim. The shortage will become more acute with the growing tourist traffic. Therefore, tourist hostels on the lines of the existing Tourist Hostel in Panaji are to be put up. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

a) *Mapusa*: An outlay of Rs. 21.30 lakhs has been allotted for the spill over works of the hostel during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Construction of the hostel is in full swing and likely to be completed shortly. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the spill over works and shopping complex against which an expenditure of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is anticipated. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for the spill over works of the hostel including shopping complex.

b) *Margao*: An outlay of Rs. 18.30 lakhs was earmarked for the spill over works of the hostel during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Construction of the hostel is in progress. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was made during 1981-82 to meet expenditure with the spill over works against which an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during 1982-83 to meet the expenditure with the spill over works.

c) *Vasco-da-Gama*: An outlay of Rs. 15.40 lakhs has been earmarked for the spill over works of the hostel as also for the expansion of the accommodation and shopping complex during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for spill over works and acquisition of land for expansion of accommodation and shopping complex against which, an expenditure of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is likely to be anticipated. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the expenditure on spill over works of the hostel including expansion of accommodation and shopping complex.

d) *Bicholim*: An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this hostel during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.99 lakh was made for 1981-82 to meet the expenditure with the acquisition of land but no expenditure is likely to be incurred, since the land acquisition proceedings are not likely to be finalised by 31-3-1982. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the expenditure with the acquisition of land/construction.

4. Wayside facilities:

This is a scheme for promotion of road tourism under which Camping sites are provided at National Highways. Camping sites also ease pressure on hotel accommodation. Hence, the scheme envisages setting up of camping sites at Molem, Campal and Patradevi.

An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 to provide camping sites at Molem, Campal and Patradevi. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made during the current financial year for the works of camping sites at Molem, construction of camping at Campal and an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the financial year 1982-83 for the spill over works of site at Molem, Campal and acquisition of land/construction of the site at Patradevi.

5. Tourist Rest House in New Delhi/Bombay:

Goa Sadan has been provided in New Delhi for transit tourists to and fro Goa. In order to provide similar facilities in Bombay, it is

proposed to set up a Tourist Rest House in Bombay on the lines of Goa Sadan in New Delhi. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. So far it has not been possible to secure the necessary accommodation and a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

6. Accommodation in Schools/Dharmashalas:

This is a scheme for providing toilet facilities in the schools which are used for accommodating students during vacation and for improvement of dharmashalas accommodating pilgrims/tourists.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for the current financial year but no expenditure is anticipated. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 as the pattern of assistance is yet to be approved.

7. Janata Hotel:

A hostel was to be put up at Gaspar Dias Beach but the same has been held in abeyance.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

8. 3-Star Hotel at Colva:

A token provision has been made for a Star Hotel at Colva beach. But the same is now held in abeyance in view of luxury hotel at Mabor.

9. Luxury Hotel at Mabor:

A luxury hotel will be put up at Mabor beach as a joint venture between Economic Development Corporation Ltd. of Goa, Daman and Diu and India Tourism Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for acquisition of land/shore capital for floating the Company against which an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

10. Tourist Information and Publicity:

a) *Strengthening of organisation:* In order to cope up with the increasing tourist traffic and allied services as also consequent upon the bifurcation of the former Department of Information and Tourism into two separate Departments: (1) Information and (2) Tourism, expansion of existing set-up is necessary to ensure effective implementation of tourism schemes and running of tourist facilities.

An outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82

for expansion of tourism wing like maintenance and Tourist Information Centres in New Delhi, Bombay, Dabolim Airport, Panaji Bus Stand, Daman and Diu and tourist literature/other allied services against which an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 12.01 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for the expansion of tourism wing, maintenance of Tourist Information Centres at Bombay, New Delhi, Bangalore, Ahamedabad, Dabolim Airport, Panaji Bus Stand, Daman and Diu and other allied services (tourist literature/tourist publicity, office building, hospitality, familiarisation tours, guide-training course, entertainment for tourists, Carnival/Sigmo Festivals, etc.)

11. Tourist Centres Development:

Development of Dona Paula, Panaji, Ribandar, Old Goa, Divar Zone:

This zone has been described by travellers as the most enchanting spot in the territory. Old Goa is known for its historic monuments which witnessed the rise and fall of Portuguese regime. It is flanked by hillocks which are today belveder to tourists. Divar island offers an exquisite view of the Mandovi River and panorama around. Every tourist invariably visits this zone but there are no adequate facilities of the standard normally expected at a tourist spot. It is, therefore, proposed to provide beautification programme, recreational facilities at Dona Paula, Ourem Creek, Panaji Park, Tourist Dormitory in Panaji, Britona, Old Goa and Divar. An outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the following targets: —

a) *Dona Paula*: A rock garden and RCC benches have been provided. The old toilets and Cafeteria have also been repaired but the same need replacement. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a Restaurant, toilet and parking facilities. There is a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh during the current financial year for providing parking facilities and construction of restaurant but no expenditure is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the cost on the works of toilet, parking facilities and restaurant including land.

b) *Ourem Creek*: The scheme envisages development of the creek to provide recreational facilities. The programme consists of a retaining wall, disilting of the creek, footbridge, restaurant, toilets, jetties/boats, gardens, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 11.35 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the construction of a foot-bridge, restaurant, landscaping, boats/jetties, etc.

Necessary land has been acquired and retaining wall for the creek and desilting have been undertaken.

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 to meet expenditure with the construction of a foot-bridge and landscaping against which an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh is likely to be incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 to meet expenditure on this spill over works of foot-bridge, landscaping and construc-

tion of a restaurant, boat house/jetties, public convenience, beautification, etc.

c) *Panaji Park*: The open space near the ferry wharf, which was an eyesore in the capital is being developed as a park. It will have restaurant, public convenience, children's park, pergolas, parking, etc. An outlay of Rs. 2.65 lakhs has been made for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Necessary landscaping work has been provided so far including restaurant, stalls, retaining wall, illumination, pergolas and the toilet, parking facilities and other minor works which are at present in progress.

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for 1981-82 to meet expenditure on the spill over works of crazy paving, parking, children's paving, etc. against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the expenditure on the spillover works of crazy paving, parking, children's park material, etc.

d) *Britona*: The opposite side of the Nehru bridge is to be provided with accommodation, beautification programme and recreational facilities. It will have cottages both for MIG and LIG tourists, retaining wall, walk-way, guard house, boat house, parking/bus shelter, toilets, restaurant, luminous fountains, etc. Necessary land for this scheme has been acquired and dormitory-cottages, office-cum-store are under construction.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the construction of dormitory, cottages, office-cum-store and roller skating against which an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for the spill over works of dormitory-cottages, office-cum-store and construction of a restaurant, roller skating, expansion of accommodation, boat house, luminous fountains, landscaping, parking, etc.

e) *Panaji Dormitory*: A dormitory (100 beds) is coming up near the Panaji bus stand. Park shed for tourist coaches of the Department is also coming up at the site of this dormitory. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was earmarked for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made for 1981-82 for the spill over works of this dormitory, park shed and approach road and an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the spill over works.

f) *Divar Hillock*: Water supply and beautification programme in the form of pergolas and garden have been provided at Divar hillock. It is now proposed to provide store-cum-office, toilet, picnic shelter and fencing for which an outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been earmarked during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.90 lakh has been made for construction of toilet-cum-store room, picnic shelters and fencing

against which, an expenditure of Rs. 0.10 lakh is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet spill over works of toilet-cum-store, picnic shelters, fencing and beautification.

g) *Development of area from 4 Pillars upto Santa Cruz*: It is proposed to beautify the area from 4 Pillars upto entrance of Santa Cruz. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been allotted for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. No progress could be made so far, although there is a token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh during the current financial year, but the same might be undertaken during 1982-83, on account of which a token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed.

h) *Old Goa*: Lack of adequate facilities to the towns to visiting this famous place, it has been decided to put up a tourist complex so as to provide some accommodation, public convenience, parking and other basic facilities. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for acquisition of land for construction works.

12. Development of Beaches:

Goa is known for its beaches all over the world. In fact, Goa is called the Queen of beaches. However, their potential has to be exploited in a systematic way. It is, therefore, proposed to provide basic facilities and amenities in the form of accommodation, recreation, access, changing rooms, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 151.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the following targets:

a) *Harmal*: It is proposed to provide basic facilities like accommodation, restaurant, public convenience, picnic shelters, etc. So an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was earmarked for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of land but no expenditure is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the expenditure with the acquisition of land, construction works etc.

b) *Vagator*: It is proposed to provide camping restaurant, toilet and parking facilities. Necessary land has already been acquired. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the construction works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for 1981-82 against which, an expenditure of Rs. 0.50 lakh is likely to be incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for the spill over works of camping, restaurant, toilet and parking including beautification.

c) *Cainsua*: The scheme envisages development of Cainsua beach in the form of rock-cut caves, toilet and parking. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for 1981-82 towards the expenditure with the acquisition of land, construction works, etc. but no expenditure is likely to be incurred. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the same works.

d) *Anjuna*: It is proposed to put up a tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, parking, public convenience, picnic shelters, beautification, etc. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.49 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of land against which, an expenditure of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is likely to be incurred. A outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for construction works.

e) *Baga*: A tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, parking, foot-bridge, etc. will be provided at Baga beach. Some land for this complex was acquired during 1974-78 at a cost of Rs. 10.11 lakhs and additional land is being acquired. An outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the construction works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of additional land and construction works against which an expenditure of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the expenditure with the acquisition of land, construction of cottages, restaurant, camping parking, etc.

f) *Calangute*: The scheme envisages expansion of Tourist Resort at Calangute beach in the form of cottages, shopping complex, landscaping/dormitory, staff quarters, expansion of dormitory, marginal road, etc. for which an outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the spillover works of cottages (II Phase) expansion of dormitory, compound wall, sump and pump house, office-reception block against which the expenditure of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for the spillover works of cottages (II Phase), expansion of dormitory, sump and pump house including expansion of the kitchen of the restaurant, reception block, railing at the left side of the restaurant, reception block, landscaping, etc.

g) *Candolim*: It is proposed to provide basic facilities at Candolim beach in the form of restaurant, picnic shelters, changing rooms and parking. An outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of land and an expenditure of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet expenditure with the construction works.

h) *Gaspar Dias*: A restaurant, widening the approach road, retaining wall and beautification programme will be provided at Gaspar Dias beach for which an outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for 1981-82 to meet the expenditure with the construction of retaining wall, land development and illumination against which an expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 to meet expenditure with the spillover works of land development, retaining

wall, illumination as also construction of a decent restaurant, widening of the approach road from rotunda upto the changing rooms and other beautification programme.

i) *Siridao*: It is proposed to provide basic facilities like accommodation, restaurant, changing rooms, picnic shelters, parking, stalls, etc. for which, an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been allotted for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.81 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of land but no expenditure likely to be incurred. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the acquisition of land and construction works.

j) *Colva*: A tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, toilet, parking, foot-bridges, shopping complex (temporary/permanent stalls), pilot scheme, staff quarters, land development, approach roads and beautification programme is envisaged under this scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 31.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Some of the land for pilot scheme has already been acquired and the temporary stalls (12) have been leased out. Six permanent stalls, cottages, restaurant are under construction as also land development. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the spillover works of permanent stalls, cottages, restaurant, land development and construction of a landing jetty/temporary arrangement and acquisition of remaining land for Pilot Scheme as also land for parking and recreational facilities behind car park/Bus Stand against which an expenditure of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is anticipated. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for the spillover works of cottages, restaurant, approach roads, landing platform, land development, acquisition of land for pilot scheme, recreational and parking facilities as also land under control line, beautification programme (landscaping), fencing staff quarters, etc.

k) *Palolem*: It is proposed to provide cottages, restaurant, water supply, changing rooms, parking, picnic shelters, etc. at Palolem beach. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been allotted for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of land but no expenditure is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet expenditure with the acquisition of land/construction works.

l) *Benaulim*: It is proposed to provide basic facilities such as accommodation, restaurant, public convenience, picnic shelters, parking, etc. for which an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been allotted during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of land but no expenditure is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the acquisition of land and construction works.

m) *Mabor*: It is proposed to provide basic facilities like changing rooms and beautification programme at Mabor beach. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five

Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of land but no expenditure is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the acquisition of land construction works.

n) *Bogmalo*: It is proposed to put up basic facilities like restaurant, stalls, parking, public convenience, picnic shelters, etc. for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of land but no expenditure is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the expenditure with the acquisition of land and construction works.

o) *Minor beaches — (Bambolim, Velsao, Baina, Talpona/Galjibaga and Morjim)*: Basic facilities in the form of changing rooms, access roads, etc. will be provided on these beaches. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the acquisition of land/construction works against which an expenditure of 1.00 lakh is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the acquisition of land/construction works.

13. Development of Lakes and Waterfalls.

Gleaming rivers and rivulets wind their way across the land. Tiny lakes and lagoons and variety and picturesqueness to the landscape and waterfalls by their enchanting loveliness, idyllic environments and permanently cool pleasant water provide charm and freshness to those who like to have a dip.

An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the following targets:

a) *Mayem Lake*: It will have cottages, restaurant, water supply, parking, Children's park, foot-bridge, retaining wall, staff quarters, including beautification programme. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Water supply, cottages and restaurant are under construction. A provision of Rs. 0.98 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the spillover works of water supply, cottages and restaurant as also desilting of the lake against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the spillover works of water supply, cottages, restaurant and construction of approach roads, landscaping, parking staff quarters, etc.

b) *Arvalem Waterfalls*: It is proposed to provide beautification programme around the falls besides electrification so as to serve it as a picnic spot. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and a provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for construction works but no expenditure is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet expenditure with the beautification programme.

c) *Dudhsagar Waterfalls*: It is proposed to provide rail car services, viewpoints, access roads and shelter for the benefit of picnickers. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for 1981-82 but no expenditure is anticipated. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for rail car service, etc.

d) *Springs*: It is proposed to develop springs at Cunchelim, Pomburpa, Kesarvale, Mercedes etc. An amount of Rs. 50,000 is provided for 1982-83 in the Budget Estimates.

14. Development of Hills, Hillocks and Dales:

Goa has a number of attractive hills, hillocks and valleys which can be developed from the tourist point of view. To begin with, Farmagudi, Bondla and Mapusa are being developed.

An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the following targets: —

a) *Farmagudi*: It will have a tourist complex in the form of cottages (low and middle income tourists), dormitory, shopping complex, staff quarters and beautification programme.

8 (Eight) Cottages for low income group tourists (48 beds) and open air restaurant/office-cum-store have already been provided and six cottages for middle income group tourists and staff quarters are under construction. An outlay of Rs. 13.50 lakhs was earmarked for the spillover works of MIG cottages and staff quarters, shopping complex, dormitory and beautification programme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 7.99 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 to meet the expenditure on the spillover of MIG cottages, staff quarters and construction of shopping complex/reception block/fencing against which an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for spillover works of shopping complex, beautification programme, etc.

b) *Bondla*: A tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, dormitory, staff quarters, office-cum-store, water supply and beautification programme has been put up at Bondla Wild Life Sanctuary. An outlay of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and an expenditure of Rs. 1.14 lakhs was incurred during 1980-81 with the spillover works of staff quarters and office-cum-store as also water supply. This complex has been transferred to the Conservator of Forests as per decision of Government in 1980-81, on account of which no provision was made for the purpose in current financial year. However, for other works, a provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the plan 1982-83.

c) *Mapusa*: It is proposed to provide beautification programme in the form of gardens, parking and recreational facilities at Mapusa. Additional land is required and the same would be acquired as soon as the layout plan is finalised. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been

earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1981-82 for acquiring the land but no expenditure is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the expenditure with the acquisition of land/construction.

15. Development of Daman:

Daman has a great tourist potential because of its beaches, historical forts and scenic beauty. However, there are no adequate facilities. So far, beach material and picnic centres at Jampore and Devka beaches have been provided. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a tourist complex at Devka (Marwar) beach for which an outlay of Rs. 11.50 lakhs has been earmarked during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the beautification programme at Nani, Moti and Jampore as also tourist complex at Marwar against which an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh is anticipated. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the expenditure with the expenditure with the construction of tourist complex at Marwar.

16. Development of Diu:

Diu has a number of historical monuments and beaches but basic facilities and decent accommodation at reasonable rates are still lacking. A tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, etc. will be put up at Ghogla and Nagoa beaches, besides beautification programme. An outlay of Rs. 11.50 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the construction of a tourist complex at Ghogla beach and changing rooms at Fudem, against which an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the construction of cottages, restaurant, etc. at Ghogla and Nagoa beaches.

17. Beautification of places of Tourist Interest:

A number of places of tourist interest in the territory, if properly developed and maintained, could become centres of touristic attraction. As a step towards this end, it is proposed to provide amenities and basic facilities at such places and improvements whenever necessary. Preservation of historical monuments and maintenance of hotel establishments coming up as a result of the implementation of tourism schemes is also included in this scheme until the same are transferred to non-plan sector.

An outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 to meet the following targets:

Luminous fountains, RCC benches, beach material, hoarding children's park material and other recreational material, beautification of area Chicalim-Dabolim-Vasco-da-Gama (Chicalim Park), development of springs, development of Sidnath/Chandernath, maintenance of places of tourist interest and beaches including illumination.

The following targets have been achieved during 1980-81:

Maintenance of the Terekhol Fort into a Rest House, new garden and approach roads with illumination, beautification of open space near the tri-junction Chicalim-Dabolim-Vasco-da-Gama as a park, construction of a restaurant/ toilets, luminous fountains at Gaspar Dias beach, maintenance of Panaji Park, Dona Paula, Divar Hillock, Car Park/Bus Stands at Calangute and Colva beaches, maintenance of beaches and places of tourist interest including illumination and cleanliness.

A provision of Rs. 21.72 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the maintenance and improvement of beaches and places of tourist interest including illumination and cleanliness, beach material, sign boards, life-guards, etc. as also maintenance of hotel establishments and an expenditure of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 21.63 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the following targets:

Maintenance and improvement of places of tourist interest including illumination and cleanliness, restaurant/landscaping at Chicalim as also at Panaji Park, electrification of Panaji-Merces-Santa Cruz-Panaji area, Dona Paula and Divar Hillock, car parks/Bus Stand at Calangute and Colva beaches, beach material, hoardings/sign boards, life-guards, children's park material, etc. as also maintenance of hotel establishments like Tourist Hostel at Vasco-da-Gama, Tourist Cottages at Colva, Calangute, Mayem Lake Resort, Farmagudi, Panaji Dormitory-Cottages at Britona, Tourist Hostel at Mapusa and Margao, Camping-cum-Motel at Molem and Campal, etc.

VI -- OTHER EXPENDITURE

18. Implementation of Master Plan:

A master plan is being prepared by Government of India, Department of Tourist for implementation in this territory. The scheme envisages implementation of works suggested by Government of India.

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. No progress could be made so far as the Plan is yet to be finalised and an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh is likely to be incurred. A token outlay of Rs. 0.04 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

19. Water Sports:

In order to provide launch cruises and other sports in the gleaming rivers and rivulets of this territory, a luxury launch for pleasure trips, and other sports including motor boat, dinghies, etc., would be purchased. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

A provision of Rs. 0.98 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the purchase of luxury launch against which an expenditure of Rs. 0.05 lakh is likely to be incurred with the preparation of revised drawings. An outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 to meet the expenditure with the purchase of a luxury launch, etc.

20. Loans for Paying Guest Houses and Small Hotel Establishments:

Loans for bigger and medium sized hotel establishments are being given by various financial institutions like Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, India Finance Corporation, Nationalized Banks, etc. The State Bank of India and Central Bank of India have introduced schemes under which loans upto a maximum of Rs. 65,000/- are given for renovations and remodelling of old houses for accommodating tourists but the same has not been found attractive due to high rate being levied on such loans. This Administration has finalised a scheme under which loans are granted to an individual upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- for renovating the house and putting up small hotel establishments for the benefit of tourists. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1981-82 for the disbursement of loans but no progress could be made since the interest chargeable on the loan was not found attractive. A proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for the revision of interest and the approval is still awaited. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the disbursement of loans.

21. Tourist Reception Centre:

It is proposed to put up a Reception Centre at Panaji near the New Bus Stand on the lines of Reception Centre at Srinagar so as to meet the requirements of tourists at the place only. A site has already been selected and the land is likely to be taken over by the end of the current financial year. An outlay of Rs. 21.98 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85, and an expenditure of Rs. 0.01 lakh is likely to be incurred with the acquisition of land as against which a provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed for construction work. The Reception Centre will also house the office of the Department.

22. Race Course:

In order to attract tourists in large numbers to this territory and to extend their stay, a scheme had been prepared for the setting up of a Race Course for which a token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh had been earmarked for 1980-81 and 1981-82. As per decision of Government, this scheme will now be implemented by the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs.

23. Youth Hostel at Campal:

Government of India, Department of Tourism has handed over the Youth Hostel, constructed by them at Campal to this Administration with a condition to bear its loss if any. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs

was earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.27 lakh to disburse as a subsidy to the Youth Hostel. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the same purpose.

24. Charges transferred to P. W. D. as Centage Charges:

All the major works are undertaken by Public Works Department and to centage charges are levied on the works undertaken under capital account. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 as centage charges transferable to P. W. D. and an amount of Rs. 3.20 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. Education

1. GENERAL EDUCATION

1.1 Expansion of Elementary Education at Government Level:

Elementary Education has developed at very fast pace since Liberation. It was estimated that there will be an increase in the enrolment of 30,000 students for the classes I to IV and 20,000 for classes V to VII during the Plan period. Under this scheme teachers are appointed in Government Primary and Middle schools to meet the demand of additional enrolment. Upto the year 1981-82, 570 posts of teachers are included in our Budget. 120 more posts may be required for the year 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 25,30,000 is therefore provided in the Budget Estimates of 1982-83 for securing expenditure. The above provision also includes the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 proposed for establishment of schools for scheduled caste students in the territory.

1.2 Expansion of Elementary Education — Payment of Grants to the non-Government Schools:

The scheme provides for the payment of grants to Non-Government schools for classes from Std. V to VII started recently as per the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. It is estimated that about 40 to 50 new divisions will have to be opened. During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 5,89,000 was provided in the budget. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 6,45,000 is provided in the budget estimates for payment of grants.

1.3 Appointment of Headmasters — Government Primary Schools:

There is enough quantitative expansion of primary education during the last two Plan periods in this Union Territory and if the quality of the education is to be improved, there is need to appoint more headmasters for Government Primary Schools to supervise over the academic and administrative work of the school. Thirty posts were included for the year 1981-82. Ten more posts of headmasters are proposed to be

created and filled up during the year 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 1,00,000 is provided in the Budget for this purpose.

1.4 Appointment of Headmasters in Government Middle Schools:

There are about 130 Government Middle Schools that are already in existence in this Union Territory. Due to universalisation of elementary education, Government is proposing to open more middle schools which comprise from classes V to VII. There are no headmasters in even existing middle schools. There is therefore need for creation of posts of headmasters. In some of the middle schools which are having large enrolment, there is need of appointment of L.D.Cs. to carry on the administration work with the help of the headmaster. 20 posts of Headmasters and L.D.Cs. each are so far provided in our Budget. There is now need for the creation and filling up of 10 more posts of Headmasters in Government Middle Schools besides 10 posts of L.D.Cs. to carry out administrative work. An amount of Rs. 1,80,000 is provided in the Budget Estimates during 1982-83 for salary and office expenses.

1.5 Development of Girls Education:

The object of the scheme is to pay Rs. 50/- as stipends per year to girl students belonging to poor and backward families in order to encourage education among them. This is necessary because the girl students from rural and backward areas, whose parents cannot afford to provide clothes for them, are unwilling to go to school. During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 4,09,000 was provided in the Budget. During 1982-83 Rs. 4,00,000 are provided in the Budget Estimates to give stipends to needy girls.

1.6 Book Grants to the students at the Elementary Stage:

Book Grants to students studying in Government Primary and Middle schools are paid to the students as per the rates approved by the Government. This facility is found to encourage the students to continue in the schools as this amount facilitates them to purchase some of the books that they require. The provision during 1981-82 was Rs. 81,000. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 1,55,000 is provided to cover 5000 students at the Primary stage and 3000 students at the Middle stage under this scheme.

1.7 Establishment of Book Banks in Government Primary Schools:

The Government has already started establishing Book Banks in Government elementary schools. However all the schools are not having sufficient sets of text books to meet the needs of the economically backward class students. The text books purchased four or five years back will also be rendered unsuitable for use by tear and wear. The scheme of book banks is to be continued during the Sixth Plan and a provision of Rs. 30,000 is proposed for 1982-83.

1.8 Construction of Classrooms for Government Elementary Schools:

There are many Government Primary and Middle Schools which are at present functioning in rent free or rented premises. Efforts are

made to provide all the schools with own building under Minimum Needs Programme. The provision during 1981-82 was Rs. 13,95,000. An amount of Rs. 6,43,000 is provided in the budget estimates during 1982-83 to have about 100 Class rooms constructed and to carry out improvement and modernisation of existing schools.

1.9 Introduction of Socially Useful Productive Work:

Under this scheme it is proposed to supply equipment necessary for socially useful productive work in elementary schools in the field of gardening, poultry management, fruit preservation, bakery products, dairy management etc. The provision during 1981-82 was Rs. 4,000. An amount of Rs. 40,000 is provided in this Budget Estimates during 1982-83 for purchase of material etc.

1.10 Teaching Science Syllabus in Elementary Schools:

The object of this scheme is to provide science equipments and other material to Government Primary Schools. The Budget provision during 1981-82 was Rs. 5,000/-. An amount of Rs. 20,000/- is provided in the budget estimates during 1982-83 for purchase of apparatus payment of honorarium etc.

1.11 Development of Text Books:

Under this scheme it is proposed to produce text books and instructional material for the use of students in elementary schools. An outlay of Rs. 10,000/- is proposed for the year 1982-83.

1.12 Development of Languages:

A cell is in existence in the State Institute of Education to promote and develop Indian Languages. Grants are also to be given to institutions who would be doing efforts to promote and develop those languages. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- is provided during 1982-83 for the same.

1.13 Development of Supervision and Administrative Machinery at the Taluka Level:

The supervision of Government Primary and Middle Schools and Non-Government Middle Schools is being done by the A.D.E.I. whose offices are located at Taluka level. These offices are at present having no ministerial staff. If those A.D.E.I.s have to function effectively, there should be clerks in their offices to carry on the office work as frequent supervision and guidance by A.D.E.I.s. at the primary and middle school level, is necessary for improvement of quality of education. An outlay of Rs. 45,000 is proposed in the budget for creations and filling of required posts during 1982-83. It is proposed to create and fill up following posts during 1982-83.

1. A.D.E.I.s (Rs. 550/900) ...	...	...	4 posts
2. Accountants (Rs. 425-640) ...	...	...	2 posts
3. U. D. C. (Rs. 330-560) ...	...	...	5 posts

4. L. D. C. (Rs. 260-400)	3 posts
5. Peons (Rs. 196-232)	3 posts
6. Watchman (Rs. 196-232)	3 posts

1.14 Expansion of Zonal Offices — Administration and Supervision:

The object of this scheme is to appoint ministerial staff at the Zonal Offices and Inspectorate. It is therefore proposed to create and fill up following posts:

1. Asst. Accounts Officer (Rs. 550-900) ...	3 posts
2. U. D. C.s (Rs. 330-560)	3 posts

An amount of Rs. 1,30,000 is proposed in the budget during the year 1982-83 for the purpose.

1.15 Ashram Shalas/Hostel facilities to Tribals:

Under this scheme construction of two Ashram Shalas in Daman have been completed. These shalas will not only provide better educational facilities but also provide free lodging and boarding for tribal students. A provision of Rs. 2,00,000 is proposed for the same for the year 1982-83.

1.16 Uniforms to Tribal students:

This is a scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan for Daman. Under this scheme school uniforms are distributed to tribal students at Daman free of charge. During 1981-82 a budget provision of Rs. 66,000 was made. An amount of Rs. 60,000/- is provided in the budget during 1982-83.

2. SECONDARY EDUCATION

2.1 Expansion and Development of Government High Schools in Rural areas:

The object of the scheme is to meet the needs of rural areas for Secondary Education. Under this scheme high schools are established in rural areas. During 1982-83 it is proposed to open five more high schools in rural areas. More divisions will have to be opened in the existing schools. About 50 posts of additional teachers may be required for the year 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 5,00,000 is provided jointly for payment of salaries and allowance of the staff to provide furniture items for students laboratory equipment, library books, cup-boards and construction of more high schools. A sum of Rs. 2.42 lakhs is also provided for the construction of suitable building for high schools.

At present the G.D.D. Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education is functioning in the building of State Institute of Education and the space is not sufficient for the same. Therefore, it has been decided by the Government to construct a building for the S.S.C.E. Board. The proposal for the same has been approved by the Government. Therefore a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made during the year 1982-83. Total provision of Rs. 8,42,000 are therefore proposed in the budget.

2.2 Provision of Leave Reserve for Teaching Staff in Government High Schools:

The 20 Government High Schools comprises of 20 posts of headmasters and 206 posts of Assistant Teachers. It is therefore, proposed to have 5% of the posts of headmasters and Assistant teachers on leave reserves. A sum of Rs. 20,000 is proposed in the budget during the year 1982-83.

2.3 Provision of Leave Reserve for A. D. E. I's and Teacher Grade-I:

There are at present 92 posts of A.D.E.I./Teachers Grade I/Senior Instructor who are posted in various talukas and various higher secondary schools. These posts of A.D.E.I's/ Teacher Grade I are interchangeable. A provision of Rs. 25,000/- is proposed under the scheme for creating the posts under leave reserve during the year 1982-83.

2.4 Payment of Grants for Development of non-Government Secondary Schools:

Under this scheme Non-Government High Schools are being paid grants for their maintenance including payment of salaries to the appointed staff. There was a provision of Rs. 32,22,000 during 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 25,00,000 is provided in the Budget Estimates during 1982-83 for payment of grants.

2.5 Development of Government Higher Secondary Schools:

Besides the aided Higher Secondary Schools Government is also running 4 Higher Secondary Schools. 4 more posts of Teacher Grade I will be required during 1982-83. A budget provision of Rs. 3,01,000 is therefore, proposed for the payment of staff salaries and purchase of equipment and construction of more Higher Secondary Schools during the year 1982-83.

2.6 Grants for Non-Government Higher Secondary Schools:

The Higher Secondary Units attached to private college and high schools are paid maintenance grants every year. There was a budget provision of Rs. 30,14,000 during 1981-82. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 25,00,000 is provided under the plan sector for payment of grants.

2.7 Expansion of Technical High School Centre:

Under this scheme Government Technical High Schools are being expanded at Panaji, Mapusa and Daman. Provision during 1981-82 is Rs. 91,000. An amount of Rs. 1,00,000 is provided in the Budget during 1982-83 to meet the expenditure on raw materials, stationery for examination, printing etc., and additional equipment for the workshop.

A Technical Education Cell is at present functioning in the Directorate of Education. The cell has been created with a view to co-ordinate and supervise the Technical Education of this Directorate. The cell consists of certain ministerial staff for which a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh

was made for the year 1981-82. The cell will have to be eventually converted into the Directorate of Technical Education. At present there is no middle post between the Director of Technical Education and the ministerial staff. This post proposed to be created during the next year. In all a provision of Rs. 1.35 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan of 1982-83 for the purpose of pay and allowances of the staff of the Directorate of Technical Education. Total provision for the year is Rs. 2.35 lakhs.

2.8 Opening of the new Technical Vocationalisation School Centre:

The existing three Technical Vocationalisation school centres to the needs of only these high schools located in the neighbourhood of these centres. Vast educational area of the territory has therefore, no facility of Technical Training at the Secondary Stage. It is therefore, proposed to open two more Technical Schools Centres. A provision of Rs. 20,000 is provided in the Budget Estimates during 1982-83 for salaries etc.

2.9 Appointment of staff at the Directorate Level Vocationalisation of Education at Second Stage:

This scheme provides to introduce vocationalisation in Higher Secondary Schools as per the recommendation of Government. Posts of Vocational Educational Officer and Asst. Vocational education officer are approved by Government of India and are required to be created. One post of L.D.C. and one post of Peon are already created. A provision of Rs. 30,000 is made in the Budget Estimates during 1982-83 for creation of posts and appointment of staff.

2.10 Payment of Grants to the Non-Government Institutions for Vocational Education at the Post S. S. C. Level:

Grants to Non-Government Higher Secondary units attached to private colleges and Schools to take up vocational subject can be provided under this scheme. It also provides for the payment of grants to other institutions like ship building, Industry Society which is coming forward for providing the necessary vocational education to the students at post S.S.C. level to make them it to form industry. A provision of Rs. 4,00,000 is provided in the Budget Estimates during 1982-83.

2.11 Starting of Hostels for Economically Backard Class Students:

Under this scheme it has been decided to construct hostels for economically backward class students at Bicholim, Canacona, Panaji, Margao, etc. An amount of Rs. 2,01,000 is provided in the budget during 1982-83 for the Scheme.

2.12 Grants to the Goa, Daman and Diu Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education:

Under this scheme grants are provided to be paid to Goa, Daman and Diu Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education for specific purpose. An amount of Rs. 10,000/- is provided during 1982-83.

2.13 Development of Audio Visual Centres:

Audio Visual Centres are functioning in the selected high schools where necessary audio visual equipment is provided by the Government. It is proposed to open 5 more such centres, for which an amount of Rs. 40,000/- is provided in the budget during 1982-83 for expansion of centres and maintenance of the existing centres.

2.14 Development of Experimental Schools:

The objective of the scheme is to experiment certain innovative ideas, improvise educational project for improvement of learning and instructional facilities. An amount of Rs. 20,000/- is provided during 1982-83 to provide equipment and machinery etc. in the schools.

2.15 Extension Service Centres:

For effective functioning of extension centres there is need for the appointment of some staff on full time basis as also for providing additional amount for meeting the expenditure on the resource personnel and participants. An amount of Rs. 15,000/- is provided in the budget during 1982-83.

2.16 Loans for construction of private school buildings:

This is a scheme which proposed to give loans to Non-Government High Schools for construction of School Buildings. The loan is given at 50% of the estimated cost subject to the maximum ceiling of Rs. 1,00,000/-. A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made in the budget for the year 1982-83.

2.17 Establishment of school complex:

In a school complex the Headmaster of the High school of a locality has to guide the middle and primary schools that are situated within a reasonable distance from the said High School by organising common programme like referresher courses, hobby centres, socially useful productive activities, etc. for all the schools. Therefore, under this scheme some school complexes are proposed to be established and will be paid non-recurring grants of Rs. 1000/- for purchase of equipment, etc. and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 1000/- for meeting other expenditure for stationery holding seminar, etc. A total provision of Rs. 30,000/- is made for the said purchase during the year 1982-83.

3. TEACHERS/EDUCATION**3.1 Expansion and strengthening of State Institute of Education:**

In order to improve the quality of Education it is necessary to modify curriculum, evaluate and disseminate new techniques of teaching, learning and evaluation to produce educational material and provide in service education. For the purpose in view there is need to organise and consolidate the S.I.E. by having 4 units viz., for in service education,

training for evaluation and research for production and publication of Educational material and for guidance and counselling. It is also necessary to have sufficient staff in order that Government of India scheme of Universalisation of Elementary Education and UNICEF — Assisted project of Primary Education i. e. Primary Education Curriculum Development.

Development activities in community of Education and participation and comprehensive access to Primary Education which is to be introduced with the assistance of UNICEF become a success. There is a budget provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for the year 1982-83.

The following staff is proposed to be created and filled up during 1982-83:

1. Sr. Education Officer	(Rs. 1200-1600)	2 posts
2. Subject specialists	(Rs. 650-1200)	2 posts
3. Co-ordinator	(Rs. 650-1200)	1 posts
4. Editor	(Rs. 650-1200)	1 posts
5. Statistical Assistant	(Rs. 425-700)	1 post
6. Audio Visual Technician Cum-projector operator	(Rs. 425-640)	1 post
7. Craft Instructor	(Rs. 440-750)	1 post
8. Librarian	(Rs. 425-700)	1 post
9. Head Clerk	(Rs. 425-700)	1 post
10. Stenographer	(Rs. 330-560)	1 post
11. U. D. C.	(Rs. 330-560)	1 post
12. Gestetner Operator	(Rs. 210-270)	1 post
13. Driver	(Rs. 260-350)	1 post
14. Library Attendant	(Rs. 210-290)	1 post
15. Watchman	(Rs. 196-232)	1 post

4. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

4.1 Payment of Grants to Non-Government Colleges:

Under this scheme maintenance grants are paid to the Non-Government Colleges, for their development activities. There was a budget provision of Rs. 19,15,000/- during 1981-82. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 10,00,000 is provided for payment of grants for the year. Due to recent approval for the change of pattern of assistance from Government of India, additional grants to the tune of Rs. 15.50 lakhs will have to be paid to those colleges for the period from 1979-80. Total provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is therefore proposed.

4.2 Payment of Building Grants to Non-Government Colleges:

Under this scheme grants to be paid to Non-Government Colleges to construct College building. There was a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 during 1981-82. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 is provided in the Budget Estimates.

4.3 Scholarships for College students:

Under this scheme post matric scholarships are being paid to economically backward College students to pursue their studies. There was a Budget provision of Rs. 40,000/- during 1981-82. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 40,000/- is provided in the Budget provision.

4.4 Development of Post Graduate Centre:

Post Graduate Centre is being paid grants on the Committed expenditure by the local Administration besides the development grants they receive from the University Grants Commission. There was a provision of Rs. 6,02,000/- for the year 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 6,00,000 is made in the Budget Estimates during 1982-83.

4.5 Establishment of University in Goa:

Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 2,17,000 is made in the Budget Estimates 1982-83. This will be utilised for the payment of salaries of University staff and other expenditure on purchase of equipment, books, etc., when the University is established.

It has been decided to locate the University at Kadamba plateau instead of Kundaim Plateau. There is therefore need to acquire sufficient land at Kadamba Plateau for the same. Preliminary work is being done in this direction. A sum of Rs. 12.36 lakhs is therefore proposed on this account for the year 1982-83. Total provision of Rs. 14.53 lakhs is proposed in the budget.

4.6 Government Jr. Colleges/Higher Secondary Schools:

The New All India pattern of Education i. e. 10+2+3 is introduced in this territory from 1975-76 under Government Management. The provision during 1981-82 was Rs. 70,000 for payment of Teachers. An amount of Rs. 25,000 is provided in the Budget Estimates during 1982-83 for salary office expenses.

5. ADULT EDUCATION

5.1 Starting of Adult Literacy Classes for Eradication of Illiteracy:

The aim of this scheme is to intensify the programme of eradication of illiteracy among adults. The provision is mainly meant for the payment to the part-time workers and supervisors. During the year 1981-82 300 adult education centres were expected to be opened against the project of 500 centres. During the year 1982-83 500 centres are proposed. An amount of Rs. 5,25,000 is provided under minimum needs programme during 1982-83. This also includes the sum of Rs. 40,000 proposed for starting Adult Education classes for scheduled class adults.

5.2 Village Libraries cum Social Education Centres:

As a follow up programme for continuing education for neoliterates, 15 village libraries are expected to function by the end of the year 1981-82.

It is proposed to open 10 village libraries during 1982-83 so that they may not relapse into illiteracy. A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 is made for the purpose during the year 1982-83.

5.3 Appointment of staff at Headquarters:

Under this scheme provision of Rs. 5,000 is made for appointment of additional staff at the headquarters for effective implementation of the programme of Adult Education in the Budget of 1982-83.

5.4 Establishment of Hobby Centres:

Under this scheme it is proposed to establish two hobby centres in each Taluka of this Union Territory for the High and Middle School students to develop healthy habits, manual and mental talents and good behaviour in the society. An amount of Rs. 75,000 is provided in the Budget Estimates during 1982-83.

6. DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION

6.1 Expansion of the Directorate of Education:

With the expansion of activities of the Directorate, the present staff available will not be adequate to cope up with work of Development. It is therefore, suggested to create and fill up the following posts during 1982-83.

1. Dy. Director of Education	(Rs. 1300-1700)	1 post
2. Sr. Stenographer	(Rs. 425-700)	1 post
3. Superintendent	(Rs. 550-900)	1 post
4. U. D. C.	(Rs. 330-560)	3 posts
5. L. D. C.	(Rs. 260-400)	5 posts
6. Peons	(Rs. 196-232)	3 posts
7. Jr. Stenographer	(Rs. 330-560)	1 post

Higher Education Cell:

It is proposed to strengthen existing college cell during the Sixth Plan period by providing additional staff named below:

1. Inspector of Education	(Rs. 1200-1600)	1 post
2. Head Clerk	(Rs. 425-700)	1 post
3. U. D. C.	(Rs. 330-560)	1 post
4. L. D. C.	(Rs. 260-400)	1 post
5. Peon	(Rs. 196-232)	1 post

Planning and Monitoring Cell:

It is proposed to strengthen the planning cell by providing following staff during 1982-83.

1. Planning Assistant	(Rs. 550-990)	1 post
2. Statistical Assistant	(Rs. 425-750)	1 post

3. Investigator	(Rs. 330-560)	1 post
4. L. D. C.	(Rs. 260-400)	1 post
5. Peon	(Rs. 196-232)	1 post

Statistical Cell:

In this territory the collection and compilation of statistical data on education is done centrally by the Statistics Section located in this Directorate. In most of the States, the data is first collected and compiled at the taluka level.

The taluka level compiled data is then forwarded to the District level office where the data for each district is consolidated and then forwarded to the State Headquarters. In such States, there are statistical hands at the taluka and district levels. Needless to say that we have no statistical staff at the taluka and district levels. Thus the entire workload regarding the collection and compilation of numerical as well as financial data is concentrated in the statistical unit at the State level.

The Statistical Unit at the State level is located in the Directorate of Education. It is headed by a Statistical Officer from the Common Statistical Cadre, who is assisted by the following staff: —

1. Statistical Assistant	(Rs. 425-750)	4 posts
2. Investigator	(Rs. 330-560)	3 posts
3. L. D. C.	(Rs. 260-400)	1 post
4. Peon	(Rs. 196-232)	1 post

The planning work is also done by the statistical hands as there is no separate staff for planning.

The above staff is merely sufficient to handle the normal work of the Statistical Unit. However, the Ministry of Education desires that this Unit should be strengthened to take up additional items of work.

Strengthening of statistical machinery: The additional items of work as suggested by the Ministry of Education are as follows: —

1) Sample checking of enrolment and other data supplied by the educational institutions to improve the reliability of data. A sample size of 10% of the educational institutions has been recommended.

2) The oriented studies in education are to be undertaken in oriented to assist the educational planning and policy formulation. It is recommended that a separate Survey Unit should be created so that this unit would serve as a continuous machinery for undertaking. All India Educational Survey sponsored by the Ministry of Education besides undertaking the theme oriented studies according to the requirements of the respective State.

3) Organising training programme for various categories of Statistical personnel. It is recommended that the staff of the lower levels including those working in the educational institutions and entrusted with educational statistics should be properly trained and oriented in their task.

4) Additional data required by the Ministry of Education in Forms ES-V and ES-VI. Due to the mounting backlog in the field of educational statistics, the Ministry of Education simplified the earlier voluminous Forms A, A-1 and A-2 into four smaller Forms ES-I, ES-II, ES-III and ES-IV from the year 1976-77. The earlier backlog was cleared in still smaller Forms called Arrear Forms. However, soon therefore, the Ministry introduced another Form called ES-V and now from the year 1980-81 they have introduced one more Form called ES-VI. The Ministry has recommended to strengthen the statistical machinery to cope up with these additional items of work.

It is therefore, proposed to create and fill up the following posts.

1. Research Assistant	(Rs. 550-900)	1 post
2. Statistical Assistant	(Rs. 425-750)	2 posts
3. Investigator	(Rs. 330-560)	3 posts

A total provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed towards payment of salaries and allowances of the above staff for the year 1982-83.

6.2 Strengthening of Audio Visual Unit:

It is proposed to purchase different Audio Visual equipment and material for the purpose of training teachers, laboratory assistants, etc., for which it is also necessary to provide some technical and non-ministerial staff. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- is provided in the budget for creation of posts and purchase of material during 1982-83.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

1. Development of Central Library:

This is a scheme for strengthening of Central Library, Development of Central Library, Preservation of Books, Photocopying and micro-filming of rare documents, Bibliography of Goan Authors, Management of Books, Implementation of Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as modified upto 1st March 1961 and keeping the Library open for 12 hours i. e. 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. An amount of Rs. 2,65,000/- is provided in the Budget Estimates during 1982-83.

2. Village Libraries:

The National Policy Statement on Adult Education Programme has emphasized the need of follow up programme in the implementation of Adult Education and therefore it is felt necessary to establish Village Libraries-cum-Social Education Centres as a follow up programme of continuing education for neo-literates so that they may not relapse into illiteracy. These Libraries will provide opportunities for continuing education to neo-literates.

It is therefore proposed to open 10 village Libraries during the year for which a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 is made in the Budget Estimates 1982-83.

3. Development of the Library Movement:

This is a scheme which provides for Taluka Libraries in various Talukas. The main object of the scheme is to provide good material to the people and improve their knowledge. The State Library Planning Committee as constituted by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has recommended opening of Village Libraries, one in each Village having 5000 or more population and one taluka library in each Taluka. For the establishment of Libraries both at Taluka and Village level and payment of salaries of the staff in the existing Libraries a provision of Rs. 2,35,000 is made in the Budget Estimates during 1982-83.

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, PANAJI

(Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

National Scholarships:

Government of India, is awarding through Directorate of Education, Panaji, National Scholarships to 34 to 40 top-most students of Goa, Daman and Diu, on the basis of the annual examination of S.S.C./B.A./B.Sc./B.Com., etc.

The rates of scholarships are as follows: —

XI & XII/1st year of 3rd Year B.A./B.Ss./B.Com, etc.	Non Hostellers Rs.	Hostellers Rs.
B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. etc. (2nd and 3rd year course)	60 per month 90 per month	100 per month 140 per month
B.E./B.Tech/MBBs/L.L.B./B.Ed./ /Diploma in Professional and Engineering Studies	120 per month	170 per month
M.A./M.Sc./L.L.M./M.Ed. and M.B.A.	120 per month	170 per month

Only students whose parents monthly income is upto Rs. 500/- are eligible. For salaries class people only basic pay is counted. Those whose income is above Rs. 500/- are given National Prize of Rs. 100/- and a Merit Certificate, in lieu of Scholarships. Once an award is given it is renewed year after year till the completion of degree course.

During the last academic year 1980-81 Rs. 1,14,625/- has been spent, being Rs. 23,625/- under non plan and Rs. 91,000/- under Plan covering 40 fresh awards, 64 National Prizes and 90 renewals. During the current year Government of India allotted 42 fresh awards. The budget provision is Rs. 1,28,000/- under Plan. Presuming the fresh awards for 1982-83 will be increased by the Government of India and having the awards of previous years to be renewed for further course of studies i. e., Medicine, Engineering etc., where the rates are Rs. 120/- p. m. for non hostellers and Rs. 170/- for hostellers, the requirement for 1982-83 is calculated at Rs. 1,50,000/-.

SPORTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Sports and Youth Welfare:

Physical Education:

Physical education, sports, games and other youth welfare activities have made a very good progress in this Union Territory since liberation. In order to accelerate all these activities and spot out the talents in various games, sports, youth welfare and cultural activities a separate Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs has been established in the year 1973. The establishment of this Directorate has facilitated implementation of various programmes of physical education, sports, games, youth welfare and culture on a sound scientific basis which was otherwise not possible. This has helped the budding sportsmen/Artists to develop their talent and enter in the National/International field of Sports/Cultural activities and achieve good success in the same.

The new Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs has successfully attempted to extend its service to the children, young as well as old to improve upon their health, character and enhancing their moral values. It has helped the people to get together while displaying or exhibiting the talent, which has helped to develop brotherhood and national integration.

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The scheme-wise details of the 1) Physical education and sports and 2) Youth Welfare are detailed below: —

1) *Coaching Scheme:*

The Government of India have revised the Coaching Schemes. One Regional Coaching Centre has been established in the Union Territory. A state level committee has also been formed to look after the arrangement of the Centre and its smooth functioning. Now the coaching sub-centres have been established at Mapusa, Margao. These facilities need to be extended further to the urban and rural areas.

Under this scheme it is proposed to depute outstanding players in various games and sports for the regular coaching courses conducted by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala/Bangalore and an amount of Rs. 200/- per month is given to them as stipend during their period of 10 months. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, 8 trainees have been covered. It is proposed to cover 2 trainees per year. On return, after successful completion of the training they will subsequently be absorbed in the post of coaches provided under the scheme.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.88 lakhs have been spent and during 1981-82, Rs. 0.95 lakhs have been spent.

It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the year 1982-83.

2) *Strengthening of Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs:*

A separate Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs has been established for the purpose of accelerating sports, games and cultural activities in this Union Territory.

The following 25 posts are created for the effective functioning of the Department, out of which 2 are gazetted officers.

1. Director of Sports and Cultural Affairs ...	1 post
2. Assistant Director (Sports)	1 post
3. Assistant District Inspector	7 posts
4. Head Clerk	1 post
5. Gestetner Operator	1 post
6. Junior Auditor	1 post
7. Cultural Organiser	1 post
8. Sports Organisers	2 posts
9. Zonal Sports Organiser	3 posts
10. Statistical Assistant	1 post
11. Upper Division Clerk	1 post
12. Stenographer	1 post
13. Lower Division Clerk	1 post
14. Peon	2 posts
15. Driver	1 post
Total	25 posts

During 1980-81, Rs. 1.81 lakhs have been spent and during 1981-82 Rs. 3.20 lakhs have been spent.

It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs during 1982-83.

3) *National Physical Efficiency Drive:*

This is an All India Scheme which is being implemented in this Union Territory since 1963-64. Every year the scheme has shown considerable increase in participation.

This scheme also covers up the non-student population of the Territory and as such the school authorities, where the testing centres are established, are reluctant to meet the expenditure on contingencies from their own sources. In order to give some encouragement to the mass-participation in the testing, it is proposed to give an amount of Rs. 50/- to each centre to meet the expenditure towards contingencies etc. on account of this scheme.

Government of India have already approved a scheme of Implementation of National Physical Fitness Programme cum Efficiency Drive in this Union Territory and as per the said scheme 10 Testing-cum-Training permanent centres have been established in order to give opportunities to student and non-student participants to practise and obtain knowledge of the N.P.E.D. Tests. These centres are entrusted to the

teacher, who will be paid a monthly Honorarium of Rs. 50/- for manning these centres and the Honoraria to these Teachers will be to the tune of Rs. 6,000/-. Further an expenditure of Rs. 4,000/- per annum will be incurred for Institution of State awards to the best competitors which will be given incentives for better achievements in the form of certificate.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.18 lakh and 1981-82, Rs. 0.01 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

4) *Refresher Courses and Seminars:*

In order to bring the standard of the sports and games on sound scientific footing, it is proposed to hold Refresher courses and Seminars for the teachers of primary, secondary, Higher Secondary Schools as well as Colleges, looking after the physical education and sports activities. This will enable them to exchange views and obtain recent knowledge in games and sports.

These seminars will be regularly held at the Taluka and State Level.

Orientation courses and seminars on culture are also conducted under the Scheme to enrich the knowledge of secondary school headmaster's and teachers in Art and Culture.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.02 lakhs have been spent and Rs. 0.14 lakh have been spent during 1981-82.

A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been made for the year 1982-83.

5) *Establishment of Training-cum-Research Cell in the State Institute of Education:*

It is proposed to establish physical education, Research-cum-training cell in the State Institute of Education, in order to carry out the orientation courses/refresher courses, research work and all other type of work pertaining to academic side of the physical education.

It will serve as a centre of Research in sports and physical education. The Principal of the College shall work as the Research Officer. The training programme of the Primary and Middle Schools can be entrusted to this Institute and Vice-Principal shall work also as a training officer. The coaches of the Department shall be used to coach the boys and girls in different games and sports. The facilities of the sports complex shall be used for the regular practice in games and sports. The Research Centre in sports/physical education will serve the young and budding sportsmen.

During 1980-81 no grants have been released since the posts were not filled in.

During 1981-82, no expenditure have been incurred on this scheme since the posts of physical education officer was not filled in.

A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83

6) *Establishment of Sports School-cum-Hostel:*

It is a long felt need of this Union Territory to establish a sports school in order to nurture the sport talent in the territory in order to bring them up in the games and sports from the young age. It is proposed to start classes from Std. VIII to Std. X where the normal syllabus in Academic side shall be followed but only outstanding sportsmen from the Primary schools and sub-Junior competitors in different games and sports shall be admitted in the School. They shall be given free education. Free accommodation in the hostels specially constructed for sportsmen shall be given. It is also proposed to accommodate outstanding students from Higher Secondary Schools and College free of cost. It is proposed to admit about 150 students in the said school and meet the boarding expenses @ Rs. 150/- to Rs. 175/- per month in order to give balanced diet including bed tea, breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea with snacks and dinner. They will be provided with appropriate track suits and other sports kit. The required sports equipments shall be supplied.

It will serve as a centre of Research in sports and physical education. The Principal of the College shall work as the Research Officer. The training programme of the Primary and Middle Schools can be entrusted to this Institute and Vice-Principal shall also work as a training officer. The coaches of the Department shall be used to coach the boys and girls in different games and sports. The facilities of the sports complex shall be used for the regular practice in games and sports.

This sports school shall help the young and budding sportsmen to come up in sports and earn name and fame for Goa and India.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82 no grants have been released.

A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

7) *Youth Welfare Schemes:*

National Service Scheme: This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in this Union Territory from 1974-75 onwards. The strength of 2300 volunteers and 1150 volunteers have been allotted in this Union Territory for regular and special camping programmes respectively with pro-rate sanction of Rs. 60/- in case of regular N.S.S. and Rs. 80/- in case of special Camping Programme in the ratio of 7:5, 7 and 5 being Central and State Government's share respectively.

During the year 1980-81, Rs. 1.25 lakh have been spent and Rs. 1.70 lakh have been spent during 1981-82.

A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1982-83.

8) *Establishment of Camp Sites and Sports Complexes:*

Construction of playgrounds/sports complexes/office building/camp sites is a scheme which envisages the construction of Multipurpose Sports complexes at Panaji, Mapusa, Margao and Vasco-da-Gama which includes the construction of the stand, charge rooms, sports halls for the different games and sports including swimming pools.

The land admeasuring 50,000 sq. metres at Pedem-Mapusa has been selected for the permanent camping site for scouts, guides, N.C.C., Social Service, etc. It is the ideal site as it is located in hills and even then the market, medical and other facilities are available at the nearest at Mapusa.

Separate provision for construction and development of camp sites has been proposed under capital outlay on education, art and culture. It is necessary to purchase some tents, shamiyana for the outdoor camping.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.01 lakh have been spent since the posts were not filled in. During 1981-82, Rs. 0.15 lakh have been spent. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh during the year 1982-83.

9) *Inter-State Exchange of Youth:*

In order to give the youth of this Territory an opportunity to participate in the youth programme organised by different states at inter-State Level, it is proposed to have this scheme. This will lead to National Integration as it provides opportunity to youth to live together with the youth of other States, know their culture, problems, etc. thus fostering brotherhood.

This scheme is not yet approved by Government of India. So, during 1980-81 and 1981-82, nothing was spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

10) *Establishment of Vyayamshalas:*

In order to encourage Indigenous activities of physical welfare for the children of the various rural and urban places, such as 'Danda' 'Baithaka' 'Indian Games' and other Indigenous and sports activities, this scheme has been started during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Total 35 such Vyayamshalas have been established @ Rs. 5,000 grants per Vyayamshalas.

It is proposed to establish 5 Vyayamshalas and also give maintenance grants in order to facilitate these Vyayamshalas, to appoint part time teachers, organise competitions, coaching camps and repair and purchase the additional material on the deficit subject to a ceiling unit of Rs. 0.02 lakh per Vyayamshalas. The proposed enhanced pattern is pending with Government of India.

During 1980-81, 5 Vyayamshalas have been established. Rs. 0.25 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 no expenditure have been incurred on this scheme.

A provision of Rs. 0.55 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

11) *Development of Yoga Education:*

It is very essential to spread the yoga activities in Educational Institution and also among the public at large. Yoga has proved to be a very good activity for each and every individual in a number of ways

Yoga is becoming very popular in the rest of the countries in the world. Yoga classes need to be conducted for students, teachers and public at large regularly, in order to create healthy habits in them.

A post of Yoga expert is created in the scale of Rs. 550-900 in order to conduct the yoga activities and guide the secondary school and other voluntary youth organisation in the regular practice of yoga. The people from the rural and urban areas are being involved.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.01 lakh have been spent, since the post of yoga expert is not filled in during 1981-82, Rs. 0.04 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

12) *Films on Sports and Youth Activities and Culture:*

It is proposed to exhibit films on sports and youth activities and culture for the purpose of giving wide publicity to sports and games and other cultural and youth activities. Technical knowledge of these activities will also be gained by the youth through the exhibition of such films.

The films on sports, culture and youth activities are being exhibited all over Goa in order to give the recent technical knowledge on sports and games and popularise it among the people. Under this scheme, new film strips on sports, games and cultural activities are to be purchased. During the year 1977-78 the post of film projector was created, and the post of Attendant will be created under this scheme. At an average 150 film shows are organised every year all over Goa.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.14 lakhs have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.21 lakhs have been spent.

It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakhs during the year 1982-83.

13) *Days of National Importance — Independence and Republic Day:*

To promote National Integration and create enthusiasm among the people of this territory towards National Integration, the days of National Importance, viz. Independence Day, Goa Liberation Day and Republic Day, Children's day are being celebrated in all the 13 talukas of this territory. The expenditure on marking the grounds, light refreshment to student, organisation of float competitions, folk dances, competitions, demonstrations in physical education display, etc. on this account is met under this scheme. The total participation of these students is about 40,000 per year.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.25 lakhs have been expended and during 1981-82, Rs. 0.35 lakhs have been expended.

A provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

14) *Grants to Bharat Scouts and Guides:*

Scouting and guiding has been introduced as a compulsory subject in all secondary schools in this Union territory and as such the activities of the same have been enormously raised to 15,000 scouts and guides every year.

The pattern of assistance is not yet approved by Government of India but agreed to release on ad-hoc basis, 75% of the total expenditure or the dificity which is less subject to a ceiling of Rs. 0.25 lakh. The revised proposals with enhanced grants is pending with Government of India.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.48 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.47 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for the year 1982-83.

15) *National Cadet Corps:*

The N.C.C. has come into existence in this Union territory since 1963. At present there are only 3 N.C.C. units, namely Battalion, Naval and Girls Unit. The whole expenditure of 3 N.C.C. Units is being met under non-plan. However the expenditure on honoraria and out fit allowances and refreshment allowances, washing and polishing allowances — Incharge allowances for part time officers and the expenditure on award for best cadet in each wing, etc. have been enhanced by Government of India since 1977-78.

During 1981-82, Rs. 0.06 lakh were spent. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

Sports and Games:

16) *Civil Service Tournaments:*

In order to evoke enthusiasm amongst the Central and State Government Civil servants in this Union territory, the Civil Services Tournaments are conducted from 1975-76 and onwards. The teams are coached and sent for National level participation. It is proposed to incur expenditure on conduct of tournaments, coaching camp, sports kit and TA/DA expenditure on the players and team managers at the National level participation under the scheme.

It is proposed to held All India Civil Service Tournaments in this Union territory in addition to regular competition.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.78 lakh have been spent.

During 1981-82, Rs. 0.88 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made during 1982-83.

17) *Establishment of Sports Library:*

The sports library was established in the Directorate during the 5th year plan in order to make available uptodate literature on sports

and games and culture and leading it to the sports organisations and educational institutions.

The post of Librarian (Rs. 425-700) and the Library attendant (Rs. 210-230) is created but not filled in. The proposed posts will be created and filled in the year 1982-83 as the library will be kept open from 8.00 a. m. to 8.00 p. m. at the Indoor Stadium, Campal.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.04 lakh have been spent and the posts have not filled in, only books were purchased. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.08 lakh have been expended.

A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

18) *Grants to Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports:*

The Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports is the agency through which the Government gives grants to about 340 sports clubs and 34 state level associations, in order to promote games and sports in this territory. It was formed during the year 1969. Government of India, have approved a revised pattern of assistance, in order to widen the scope of state sports council for promotion of sports among non-student youth in the rural and urban areas.

During 1980-81, Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been spent and during 1981-82, Rs. 8.30 lakhs have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1982-83.

19) *Sports Talent Schemes:*

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give regular financial assistance @ Rs. 200/- p. m. to outstanding sportsman/sports organiser in indigenous condition due to old age, accidents, ill health and having nobody to help and support them and meet the hospitalisation expenditure injured seriously on the playground in and outside the territory. It is also proposed to give immediate financial help to the players met with accident on playground to meet the medical expenses.

This scheme is being introduced during 1979-80. During 1980-81, Rs. 0.19 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82, Rs. 0.19 lakh have been expended.

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

20) *Awards for Special Talents in Sports and Games:*

This is a on-going scheme which envisages award certificates and plaques to the outstanding promoters in the field of physical education, games and sports and the outstanding sportsmen of this Union territory. During 1978-79, three such awards were given away at the cost of Rs. 0.10 lakh and during 1979-80, four awards were given at the cost of Rs. 0.10 lakh.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.18 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82, Rs. 0.10 lakh have been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

21) Grants for Construction of Stadium/Pavilion/Playground:

The sports and games activities in this Union Territory are being hampered due to lack of adequate playgrounds facilities. At present there is only one stadium in this Union territory that is situated at Campal, Panaji, where major tournaments and games are organised.

Under this scheme grants are proposed to be released to Village Panchayat, Municipalities and Stadium committees at the taluka and state for Development of playgrounds @ Rs. 0.75 lakh for villages and Rs. 1.50 lakh for talukas, both on 3:1 basis, 3 being from Government share and one from institution share.

Under this scheme, grants are proposed to be released to non-Government secondary schools and colleges to develop their playgrounds and the Government of India has approved the pattern of assistance to release grants upto Rs. 0.15 lakh to schools and Rs. 0.05 lakh to colleges. The pattern is yet to be approved by Government of India.

During 1980-81, Rs. 2.72 lakhs have been spent and during 1981-82 Rs. 1.24 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been made during the year 1982-83.

22) Sports Festivals:

There are nearly 1200 primary, 130 middle and 240 secondary and 25 higher secondary schools in this Union Territory with total enrolment of about 2,00,000 students. In order to spot the sports talent at grass root level and in order to evoke sports enthusiasm among Primary and Middle School students, it is proposed to organise the sports festivals in Athletics and other games at Group, Taluka, Zone and State level with total participation of about 30,000 students in a year. The expenditure in travelling, lodging and boarding in case of primary and middle school sports, is met by this Directorate only under the scheme.

It is also proposed under this scheme to conduct the sports meet for Secondary and Higher Secondary school students separately in about 30 events and taluka, zone and state level. It is also proposed to conduct coaching camps for selected team of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, rural sports team, women sports team etc.

During 1980-81, Rs. 2.76 lakhs have been spent. During 1981-82, Rs. 2.85 lakhs have been spent.

It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the year 1982-83.

23) Grants to Non-Government Colleges and Secondary Schools for Development of Playgrounds:

This scheme is being implemented from the Vth Five Year Plan period and about 40 educational institutions have benefitted by developing the playgrounds. Many more institutions are coming up for the grants. In order to cover up the remaining institutions, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the VIth Plan period for extending

the financial assistance to Educational Institutions for development of playground @ Rs. 25,000/- in case of 5.6 acres of land @ Rs. 10,000/- in case of 3 acres of land and @ Rs. 8,000/- for lesser land available for development of playgrounds.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82 nothing was spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

24) *Grants to Goa Inter Collegiate Committee for Organisation and Participation in University Tournaments:*

This scheme will help the students of colleges of Goa to participate in the Bombay University level tournaments. If the University is established, it will help the University students to participate in the All India Inter University Tournaments.

During 1981-82 nothing was spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

25) *Promotion of Literature on Culture, Sports and Games:*

The objective of this scheme is to help the talented persons to write their own literature in physical education, sports, recreation, health education, culture or any other suitable and useful topic for the benefits of the Educational sports and cultural institutions and public at large.

The author will receive the remuneration for writing the books as prescribed in Goa Gazetteers. The books are distributed free of charge to all Departments, educational and cultural institutions, sports clubs and associations, public libraries in this Union Territory and 2 copies to the Education and Sports Department in other States and National level sports bodies/institutions.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.15 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.5 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

26) *Supply of Sports Equipment:*

The non-Government secondary schools are not in a position to provide adequate sports equipment to the students due to lack of sufficient funds. The Government of India has approved pattern of Assistance to these schools upto Rs. 500/- on matching basis to 20 schools in a year.

The Government schools in this territory are not adequately supplied necessary sports equipment. They are numbering about 1,420 and upto 1978-79 only 500 schools are supplied with sports equipment under this scheme at the cost of Rs. 1.74 lakhs.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.35 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82, Rs. 2.68 lakhs have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been made during the year 1982-83.

27) *Establishment of Sports Complex and Acquisition of Land Construction and Maintenance of Sports Complex/Swimming Pool/Sports-cum-Cultural Hall/Office Building:*

It is proposed to construct a swimming pool at Campal, Panaji. At present the administrative block is under construction at Peddem ground at Mapusa.

It is proposed to construct a playground and Multipurpose hall at Sankhali, Curchorem and sports complex at Vasco and Margao. Land at Chicalim is acquired admeasuring 33,000 sq. metres.

During 1980-81, Rs. 20.22 lakhs have been expended. During 1981-82, Rs. 24.00 lakhs have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made during the year 1982-83, which will be a capital outlay on education, art and culture.

28) *Construction of Swimming Pool and Development of Playgrounds of Schools:*

It is proposed to construct a swimming pool at Campal, Panaji. It is also proposed to develop about 8 Government schools playgrounds and construct small pavilion of each playground during 1981-82.

It is also proposed to acquire land admeasuring 12,575 sq. metres for the playground at Government schools at Navelim and construct a sports hall.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82 no grants has been released.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made during the year 1982-83, which will be a capital outlay on education, art and culture.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

1) Annual State Level Coaching Camps:

Under the scheme Annual State Coaching Camps are organised by the State Sports Council for preparing the youngsters for participation in the National and International events at a later date. These camps are of minimum duration of 3 weeks and maximum of 4 weeks and will cover the expenditure of TA/DA of coaches, boarding and lodging of the coaches and trainees, expenditure and preparation of grounds, purchase of sports equipments of expenditurable nature, medicines, etc. Central assistance is restricted to 50% of expenditure on approved items, subject to the ceiling of Rs. 0.20 lakh for U.T. in a year.

It is proposed to conduct 5 coaching camps of 3 weeks duration in different games during 1982-83 covering about 250 trainees.

The total outlay 1980-85 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. During 1980-81, 0.20 lakh

have been spent. During 1981-82, Rs. 0.20 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83, which is a Central share.

2) Rural Sports Centre:

It is an undertaking of the State Council of Sports. Under this scheme 24 centres have been established in the rural areas of this U.T. It is also proposed to establish 50 centres upto the end of the Plan period 1980-85.

It is proposed to establish 5 new centres per year.

The State Council of Sports/State Government will supply equipment of the value of Rs. 400/- per centre in the first year and the equipment of the value of Rs. 300/- per centre in each subsequent year. These centres are being put up in schools or at other places where playgrounds are available and they are looked after by nominated school physical education teacher, who is responsible for the sports and games activities for all youth residing in the area. For this additional work, the teacher is paid an honorarium of Rs. 30/- p.m. The total expenditure towards establishment/maintenance of these centres is being met by Central and State Government in 50:50 basis.

During 1980-81 Rs. 0.17 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.20 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

3) Youth Service:

National Service Scheme:

The National Service Scheme has been implemented in the Colleges of this Union Territory from 1974-75 onwards.

Central Government allots strength of volunteers for regular and special camping programmes to this Union Territory and shares the expenditure in proportion of 7:5 being 7 Central Government shares and 5 State Government shares respectively.

The staff required under the scheme are:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| 1) Project Officer (Rs. 650-1200) | ... | ... | post |
| 2) Field Workers (Rs. 550-900) | ... | ... | 2 posts |
| 3) Upper Division Clerk (Rs. 330-560) | ... | ... | 1 post |

The Central share during the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

Rs. 1.25 lakhs were expended during 1980-81, excluding Rs. 0.26 lakh as Central share. During 1981-82 Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been spent including Central share of Rs. 0.25 lakh.

A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made during the year 1982-83.

ART AND CULTURE

FINE ARTS AND CULTURE

Direction and Administration:

Establishment of Cultural Resources and Training Unit:

This scheme is clubbed with previous scheme of "Establishment of Cultural Unit".

The scheme propagation of culture among colleges and school students sponsored by Government of India, Department of Culture is being implemented in this Union Territory since 1976. The Cultural Unit has been established in the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs, for the purpose of having a check and inspection over the working of Kala Academy for Goa, Daman and Diu and other Cultural Organisations in this Territory. The following five posts have been created and filled in:

Posts	No.
1) Asstt. Cultural Officer	1
2) Cultural Organiser (Trained)	1
3) Cultural Organisers (Untrained)	2
4) L. D. C.	1
Total Posts	5

Under the said scheme, the Department has so far conducted four courses for secondary schools and colleges, teachers and the fifth course has been planned for the year 1980. In all 189 teachers from Government/Non-Government secondary schools so far have been trained. The total expenditure on the organisation of those courses have been spent from the Central funds and with the completion of the Vth course the Department would be in a position to cover up all the secondary schools.

This Unit in this Department which will be responsible for the conduct of the courses in Art and Culture for secondary and elementary teachers in the Territory. Every year this Unit will organize refresher courses/workshops in music, dance, drama, folk arts, theatre, craft, painting etc.

During the year 1980-81, Rs. 0.12 lakh have been spent.

During 1981-82, Rs. 0.12 lakhs have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.19 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

2. Fine Arts Education:

1) *Grants to Kala Academy:*

In order to make necessary research in the field of Goa Traditional Culture, House Fair, Festival and Folk etc. the research and performing Unit has been established in Kala Academy which implies appointment

of technical research staff. Purchase of equipment like tape-recorder tapes, movies, camera etc. It is also proposed to purchase antiques, manuscript and establishment of a centre in puppetry. Kala Academy is aiming at producing a Model Cultural Programme, West Music Wing Theatre Training Course Faculty of Music and Painting and Applied Art are the different branches of working of the Kala Academy.

The open air Theatre is inaugurated in December, 1981 and the remaining part of the complex will be completed by December, 1982.

During 1980-81, Rs. 4.70 lakhs have been spent. During 1981-82, 4.50 lakhs have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for year 1981-82.

2) *Grants to Kala Academy for Construction of Kala Academy Complex:*

The Kala Academy has been established by this Administration in 1970 and in order to widen the activities in a massive and effective manner the Academy has decided to build its own Art complex at Panaji. The work is entrusted to C. P. W. D. as deposit work. The construction of superstructure work is already completed. The entire construction work will be completed by the middle of the year 1982.

In the year 1980-81, Rs. 27.70 lakhs have been spent, during the year 1981-82, Rs. 62.48 lakhs have been spent on major construction work.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for year 1982-83.

3) *Grants to Kala Academy for Construction of Building for Goa College of Art:*

The Goa College of Art is controlled by the Kala Academy and financed by this Administration on 100% basis. The said college is being run in a private building at Miramar. The College is affiliated to Bombay University and to the affiliation condition it would have a building of its own including the students hostel and teachers quarters. It is therefore proposed to construct a building for the college adjacent to Kala Academy complex at Campal, Panaji, where Government has allotted the land admeasuring 36,000 sq. m. to Kala Academy. The total estimated cost of the proposed building is about Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

During 1980-81, no grants have been released and during 1981-82, no grants have been released.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for year 1982-83.

4) *Setting up of a Planetarium in Goa:*

The scheme envisages the construction of a planetarium with an Amphitheatre for 180 persons with Astronomical Observatory and other ancillary installation including a library, a research room and "Cafeteria" etc. to be constructed at Panaji.

The estimated cost of the scheme based on the preliminary project report is Rs. 45.00 lakhs. It is proposed to release grants to Kala Academy for construction of planetarium as per the approved pattern of assistance by Government of India for releasing grants to Kala Academy.

During 1980-81, no grants have been released and no provision is made during 1981-82.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

3. Promotion of Art and Culture:

1) *Establishment of Art Gallery for Institute Menezes Braganza:*

The Institute Menezes Braganza, possesses an Art Gallery-cum-Museum which started to function since its reinstatement in 1975. In order to develop the gallery in modern lines with acquisition of new works of Art and make use of new methods of preservation and paintings and other specimen of Art, a post of Curator and a Museum Attendant has been created. During 1980-81 no grants have been released and nothing was released during 1981-82 also.

A provision of Rs. 0.05 lakhs has been made during the year 1982-83.

2) *Grants to Cultural Organisations:*

In order to develop and encourage cultural activities, this Administration is giving grants to nearly 22 cultural organisations established in this Union territory on the basis of 75% of the total expenditure admissible or the deficit whichever is less. It is also proposed to give grants for construction of buildings and ad-hoc establishment grants on 75% basis subject to ceiling limits as laid down by Government of India.

During 1980-81 Rs. 1.37 lakhs have been expended. During 1981-82, Rs. 1.43 lakhs have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made during the year 1982-83.

3) *Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troupes:*

The objective of this scheme is to create opportunities by which people from different parts of India will get knowledge of one another's culture and to promote educational and cultural integration in the country.

By this scheme, it is expected to take significant contribution to National progress, development and cultural awareness. For this purpose, as per the directions of Government of India, selected troupes of musicians, dancers and dramatists will be enabled to visit States other than their own. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme run on matching basis by the State and Central Government.

During 1980-81, Rs. 1.39 lakhs have been expended and during 1981-82 Rs. 1.02 lakhs have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been made 1982-83.

4) *Supply of Cultural Equipments:*

Under this scheme it is proposed to purchase cultural equipments for the use of students in the Government schools in order to encourage Cultural activities among the school students. The equipments to be supplied to each of the school are tabla, ghungroos and Harmonium with total cost of Rs. 1,000/-.

Many of the non-Government schools are not having adequate equipments for cultural activities viz. Harmonium, tabla etc. to give facilities to school children, to take part and practice in the cultural activities. It is, therefore, proposed to give grants to these Institutions @ Rs. 750/- each on matching basis. This is yet to be approved by Government.

During 1980-81, 20 schools were given equipments at the cost of Rs. 0.21 lakh. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.16 lakh have been spent, by giving grants to another 20 schools.

A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been made during the year 1982-83.

5) *Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers and Artists in Indigent Circumstances:*

This was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was in operation since 1952-53. This scheme envisages financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters and art indigent circumstances to dependents of such writers and artists as they leave families unprovided.

Now Government of India has sent directives to this Union Territory to treat this scheme as a State Scheme.

During the year 1980-81, Rs. 1.12 lakhs have been spent by giving financial assistance to 80 eminent writers and artists. During the year 1981-82, Rs. 1.78 lakhs have been spent by giving financial assistance to 118 artists.

A provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been made for the year 1982-83.

6) *Institution of Scheme of Goa, Daman and Diu State Cultural Awards:*

This is a new scheme which will come into existence from 1982-83 onwards.

The scheme Goa, Daman and Diu State Cultural Awards is being implemented by this Administration since 1979-80. The scheme envisages presentation of Awards to the eminent personalities in the field of culture, in recognition to their meritorious services and valuable contributions made in cultural field. The award consists of a memento, a certificate, shawl and a cash award of Rs. 1000. A copy of rules in question is enclosed.

The scheme has already been approved by the Government of India, Department of Culture, New Delhi vide their D. O. letter No. F.5-10/78-CAI (4) dated 29th July, 1978. The local Government has also accorded its approval towards its implementation, though the scheme is being implemented, since 1979-80, the same was not included in the State Budget due to oversight and as such till now the expenditure towards its implementation was being met from the Budget Head (112) F. Art and Culture; B. Promotion of Art and Culture; B.7 Establishment of Cultural Resources and Training Unit; B.7(5) Other Charges (Plan).

It is, therefore, necessary to include the scheme in the Budget. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is made during 1982-83.

7) *Inter National Cultural Exchange Programmes:*

It is a new scheme.

The object of this scheme is to create opportunities by which people from different parts of the world will get to know about one another's culture and thereby promote emotional and cultural interpretation in the country. The scheme is expected to make significant contribution to National progress development and cultural awareness and further promote friendly relations with foreign countries.

Every year this Union Territory may send one troupe to other foreign country with whom India has signed and memorandum of understanding and also a cultural relations treaty and receive the foreign troupe in this Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Government of India, Ministry of Education and Culture I. C. R. Div. New Delhi vide letter No. F-119/1-ICR Div. II dated 17th July 1981 under instructions requested the State Government to consider the inclusion of the cultural exchange programme between the two countries i. e. Indo-Portugal, C. E. P. for the year 1982-83. It is also stated that financial responsibility for giving effect to those proposals if included in the cultural exchange programme in this Department's Budget which will be responsible for organisation of cultural exchange programme.

The Government has to spend TA/DA and honorarium to the Artists sent to foreign countries.

The total likely expenditure is Rs. 7.00 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is made for the same in the year 1982-83.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

ART AND CULTURE

1. **Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troupes:**

The objectives of these schemes is to create opportunities by which people from different parts of India will get to know about the one another's

culture and to promote educational and cultural integration in the country. By this scheme, it is proposed to make significant contribution to national progress, development and cultural awareness.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the expenditure is met roughly in 1:2 ratio, 1 being Central and 2 being State share. The programmes are arranged by the Government of India and organised at Inter State Level in exchange basis.

Every year this Union Territory has to send out troupes to two different States and receive troupes from two other States. Annual expenditure is Rs. 1.20 lakhs is involved. The share of the Central Government amounts roughly to Rs. 0.40 lakh per year.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.40 lakh were expended. During 1981-82, Rs. 0.40 lakh will be spent.

It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh during the year 1982-83, as Central share.

ARCHIVES

Expansion of Archives, Archaeology and Museum:

Goa is very rich in its historical and cultural wealth. The Department of Archives and Archaeology (Museum) deals with the maintenance and systematic and scientific preservation of the records of the various Government Departments and agencies as per the set Archival principles. It also deals with the protection, preservation and maintenance of cultural heritage in the Union Territory including ancient monuments, antiquities and museum object.

Review of the progress made upto the end of the second year of the Sixth Five Year Plan:

The Archives was admitted as a plan item by the Goa Administration only by the end of the Second Year of the Fourth Five Year Plan i. e. 1970-71.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for the entire Plan Scheme 1980-85. Out of this, Rs. 6.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan of the Year 1980-81 and Rs. 7.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan of the Year 1981-82 were earmarked. Similarly, Rs. 9.00 lakhs are earmarked for the Annual Plan 1982-83. Out of which Rs. 3.65 lakhs towards the development of Archives, Archaeology and Museum. Rs. 5.30 lakhs towards the extension of the existing building and the construction of the Multipurpose building of the Museum Complex and Rs. 5,000/- are as a token provision for the implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 are earmarked.

1. Archives:

After Liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, the bulk of records of the past regime extending over 40,000 volume have been centralized in

the Archives Department. About 50,000 volumes of the past regime are yet to be appraised, acquired and centralized. These records will have to be weeded out, listed classified, accessioned and preserved according to the Archival principles and as per the directives issued from time to time by the Government. The Scheme therefore envisages Management, Preservation and Publication of the bulk of records as well as small set-up for records at Daman and Diu.

Under Publication programme, preparation of reference media, indexing of important series of records and the work for publication of Portuguese Records such as those of the Assentos do Conselho de Fazenda in extense alongwith notes, Foral de Salcete and publication of Marathi — Modi documents dealing with the relations of the Portuguese with Sawantwadi and Sunda Rulers are envisaged.

Programme for preservation of records includes repairs, rehabilitation, photo-duplication, restoration work, preservation of documents, testing of material through laboratory process, fumigation and disinfection of records, microfilming and xeroxing etc.

As for Reference Library, it has a collection of over 10,000 rare reference books, some of which were purchased since Liberation and the remaining were acquired in the form of donation, gifts and transfer from Government agencies. These as well as other reference books, which are existing and which are yet to be purchased and acquired from Government agencies are to be systematically classified and maintained for the use of research scholars, public and the office staff.

a) *Management of Records:*

To cater to the needs of record Management Unit, Publication Unit, Preservation Unit and the Reference Library Unit, the staff proposed, is as under: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Asst. Archivist Sr.	550-900	1
2.	Microfilm photographer	550-900	1
3.	Research Asst. Jr.	425-700	2
4.	Library Assistant	330-560	1
5.	Sorters Sr.	330-560	3
6.	Sorters	260-400	3
7.	Binders	260-400	6
8.	Reprographic Assistant	260-400	1
9.	Manuscript Repairer	260-350	1
10.	Xerox Operator	260-350	1
11.	Record Attendant	196-230	8
12.	Library Attendant	210-290	3

The entire plan scheme is controlled by the Director through the establishment i. e. General Administration Unit. The direction staff for the implementation of the above entire plan scheme being inadequate to cater to the needs of the total 105 staff members as well as of those posts, which are to be created, the creation of sufficient posts on the side of the establishment is essential as proposed under: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Assistant Accounts Officer	550-900	1
2.	Office Superintendent	550-900	1
3.	Head Clerk	425-700	1
4.	U. D. C.'s	330-560	2
5.	Telephone Operator	260-400	1
6.	L. D. C.'s	260-400	4
7.	Driver	260-350	1
8.	Electrician	260-350	1
9.	Sweeper	196-232	2
10.	Peon	196-232	4
11.	Watchmen	196-232	2
12.	Scavenger	196-232	2

b) *Extension to the existing Archives Building Phase II:*

The first phase of the construction of the new Archives Building is completed by the P. W. D. and construction of phase II which includes Administration Block, Library Hall, Seminar Hall has already been started.

2. Archaeology:

Goa of today bears testimony of rich past. However, archaeologically it still remains untapped and unexplored. It is necessary to explore and excavate several sites in order to unearth the funds of known and unknown past with a view to bring to light the ancient heritage and culture of Goa. The Archaeology deals with the ancient monuments, archaeological survey of Union Territory including village-wise survey of different talukas, exploration and excavation of site and centralization of Antiquities and Art Objects. During the year 1981-82, the site on Khandepar Canal acquired for protection and in the current year this Directorate is acquiring an area of 9640 sq. mts. surrounding Kodar caves and Jain Basti at Bandiwade. An amount of Rs. 1,50,000/- will be utilised towards the purchase of the land. The conservation of Cabo de Rama fort and Chapora fort will be undertaken. Besides the Directorate will notify soon about 48 monuments in Goa, Daman and Diu as protected monuments. In addition to this, the sculpture pieces, which are laying scattered all over the Union Territory and which are not in worship are being centralized by this Directorate with a view to display them in the present Museum as well as in the future Museum complex. For this work, the survey of villages with archaeological point of view

is going on and it will continue during the current year. To cater to the needs of this Unit the following staff is proposed.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Conservation Assistant	425-700	1
2.	Exploration Assistant	425-700	1
3.	Asst. Technical Officer	330-560	1
4.	Caretaker of Monuments	260-400	3
5.	Monument Attendant	196-232	3

3. Museum:

*Development of Multipurpose State Museum of Goa, Daman and Diu.
Purchase of Museum objects and district level set-ups at Daman and Diu:*

Goa replete with cultural and historical background abounds in antiquities and art objects scattered all over the Union Territory including Daman and Diu. The antiquities bear a special interest from the tourist point of view. The purchase of Museum objects as well as old coins is envisaged in the current year as well as next year. Similarly, small Museum set-ups at Daman and Diu are under consideration of the Directorate. In addition to this, it is planned to arrange the film slide shows of the Ancient shrines of Goa, Daman and Diu as well as historical monuments of the other parts of the country. With the rising number of objects of art, a conservation Laboratory is being developed to maintain and preserve the Museum objects which otherwise may deteriorate on account of vagaries of time and weather. For all these activities, the staff proposed is as under:—

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Scientific Officer	650-1200	1
2.	Preservation Assistant	425-700	1
3.	Sr. Gallery Attendant	330-560	1
4.	Jr. Gallery Attendant	260-400	1
5.	Carpenter	260-350	1
6.	Projector Operator	260-350	1

b) *Construction of specially designed museum building for the development of multipurpose museum:*

During the current year the soil testing of the Museum Complex has been undertaken at the site lying opposite to the Rua de Ourem Creek, Panaji. Thereafter the construction work will begin in the current year itself.

The approved outlay for the Five Year Plan is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972:

To implement the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, the Director of Goa Archives was declared as Registering Officer by the

Government of India. The object of this scheme is to control the movement of the antiquities inside as well as outside the country and to prevent their smuggling to foreign countries. The work of looking after the registration of antiquities as well as controlling their movements is being carried out under the supervision of the Director of Archives.

For the implementation of the above scheme a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83. The staff proposed for is as under: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Registering Officer	650-1200	1
2.	Lower Division Clerk	260-400	1
3.	Attendant	196-232	1

GAZETTEER

During the current Annual Plan the following plan schemes will be implemented by this department:

1) Compilation and publication of:

- a) Who's Who among the Freedom Fighters in Goa, Daman and and
- b) Source Material of the History of the Freedom Struggle in Goa.

2) Compilation and Publication of a booklet/volume on history and places of interest of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The work under the scheme 1 (a) has already been initiated and the work of compilation and tabulation of data is in progress and the said work will continue during the year 1982-83. So far data of about 500 registered freedom fighters have been received in a prescribed questionnaire form, the work of which is in progress. As the aforesaid work will involve the work of scrutiny of the questionnaire forms of the registered/ /non-registered freedom fighters, two more non-official members will have to be associated to the existing membership of the Goa Gazetteer Editorial Board. It will also include life-sketches of martyrs who laid down their lives and of all those registered freedom fighters who participated in the freedom movement of Goa, Daman and Diu. An amount of Rs. 35,000/- approximately have therefore been earmarked for carrying out the work of this scheme.

Under the scheme No. 1 (b) all the Source Material about the freedom movement in the Territory will be collected, compiled and published in the series of volumes. The work under this scheme will be continued for a longer period as source material is available on a large scale various Government departments such as Goa Archives, Police Department, Courts, Research Institution etc. Now the translation work of the Portuguese documents into English containing important data of the freedom movement has been taken up and the work of the same is in progress. Similarly, the work of tape recording statements of prominent freedom

fighters who participated in the freedom movement in this territory has also been initiated as a part of the *Oral History Project* under the aforesaid scheme and statements of 10 freedom fighters have been tape-recorded so far. In addition, the transcription work of the tape-recorded statements of the Goan Freedom fighters which are in possession of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi as well as the work of recording of the said tapes have also been undertaken and the said work is in progress. For implementing the aforesaid work, a provision of Rs. 20,000/- approximately has been earmarked for the scheme.

The main objective of the scheme No. 2 is to compile and publish booklet/volume on History and places of interest of Goa, Daman and Diu. It will narrate the history of Goa and highlight historical and cultural remains briefly. It will also give a brief account of the important place of interest in the Territory from the touristic point of view and will be made more illustrative by means of colour plates of caves, ancient monuments, forts, temples, sites etc. The work under this scheme has been recently undertaken and the work of the same is in progress. The volume when published will serve as a guide to the tourists and the public. An amount of Rs. 40,000/- approximately has been earmarked for carrying out the work under this scheme.

The following additional staff will be required for implementing the aforesaid plan schemes in general.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1)	Research Officer (Group B — Gazetted) Rs. 650-1200 ...	1
2)	Translator (Group C — Non-Gazetted) Rs. 425-700 ...	1
3)	Research Assistant (Group C — Non-Gazetted) Rs. 425-700	1
4)	Head Clerk (Group C — Non-Gazetted) Rs. 425-700 ...	1
5)	L. D. C. (Group C — Non-Gazetted) Rs. 260-400 ...	1
6)	Clerk-cum-typist (Group C — Non-Gazetted) Rs. 260-400	1
7)	Peon (Group D) Rs. 196-232 ...	1

Similarly, a token provision of Rs. 5,000/- approximately has been earmarked to meet the expenses of TA/DA etc. of the members of the State Names Authority for carrying out the work of standardisation of place names in the Territory, the work of which is also in progress.

In order to implement the work of the aforesaid plan schemes as well as to meet the financial requirements of the establishment charges of the additional posts proposed to be created and other miscellaneous expenditure, an amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- has been provided for this department during the year 1982-83 under Budget Head — 265 Other Administrative Services F-Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs F.1 Gazetteer Unit (Plan).

Technical Education

A. POLYTECHNIC

The Government Polytechnic, Panaji was started in August, 1963, soon after the liberation. It has now completed 18 years of its useful service by meeting various diversified needs in Diploma Engineering of this Territory. So far more than 600 Diploma Engineers have been trained by this Institute. All the Diploma Engineers have found fruitful employment in and around Goa. About 50 students are in the field of self employment. The manpower report of this Territory indicates that in the next five years there is a demand of about 2,000 Diploma Engineers in different disciplines.

After its establishment in 1963, the Institute undertook different developmental programme like construction of main building, workshop, boys' hostel and starting of seven additional courses such as: Diploma Course in Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering, Structural Fabrication and Erection Engineering, Stenography & Private Secretariat Practice, Industrial Electronics, Mining and Mine Surveying and Post Harvest Food Technology. The last two courses were started in the year, 1976.

Following recommendation of the All India Committee for reorganisation of Polytechnic education, the Institute has introduced semester system and sandwich courses from the academic year of June 1973.

To enable the Institution to implement the above programme, Board of Technical Examination, Maharashtra State, Bombay has granted partial autonomy. Through the Training and Placement Cell, Industrial Liaison and Placement for training is done.

The demand for Diploma Engineers is growing day by day as has been directly indicated in the manpower survey report. To meet this growing demand Government have increased the capacity of the Institute from 360 to 600 from June, 1978. A total amount of Rs. 95.00 lakhs provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 33.22 lakhs has been utilised for Annual Plan 1980-81. The actuals for 1981-82 are Rs. 24.57 lakhs. The entire provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs earmarked for the current year (1982-83) is expected to be utilized fully.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

The primary aims and objectives of the Institute during the Annual Plan 1982-83 would be to consolidate the existing facilities and improve the quality of training. During this Plan efforts will also be made to optimise the resource of the Institute, so also extension programme to meet the rural needs by way of short courses will also be undertaken.

PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

(Allocation: Rs. 35.00 Lakhs)

Spill-over Schemes:

1. *Scholarships (Stipends for trainees):*

To improve the practical training of the students, the Institution had adopted sandwich pattern of education. Under this scheme the students are placed for training in Industries for one year in three phases of 12-12-24 weeks duration. During the training, students are paid a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month per student.

To meet the expenditure on stipends during training period a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided.

Faculty Development:

2. *Additional Staff:*

The Board of Technical Examination, Maharashtra State, Bombay has revised all the courses. Hence the staff pattern of the Institution has been revised in consultation with the Western Regional Committee to meet the needs of the various programmes undertaken by the Institution.

It will be necessary therefore to appoint additional teaching and non-teaching staff such as: Senior Lecturers, Lecturers, Technicians, Stenographers, Dy. Registrars etc. For this a sum of Rs. 8.05 lakhs has been provided.

3. *Staff Training & Quality Improvement Programme:*

To upgrade the knowledge and impart new skills to the staff, it is necessary to depute staff for training in the Institution Industries. No provision is made for the year 1982-83 for this scheme.

Other quality improvement:

4. *Additional Courses:*

As a part of Fifth Five Year Plan two additional courses namely Diploma course in Mining & Mine Surveying and Post Harvest Food Technology has been started. The development by way of purchase of equipments and appointment of staff will continue during the Annual Plan 1982-83. Since the courses have started in 1976 only, a provision of Rs. 2.70 lakhs have been made for this purpose.

5. *Improvement of Testing Facilities & Laboratory equipments:*

A) Since the course have been revised and the Institute is now catering to the needs of the industry by way of undertaking testing work and consultancy, it is necessary to modernise laboratories and workshops by procurement of additional tools, equipment and machinery. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 8.25 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

B) All India Council of Technical Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India have selected Government Polytechnic, Panaji for granting Direct Central Assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.00 lakhs in the year 1980-81. This Direct Central Assistance has been given to develop the testing facilities of Diversified Diploma Courses in Structural Fabrication and Erection Engineering. To meet this expenditure a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

C) To meet the expenditure in respect of the above, a sum of Rs. 2.35 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

6. *Diversified Courses:*

At the end of Fourth Five Year Plan programme, two diversified courses like Structural Fabrication & Erection Engineering and Stenography & Private Secretarial Practice have been started.

The development of Stenography and Private Secretarial Practice Course has been completed. However, the development of other course will continue during the Annual Plan 1982-83 also. For this a sum of Rs. 2.05 lakhs has been provided.

7. *Libraries, Book Banks etc.*

A Book Bank has been established in the Institution through which a needy and deserving student is given one set of book on nominal fee of Rs. 5/- per academic year. The Institution so far procured 150 set of books. The scheme will be continued further during the Annual Plan 1982-83 for which a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided.

8. *Staff Quarters:*

To develop a proper campus life and to encourage healthy staff students relation and interaction, it is proposed to construct as many staff quarters as possible. There are 62 gazetted staff and about 128 non-gazetted staff. At present there are only 6-A type quarters and 10-D type quarters and 6-E type quarters in the campus. To meet the requirement of the staff quarters, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided.

Other programmes:

9. *Development of Building, Playground & Production-cum-Training Centre:*

Because of the increase in intake, additional facilities such as: Staff common rooms, Boys' common rooms, Girls' common rooms, parking places, gymnasium, canteen and development of premises are required to be undertaken. For this a sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been provided.

Others (quality improvement programme):**10. Part time courses:**

To meet the requirement of inservice people and to optimise the use of physical facilities already available, it is proposed to start part time courses during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 with an intake of 60. For this a sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83. During 1980-81, this course has already been provided.

11. Post Diploma Courses:

The Polytechnic has so far trained about 600 Diploma Engineers. However, in Goa there are no facilities for upgrading their knowledge nor there are any facilities to meet the specialised needs of the industry. It is, therefore, proposed to start Post Diploma Courses like Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Automobile Engineering, Television Engineering etc. For this a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided in Sixth Five Year Plan. However no provision is made in the Annual Plan 1982-83 as these courses will not be started during this year.

12. Short Courses:

To meet the rural needs and also to meet the specified requirement of the industry, short term need based courses will be started. For this a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan. However no provision is made in the Annual Plan 1982-83 as these courses will not be started during this year.

Students' amenities:**13. Hostels:**

The Institute has got one Boys' hostel with 180 capacity. This has become inadequate to meet the demand of the students. It is, therefore proposed to construct additional Boys' hostel with 60 capacity. Day by day lady students are also seeking admission to the Polytechnic in a growing number. It is proposed therefore to construct a hostel for ladies during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. For this a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Libraries, Book Bank etc.**14. Learning Resource Centre:**

For effective teaching and learning, it is proposed to establish a Learning Resource Centre in the Polytechnic. For this an initial grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was received from the Government of India. To develop the scheme further it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 0.40 lakh during the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Other programmes:15. *Autonomy to Institute:*

The Institute has introduced sandwich courses, diversified courses and additional courses. As a part of Sixth Five Year Plan programme 1980-85, part time courses, short courses and post diploma courses will be introduced.

To implement the above programme effectively and to bring in the necessary flexibility, it is proposed to have full autonomous status to the Institute. Under this scheme, the Institution will organise its own Examination Cell with the assistance of the Board of Technical Examination, M. S. Bombay, However, no provision is made for the year 1982-83.

16. *Resource Optimisation:*

To meet the requirements of the various courses as a part of the development of the Institute, modern equipment and machinery have been installed. It is proposed to use their idle capacity by undertaking production work whenever possible without dislocation of normal training programme. The scheme will be gradually developed culminating in a cell consisting of a Co-ordination Officer, Store Keeper and supporting skilled and unskilled workers. For this a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan. No provision in the Annual Plan 1982-83 has been made as the scheme will not be implemented in the year 1982-83.

New Scheme (new item):17. *Starting of Second Polytechnic in Goa:*

The Polytechnic courses are becoming day by day very popular among the male as well as female candidates. To open fresh job opportunities and new carriers, it has been decided to introduce courses suitable for women at Polytechnic (Diploma) level by setting a Women's Polytechnic/introducing women's wing in the existing polytechnics for which a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in the Sixth Plan has been made. However no provision could be made in the year 1982-83.

FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE**Expansion of Food Craft Institute:**

The Food Craft Institute was established in Goa at the initiative of Govt. of India in July, 1968. It is run by a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, having representatives of Central Government and Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, on the Managing Committee. 100% grants on the deficit is to be paid to the said Institute as per the scheme approved by Government of India.

The expenditure by way of grants was made by Government of India for the initial period of 5 years. From August 1973, the liability of the Institute has been transferred to the local administration and grants are being released to the Institute from the local funds.

It is proposed to construct a suitable building for the Food Craft Institute which is at present housed in a rented premises. A suitable plot of land has already been acquired during the year 1979-80 at the Gaspar Dias Beach, Panaji.

As per the original scheme, the construction of the building for the Food Craft Institute was to be done through the funds released by the Govt. of India, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. However, it is now informed that, necessary provision will have to be made by the local Government, and if funds allotted to the Education Department are not sufficient, more funds will be made available by the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. In view of this, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for the proposed construction of the Institute building during the year 1982-83.

There will be need to purchase additional furniture and equipments which are required for the existing and new courses. Hence, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1982-83.

A proposal for the conversion of the Food Craft Institute into a full-fledged Regional Catering Institute is under consideration of the Government and if the same is approved by the Government, steps will have to be taken to have a full-fledged Catering Institute during the Sixth Five Year Plan. There is a need for augmenting the number of staff such as Lecturers, Upper Division Clerks, Lower Division Clerks, etc., hence a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the year 1982-83.

It is therefore proposed to provide a total amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the same for the year 1982-83.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE

The College of Engineering, Goa, was originally planned for an intake of 120 students, but due to recession of employment opportunities for technical the intake was reduced to 60 and the college was started with this intake in the year 1967.

Consequent to this reduction of intake, laboratory plan area and equipments were also reduced. Number of staff members given were very inadequate even for an intake of 60 students.

The intake was increased to 90 students from June 1977. Intake was to be increased to 120 students from 1980, but due to some practical difficulties it was not possible to do so and was increased to 120 from June 1981 which shall be raised to 132 from June 1982.

In the Annual Plan 1982-83, establishment of a Architectural College is proposed.

1. Additional posts for Engineering College:

The project of Engineering College, Goa, was sanctioned by the Government of India with an intake of 60 students, per year. Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Degree Courses of four year duration were started from the year 1967. The intake has been increased to 120 from June, 1981. Consequently, additional staff members, laboratory buildings and equipments are needed to meet the requirements.

With the increased intake and revision of syllabus by the Bombay University, teacher students contact hours will increase considerably. Additional teaching staff members supported by other technical and non-technical personnel are necessary. Only few posts were filled in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

AICTE has recommended staffing pattern according to lecture leads as per schedule below:

- Head of Department 10 lectures hours/week.
- One Professor 12 lectures hours/week.
- One Asstt. Professor 14 lectures hours/week.
- One Lecturer 16 lectures hours/week.

Taking into account the increased intake, teaching load of the Departments have been worked out. According to AICTE norms, staffing pattern should follow the ratio 1:2:4: for Professor, Assistant Professor, Lecturer. Taking this recommendation into account, the requirement of the number of posts was worked out.

In all 33 additional posts are filled up. Remaining posts shall be filled up shortly. Fourteen posts which were lapsed have been revised and eight already filled up. Now 19 posts are to be created and filled up. The revised Five Year Plan outlay is maintained at Rs. 25.00 lakhs. Annual Plan provision is Rs. 8.63 lakhs.

2. Book Bank:

The Book Bank scheme was started in our college in the year 1974-75 as per the direction of the Central Government. The purpose of the scheme is to provide sets of text books to the needy students so as to benefit them. The sets are intended to be provided to 25% of the students. During the period of 1974-75, sets costing Rs. 0.39 lakh were purchased, out of these books worth Rs. 0.33 lakh were purchased through the plan allocations of Goa Government and books worth Rs. 0.06 lakh through the funds given by the U.G.C. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is allocated under this scheme for the Five Year Plan (1980-85). Ten sets are proposed to be purchased during the year 1982-83, for which an amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed.

3. Quality Improvement Programme:

Quality Improvement Programme is a scheme of Government of India for the improvement of quality of teachers of Engineering Colleges.

Under the scheme an opportunity is given to the teacher to improve the teaching and instructional abilities and keep in pace with the latest development in the field of technology. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided under the scheme in the original Sixth Five Year Plan. Outlay proposed in the Revised Plan 1980-85 is also Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Six teachers are presently deputed under the programme.

Three more teachers are proposed to be deputed for a period of three years in August 1982, for which a provision of Rs. 1.23 lakhs has been provided.

4. Starting of Sandwich Diversified Courses:

It is proposed to start diversified courses in Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering under Electrical Engineering and Marine Engineering under Mechanical Departments. Only a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed in the Five Year Plan and Rs. 0.20 lakh for 1982-83.

5. New Electives:

New Electives as given in the Bombay University syllabus are to be introduced at the final year Engineering level. The Bombay University has provided a number of electives to be offered to the final year students. Only few electives are being offered at present due to inadequate staff strength. It is necessary to offer more electives under the scheme. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, in 1982-83, no provision has been made.

6. Buildings:

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period the following buildings were constructed:

1. Extension of Electrical and Mechanical Blocks.
2. Extension of Library.
3. Second Hostel.
4. Canteen Building.
5. Residence to "A" type blocks (12 flats), a "C" type block (6 flats) and "D" type block (6 flats).

The total amount of expenditure incurred is of the order of Rs. 41.42 lakhs.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) an amount of Rs. 46.00 lakhs are provided for construction works (Rs. 39.00 lakhs for functional building and Rs. 7.00 lakhs for residential buildings).

The following additional construction works are being proposed.

1. Block for Architecture Course.
2. Fourth hostel.
3. Auditorium.

4. Gymkhana Building.
5. One block of 'D' type of residences (6 flats).

7. Machinery and equipment/tools and plant:

Because of increase in intake, the starting of new electives, change in syllabus, etc. more equipments are needed for the existing laboratories and for the new laboratories to be set up. A provision of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, and Rs. 5.50 lakhs for the year 1982-83.

8. Campus development:

The development of the campus was started in the year 1979. The first phase consisting of fencing and putting soft soil is in progress and this alongwith the second phase involving development of Garden and construction of Children Park were taken up during 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for this purpose out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the year 1982-83.

9. Sports complex at College of Engineering, Farmagudi campus:

There is plenty of land available at Farmagudi Plateau in the college campus for purpose of a very good sports complex.

The purpose of the scheme is to provide a comprehensive sports complex which will be provided with all facilities and play fields etc. of national standards, so that games and sports activities at inter school, inter collegiate and even of State level could be held.

A provision of Rs. 77.00 lakhs (Rupees seventy seven lakhs) would be required for the construction of sports complex. However, only a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made in the Sixth Plan in view of paucity of funds.

10. Starting of Architectural College:

It is proposed to start an Architectural College from June 1982, leading to the Degree of Bachelor in Architecture of Bombay University. The existing facilities of Engineering College will be utilised as far as possible. However, separate provision will be required under the following headings.

1. Buildings	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
2. Staff pay and allowances ...	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
3. Equipment for laboratories ...	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
4. Library	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
5. Miscellaneous	Rs. 3.00 lakhs

A provision of Rs. 0.74 lakh has been made under this programme for the year 1982-83, 3 teaching posts and 5 other posts have already been created and are to be filled up in this year.

Medical, Public Health and Sanitation

GENERAL HEALTH

The total amount proposed during the Annual Plan on Health Services is as under —

State Sector	Proposed Provision for Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
A — Minimum Needs Programme	Rs. 16.75
B — Control of Communicable Diseases	Rs. 11.62
C — Hospitals and Dispensaries	Rs. 38.51
D — Training Programme	Rs. 5.65
E — I. S. M. and Homoeopathy	Rs. 0.50
F — Other Programmes	Rs. 8.47
Total	Rs. 81.50

The details of the State Programmes are as follows: —

A. Rural Health (Minimum Needs Programme):

1. Primary Health Centres:

Under this scheme, construction of buildings and staff quarters has been taken up. The spill-over works of staff quarters for Primary Health Centres at Sanguem and Curtorim were completed during 1980-81 and that of Primary Health Centre Diu, Betki, Canacona, Bicholim and additional quarters at Bali were also taken up during 1980-81 which are likely to be completed during 1981-82. It is proposed to construct more two 'D' type quarters for each P.H.Cs. mentioned above during 1982-83 since one doctor under Family Welfare Programme and one Public Health Dentist has been provided to each Primary Health Centre.

During the Vth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided out of which an amount of Rs. 4.99 lakhs has been spent during 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 9.90 lakhs will be spent during the year 1981-82 and Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during the year 1982-83.

2. Sub-Centres:

Under the Scheme it is proposed to provide a Sub-Centre for every 5000 rural population under Multipurpose Workers Scheme. 32 Sub-Centres have been established during 1980-81 and proposed to establish 10 more during 1982-83. It is also proposed to construct buildings as well as staff quarters for Sub-Centres which are at present functioning in rental buildings. Construction of building for Sub-Centres at Cotombi is completed whereas for Gaodongrem, Kotigao and Pirna is nearing completion.

An amount of Rs. 3.38 lakhs was spent during 1980-81, Rs. 8.55 is likely to be spent for the year 1981-82 and Rs. 8.50 lakhs proposed for the

year 1982-83 as against the total outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs provided during the VIth Plan period.

3. *Upgrading of Primary Health Centres:*

During the Vth Plan period 3 Primary Health Centres namely Ponda, Curchorem and Pernem have been upgraded into 30/40 bedded hospitals. As per the Government of India recommendation/pattern 1 Primary Health Centre out of every 4 is to be upgraded. Therefore, under the circumstances no more Primary Health Centres have been proposed to be upgraded during the entire Plan period. The upgraded Primary Health Centre Ponda with 70 beds is having Surgical, Dental and Maternity facilities besides other facilities like general medicine, infectious diseases and leprosy temporary hospitalization ward. There is also a ward for rabid patients.

Construction of staff quarters for the Primary Health Centres Pernem and Curchorem is likely to be started during 1981-82. During the year 1980-81 the construction of staff quarters at P. H. C. Ponda are continued and likely to be completed during 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 7.54 lakhs has been spent during 1980-81, Rs. 6.21 lakhs and Rs. 7.25 lakhs have been provided and proposed for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively as against the total outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs provided for VIth Five Year Plan.

B. Control of communicable diseases:

1. *T. B. Control Programme:*

Under this programme one T.B. Control Unit at Panaji and two hospitals one being at Margao (T.B. Sanatorium) and other one at Mapusa (T.B. Hospital), are functioning at present. In order to strengthen the services of these hospitals, it is proposed to provide additional staff for both the hospitals. It is also proposed to improve facilities at T.B. Sanatorium Margao by providing modern equipments drugs etc. and also to carry out repairs to the existing buildings to accommodate the increased number of outdoor patients.

The construction of T.B. Isolation Ward of 50 beds at Margao and addition to the existing laboratory have been taken up during 1980-81 and likely to be completed by 1982-83 whereas the construction of T.B. Isolation Ward of 25 beds at T.B. Hospital Mapusa will be completed during 1981-82.

During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 6.56 lakhs was spent, Rs. 5.59 lakhs and Rs. 4.76 lakhs have been provided and proposed for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively as against the total outlay of Rs. 17.43 lakhs provided for VIth Five Year Plan period.

2. *Filaria Control Programme:*

At present there are 4 'A' type control units and 8 Clinics in operation in this Territory, out of which 8 Clinics have been established during 1980-81.

For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 1.04 lakhs was spent, Rs. 1.65 lakhs and Rs. 1.76 lakhs have been provided and proposed respectively for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 as against Rs. 8.00 lakhs total outlay provided for VIth Five Year Plan period.

3. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme:*

At present 2 Clinics with attached laboratories and one Clinic established during 1980-81 are functioning at Panaji, Vasco-da-Gama and Curchorem respectively.

An amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh was spent during 1980-81 Rs. 0.61 lakh and Rs. 0.60 lakh are provided and proposed respectively for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 as against the total provision of Rs. 3.80 lakhs of VIth Five Year Plan.

4. *Dental Clinics:*

According to the resolution of the Central Council of Health 1973, it was proposed to have one Dental Clinic attached to each Primary Health Centre. At present, altogether 10 Clinics and one Mobile Dental Clinic are functioning. Also one Dental Cell at the Head quarters of Directorate of Health Services has also been established to coordinate and monitor activities of these Clinics. During the year 1981-82, 9 Dental Clinics are likely to be established.

For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs was spent, Rs. 2.75 lakhs and Rs. 2.70 lakhs have been provided and proposed respectively for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 as against Sixth Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

5. *Cancer Treatment Centre:*

Under this scheme no provision is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan as action has been initiated to dispose of the Deep X'Ray Unit at present lying in the premises of the Goa Medical College.

6. *Malaria Eradication Programme:*

As per the Government of India's recommendation a new strategy called "Modified Plan of Operation" has been introduced in the Territory recently covering entire Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and also Dadra and Nagar Haveli by establishing District Level Head Quarters at Ponda and Daman. This new set up will provide a good scope for regular surveillance for detection and treatment of Malaria Positive cases and thereby to break the transmission. However, the jurisdiction over Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been taken away hence the control is only over Goa, Daman and Diu areas.

For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.56 lakh was spent Rs. 0.80 lakh and Rs. 1.80 lakhs are provided and proposed for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively as against the proposed outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during VIth Five Year Plan.

C. Hospitals and Dispensaries:

1. Upgrading of Hospitals:

This is a continuing scheme. It is proposed to upgrade Chicalim Hospital, with specialised services by providing specialist like Gynaecologist, Surgeon, Anaesthetist and other Para Medical Staff with necessary equipment and buildings during 1981-82.

As regards construction work, construction of staff quarters are taken up during 1980-81 and the work is under progress.

For the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 3.76 lakhs was spent, Rs. 3.00 lakhs and Rs. 6.90 lakhs have been provided and proposed respectively for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 as against Sixth Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 14.13 lakhs.

2. I. D. Hospital:

The present building where I. D. Hospital is functioning has been utilised for the General Hospital attached to the Primary Health Centre, Ponda which has been upgraded into Rural Hospital. In order to confine the patients suffering from infects contagious diseases, a separate 10 bedded ward has been constructed during 1980-81, construction of staff quarters has been taken up and are likely to be completed during 1982-83.

For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 1.63 lakhs was spent, Rs. 1.00 lakh have been provided and Rs. 0.25 lakh proposed for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively as against proposed outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during the VIth Five Year Plan.

3. Expansion of Mental Hospital:

From the year 1981-82, the existing 350 bedded Mental Hospital under the Directorate of Health Services and the Department of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour under the Goa Medical College has been integrated and an Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour has been established. No provision has therefore, been made for 1982-83.

4. Paediatric Wards:

In order to maintain the Paediatric Ward at Siolim and at Siroda and to establish a Paediatric cum Maternity Ward at Pernem under special component plan for Scheduled Castes likely to be taken up 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 3.40 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs have been provided and proposed for 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively as against VIth Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 1.84 lakhs was spent.

5. Eye and ENT Clinics:

Eye and ENT Clinics at Daman and Diu have been established in order to provide special treatment to the people of these areas.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided. For the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided and Rs. 0.01 lakh proposed for 1982-83.

6. *Expansion of Hospitals — Hospicio and Asilo:*

It is proposed to expand and improve the condition of Hospicio Hospital Margao and Asilo Hospital, Mapusa by providing additional staff, equipment, drug, ambulances and constructions, renovation and modification of the existing building have been taken up and expected to be completed during 1981-82, also one ward of 80 beds has been completed during 1981-82 for Asilo Hospital whereas staff quarters have been started during this year. An amount of Rs. 17.98 lakhs was spent including capital component during 1980-81. For the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 8.39 lakhs and Rs. 12.20 lakhs have been provided and proposed respectively as against Rs. 52.00 lakhs proposed outlay for VIth Five Year Plan for Hospicio Hospital.

During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 7.30 lakhs was spent and Rs. 6.49 lakhs and Rs. 10.60 lakhs have been provided and proposed respectively for 1981-82 and 1982-83 for Asilo Hospital as against the total VIth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 49.82 lakhs.

7. *School Health:*

It is proposed to establish 5 new clinics attached to Primary Health Centres to cover entire school going population in rural areas for which Rs. 0.27 lakh and Rs. 0.25 lakh have been provided and proposed respectively for 1981-82 and 1982-83 as against Rs. 4.25 lakhs proposed outlay for VIth Five Year Plan.

8. *Leprosy Hospital:*

The Leprosy Hospital at Macazana is located very far from the city proper. It is therefore proposed to provide staff quarters and proper building for the patients. It is also proposed to construct one ward of 25 beds for female patients. One ward of 25 beds for male patients is likely to be completed during 1981-82, the work of 'D' type quarters and 'A' type quarters are taken up during 1980-81 and are likely to be completed during 1981-82. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 2.13 lakhs was spent, Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1981-82 and Rs. 0.50 lakh for 1982-83 have been provided and proposed as against Rs. 5.00 lakhs proposed for VIth Five Year Plan.

9. *Primary Health Centres:*

During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs are provided and proposed respectively as capital being 1.00 lakh for 1981-82 and Rs. 0.50 lakh for 1982-83 as against Sixth Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs in order to renovate and modify the existing Primary Health Centres. For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.56 lakh was spent.

10. *Urban Health Centres:*

In order to provide buildings and staff quarters to the staff the work of construction has been taken up. During the year 1980-81 the construction of staff quarters at Urban Health Centre Mapusa is proposed to be taken up during the year 1981-82. It is provided and proposed respectively an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1981-82 and 1982-83 for capital towards Sixth Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. For the year 1980-81 Rs. 1.91 lakhs were spent.

11. *Additional posts for X'ray Institute:*

Under this scheme it is proposed to create additional posts for X'Ray Institute.

An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh for the year 1982-83 is proposed as against the Sixth Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakh, as far no expenditure was incurred for the scheme.

12. *Rural Medical Dispensaries:*

This is a new scheme taken up during 1981-82 in so far construction of buildings is concerned. In order to provide buildings as well as staff quarters for the existing 31 Rural Medical Dispensaries. The preliminary work of acquisition of land and the estimates etc. has been initiated for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for capital outlay during Sixth Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 1.15 lakhs are likely to be spent during 1981-82 and Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

13. *Maternity Homes:*

The existing Maternity Home and Family Welfare Centre at Siroda requires staff quarters for the staff working at this maternity. During the year 1981-82 the construction of staff quarters has been taken up and likely to be completed during 1982-83 therefore a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for capital during Sixth Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be spent during 1981-82 and Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

D. *Training:*

1. *Nursing School:*

At present, one Basic Nursing School and one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife School are functioning under this Directorate. The strength of the Basic Nursing School has been increased from 30 to 55 students due to amalgamation of Basic Nursing School of Goa Medical College in these services. The strength of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife School is 30 students, being 15 in Marathi medium and 15 in English medium. It is proposed to increase the strength of Basic Nursing School from 55 to 70 students for which plan is being finalised for the construction of appropriate buildings at the Bambolim Goa Medical College Complex.

For the year, 1980-81 Rs. 4.25 lakhs were spent, Rs. 4.13 lakhs are likely to be spent during 1981-82 and Rs. 5.35 lakhs are proposed for 1982-83 as it is envisaged to have Nursing College at the Bambolim Goa

Medical College Complex as against Sixth Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 25.40 lakhs.

E. I. S. M. and Homoeopathy:

1. Indian System of Medicine:

In order to introduce Ayurvedic, Unani, Sidha and Yoga in this territory it is proposed to establish one Ayurvedic Clinic during the year 1981-82.

A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh and Rs. 0.05 lakh have been provided and proposed respectively for 1981-82 and 1982-83 towards the Vth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs, no expenditure was incurred for the scheme so far due to non establishment of the dispensary.

2. Homoeopathy:

During the Vth Plan period one Homoeopathic Dispensary at Urban Health Centre Panaji has been established with Homoeopathic Physician in order to introduce Homoeopathic Medicine at Government level. For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.34 lakh was spent and for 1981-82 and 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.47 lakh and Rs. 0.45 lakh have been provided and proposed respectively as against Vth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 2.05 lakhs.

F. Other programmes:

1. Strengthening of Directorate of Health Services:

Considering the various activities under the Health Services consequent to the implementation of the various schemes under Five Year Plan, the administrative machinery is to be strengthened with necessary additional staff. It is also proposed to establish a Planning Cell in order to keep liaison on the activities of Five Year Plan and to have better control and coordination towards the implementation of the various schemes.

For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.48 lakh was spent and 1981-82 Rs. 1.10 lakhs will be spent and for 1982-83 Rs. 1.20 lakhs are proposed as against Vth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 3.63 lakhs.

Office of the Drugs Controller:

2. Prevention of Food Adulteration:

Under this scheme, a food and drugs laboratory has been established during the Vth Plan period.

3. Food and Drugs Laboratory:

In order to check food adulteration, the two men committee appointed by the Government of India to review the position of enforcement machinery and laboratory facilities for the proper implementation of the

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 has recommended that at the initial stage, there should be one food inspector for every 50,000 population. Initially 3 food inspectors were appointed during the Vth Plan period in order to introduce the scheme in this Territory.

During the Vth Plan a Food and Drugs Laboratory with small team of technical personnel has been established. To strengthen the existing laboratory with the additional staff in the year 1980-81, 2 more food inspectors were appointed. For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 1.14 lakhs was spent and for 1981-82 the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

During the year 1982-83 Rs. 2.07 lakhs are proposed as against Vith Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

4. Quality Control Cell for Liquor:

The manufacture of liquor is one of the major Cottage Industries involving various methods of manufacture from pre-mature methods to modern techniques of manufacture using sophisticated equipment. Since the demand for country liquor is more than the actual production, particularly of some selected brands like Caju Feni, Palm Feni there is bound to be deterioration in quantity and standard of the product. In order to check and help the small industries in controlling the quality of the product made by them, quality control cell plays a vital roll.

It is proposed to expand the liquor cell and strengthen it with additional staff. This cell was established during the year 1977-78. For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.19 lakh was spent and Rs. 0.50 lakh have been provided and proposed respectively for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 as against the total outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs proposed for the Vith Five Year Plan.

5. Strengthening of Drugs Controller's Office:

The Drugs Controller's Office continues to function a unit of Directorate of Health Services with the Drugs Controller as Head of the Office and he has under him 5 important sections namely (1) Drugs Controller's Office; (2) Food Cell; (3) Combined Food and Drugs Laboratory; (4) Quality Control Cell for Liquor and (5) Medical Stores Depot.

In order to improve the working condition of the existing staff, it is proposed to strengthen the office by providing additional staff. For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh was spent and for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.90 lakh and Rs. 0.60 lakh have been provided and proposed respectively as against Rs. 3.45 lakhs proposed outlay for Vith Five Year Plan.

6. Strengthening of Medical Stores Depot:

The Medical Stores Depot of this Directorate is attached to the Drugs Controller Office since the beginning. The main function of the Depot is to procure drugs, medicine and surgical instruments and distribute the same to various health units under the Directorate of Health

Services. Today, it is already a voluminous organisation catering to the needs of more than 100 units including Hospicio Hospital, Asilo Hospital and 2 T.B. Hospitals etc. thus the work of Medical Stores Depot which was initially very limited, has now been considerably increased. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen with additional staff to cope up with the increased work load.

For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.03 lakh was spent and Rs. 0.89 lakh and Rs. 0.60 lakh have been provided and proposed respectively for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 as against Vith Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

7. Environmental and Pollution Cell:

In view of the fast industrialisation of this Territory it is proposed to strengthen the existing cell with training personnel and modern equipments to keep watch on Air and Water Pollution.

An amount of Rs. 0.63 lakh was spent during 1980-81, Rs. 1.25 lakhs and Rs. 1.30 lakhs have been provided and proposed respectively for 1981-82 and 1982-83 as against Vith Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 5.30 lakhs.

8. Health Intelligence Bureau:

The present Health Intelligence Bureau is to be strengthened with additional staff in order to introduce medical coding etc. for the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.09 lakh was spent and for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 0.15 lakh each has been provided and proposed respectively as against Sixth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

9. Epidemiological Cell:

A small unit of Epidemiological Cell is in existence with one Epidemiologist and one Field Assistant. It is proposed to strengthen the cell in order to conduct epidemiological investigation during the epidemics and spread of other diseases and to give suggestions on control measures of the same. An amount of Rs. 0.21 lakh was spent in 1980-81 and Rs. 0.60 lakh and Rs. 0.50 lakh have been provided and proposed for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively as against Vith Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs.

10. Health Education:

At present there are four Zonal Educational Units and a Cell attached to Directorate of Health Services. Each one of the units is under the charge of one Health Educator. A full fledged Health Education Bureau is proposed to be established during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs. 0.28 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81, and the same amount is proposed for 1982-83 also as against Vith Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs, no expenditure has incurred so far under the scheme.

11. Nutrition Cell:

Nutrition Cell being already a committed liability the provision of the amount during Sixth Five Year Plan has been allocated for strengthening the Rural Health Schemes.

12. Health Garage:

A Health Garage has been set up recently comprising of amalgamation of Automobile repair unit of the Goa Medical College and UNICEF Unit of the Directorate of Health Services to look after the vehicles of these two Departments. This garage has been established at the Goa Medical College Complex at Bambolim.

As per Government Order No. 7/17/1/81/WET dated 25/6/81 the administrative and technical control of the above garage is kept under the control of the Executive Engineer Works Division IV P.W.D. Tonca. However an amount of Rs. 0.87 lakh is proposed during 1982-83 as against the VIth Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 3.30 lakhs. For the year 1980-81 Rs. 0.48 lakh has already been spent and Rs. 1.17 lakhs are likely to be spent during the current year.

13. Medical Research Cell:

In order to provide incentive for research work and to guide research programmes a small Medical Research Cell was set up in the Public Health Laboratory. However, the amount earmarked for the same will be utilised for operational research at periferal areas under Primary Health Centres.

14. Expansion of Public Health Laboratory:

The Public Health Laboratory has undertaken tremendous work in its sections of Bacteriology, Biochemistry, water and sewage, Hematology and Clinical Pathology. It has become necessary to develop and equip bacteriological and biochemistry sections of the laboratory with some modern equipment in order to give quick and accurate results.

This being the state laboratory of the Directorate of Health Services, any steps to improve the working will be beneficial to various health centres, hospitals and laboratories of other health programmes.

An amount of Rs. 0.25 and Rs. 0.30 lakhs have been proposed for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively as against the VIth Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 1.45 lakhs. So far no expenditure has incurred under the scheme.

15. Health/Medical Library:

During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to strengthen and expand all over health/medical activities by providing necessary additional man-power, materials, equipments etc.

This quantitative development needs to be further strengthened with qualitative input and therefore it is proposed to have a good reference library for the whole of the Health Services staff.

An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83 as against Sixth Five Year Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh.

16. Minor Works:

A provision of Rs. 0.07 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82 and Rs. 0.05 lakh for 1982-83 as against the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 0.27 lakh to meet the expenditure on unforeseen items on capital side.

GENERAL HEALTH

Programme for the Annual Plan 1982-83 in respect of Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The total amount provided during the Annual Plan 1982-83 under different Centrally Sponsored Schemes is indicated below: —

Central Sector	Proposed Provisions for Plan (Rs. in Lakhs)
1. National School Health Programme	0.10
2. Family Welfare Programme	30.16
3. Control of Communicable Diseases	21.08
Total	51.34

1. National School Health Programme:

It is proposed to implement the scheme in 2 Primary Health Centres i. e. Primary Health Centre Satari and Sanguem in order to provide school Health Services and Health Education to the students of the Primary Health classes of these areas.

For the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh is provided and for 1982-83 Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided from the proposed Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1.40 lakhs for the purpose of school Health kits and for adopting/producing, printing during 1982-83.

2. Family Welfare Programme:

The Family Welfare Programme is a programme for the welfare of the population, where active participation of each and every individual is needed to accept and put into practice a small family norm and for achieving happiness for the family and prosperity of our country.

The objective envisaged is to reduce the all India birth rate to 25 per thousand by the end of Revised Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The Programme was introduced in this territory as National Programmes, fully sponsored by the Central Government in the year 1964.

Since the inception till the end of March, 1981 this Territory succeeded in performing 35159 sterilization, 7970 IUD, 5201 MTPS and 30306 C. C. users which enabled in achieving a low birth rate of 23.48% by the end of year 1978.

a) *The objectives and level of performance of the Plan period:*

Our objective during the Plan period is to reduce the birth rate by 0.5 per thousand per year, thus, to achieve 21 per thousand birth rate by the end of the year 1985.

b) *Strategy:*

In order to achieve the objective set up for the plan it is proposed to review the Programme for which purpose the following measures will be adopted:

1. With a view to encourage wider popular participation in the Programme intensive attention will be paid to the rural area and a close involvement of institutions, youth club, labour organisations, community health Volunteers, Anganwadi Workers, as well as other official and non-official bodies will be secured for undertaking more activities in the family welfare field.

2. Although this Union Territory has achieved a low material mortality rate of 0.47 per thousand and the infant mortality rate of 33.19 per thousand, efforts are being made to reduce further the present rates by improving Family Welfare and Maternal and Child Health Services, particularly in rural areas.

At present sterilisation facilities are provided in 14 PHCs out of 15. Action will be taken to involve all the 15 PHCs and constant supervision will be maintained to preserve improved quality of services.

3. All methods of birth control are promoted under the Family Welfare Programme. However the choice for acceptance of a particular method is totally at the discretion of the user. As a policy matter spacing method is advocated for younger couples. The terminal methods are also made available to the accepters as per their choice taking into consideration other aspects, relevant to the welfare of the beneficiary. Every effort will be made to provide antenatal services to all pregnant women by the qualified medical/para medical personnel including indigenous trained birth attendants. Training of traditional birth attendants will be taken up with full swing so as to make available at least one trained daia in each and every village of this territory. Immunization and other prophylactic services will be expanded, intensified Educational activities will also be strengthened and intensified.

4. Priority will be given to improve the quality of Service in Maternity and Child Health through in service refresher training for doctors, multipurpose workers (ANMs) and supervisors (LHVs).

5. It is also decided to intensify the health activities in tribal area of Daman. Intensive mass immunisation campaign to the mother and children will be taken during the current year alongwith distribution of iron folic acid and Vitamin 'A' to combat nutritional anaemia and Vitamin 'A' deficiency

6. During the year 1980-81 two Medical Officers have been trained in Medical Termination of Pregnancy techniques and it is decided to train more during the year 1981-82 so as to provide M.T.P. facilities at all the 15 Primary Health Centres by the end of 1982-83.

7. Under Post Partum Programme construction of Operation Theatre, ten bedded ward and room for Urban Family Welfare Centres will be completed in two Hospitals during the year 1981-82.

The achievement of the programmes during Vth Plan and Targets for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as follows: —

Items	Achievement during	Achievement during	Targets 1981-82	Targets Achieved during 1981-82	Targets 1982-83
a) Sterilization	12627	2320	4900	2081	7400
b) I U. D.	2419	521	1300	561	2400
c) C. C. Users	8583	1385	4300	1299	4700
d) Folifer Tab. (Large)	59206	22179	30000	1735	30000
e) Folifer Tab. (Small)	49657	31966	30000	12889	30000
f) Triple Vaccine (DPT)	37203	18002	17000	20032	12000
g) — do — DT ...	11465	12768	2000	8656	10000
h) — do — TT ...	8744	5347	6000	5230	10000
i) Vitamin A Solution ...	9706	41695 1st dose 9406 2nd dose	100000	318	100000

During 1980-81 Rs. 20.77 lakhs have been spent. For the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 26.97 lakhs and Rs. 30.16 lakhs are provided as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 133.08 lakhs.

3. Control of communicable diseases:

a) National Filaria Control Programme:

Government of India through its central share of assistance, provide funds, which are operated through book adjustment for making payment of the expenses of the oil and equipment supplied to this programme by the Government of India.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82 Rs. 0.81 lakh and 0.19 lakh respectively were spent as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 8.50 lakhs for the year 1982-83 no funds has been provided.

b) *National Smallpox Eradication Programme:*

For the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 1982-83 no provision has been made for the Scheme.

c) *National Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme:*

A sum of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for the year 1981-82 as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh to meet the expenditure towards drugs and materials supplied by the Government of India, and for 1982-83 no funds have been provided for the scheme.

d) *National T. B. Control Programme:*

During the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 6.13 lakhs was spent. For the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.65 lakh is provided and no funds have been provided for 1982-83 as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs to meet the expenditure towards X'Ray Films, B. C. G. Vaccines etc. supplied by the Government of India for the Programme.

e) *National Trachoma Control Programme:*

For the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 2.58 lakhs as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 8.75 lakhs to meet the expenditure (by book adjustment) towards equipment antibiotic ointment, tubes and drugs supplied by the Government of India for the Programme. It is also proposed to purchase a vehicle under the scheme. For the year 1982-83 no funds have been provided for the scheme.

f) *National Leprosy Control Programme:*

Active measures to control the spread of diseases were started in about years 1932. In 1965 April, the National Leprosy Control Programme was started in the Territory with the establishment of one Leprosy Control Unit at Panaji and 22 SET Centres with a view to control leprosy through mass sulphone treatment on domiciliary ambulatory method.

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is low endemic, the prevalence rate of Leprosy is below 0.50 percent. The costal areas have prevalence rate little higher than the hilly areas.

As recommended by the Government of India, temporary hospitalization ward with 20 beds and the reconstructive surgery unit attached to Orthopaedics Department of Goa Medical College Panaji have been already established. It is also proposed to strengthen the control units with additional staff and to set up two SET Centres in the Rural areas out of 5 SET Centres proposed to establish during Sixth Plan period.

During the year 1980-81 Rs. 0.54 lakh have been spent Rs. 1.32 and Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been provided respectively for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 5.05 lakhs.

g) *Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers:*

The training programme under the scheme was started in the month of November 1977.

Till the end of financial year 1980-81, 185 workers and 72 supervisors were trained, covering Pernem, Ponda, Canacona, Satari, Aldona, Candolim, Bicholim, Curtorim, Cansaulim, Daman and Diu Primary Health Centres.

During the current financial year i. e. 1981-82 Primary Health Centres Curchorem, Sanguem and Bali have been taken up for training purpose. 41 workers and 13 supervisors will be trained by the end of the year.

However, the field staff of Primary Health Centre Betki and some untrained staff of other Primary Health Centres i. e. those who remained due to transfer/promotions etc. will be trained during the year 1982-83 the probable number should not exceed 60 workers and 15 supervisors.

For the year 1980-81 Rs. 0.54 lakh has been spent, Rs. 0.96 and Rs. 2.77 lakhs provided and proposed for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 9.20 lakhs.

h) *National Malaria Eradication Programme:*

As per the Government of India's recommendations a new strategy called modified plan of operations has been introduced in this Territory in the year 1977 establishing a District Headquarter at Daman covering the areas of Daman and Diu under Central Assistance. Besides this, one more District Headquarter has been established at Ponda under State Sector in order to cover the entire area of Goa under the programme for conducting regular surveys carrying spraying work in Malaria and vulnerable areas, detecting positive cases and treating the patients.

During 1980-81, Rs. 6.23 lakhs have been spent. Rs. 11.81 lakhs has been provided as against Sixth Plan period proposed outlay of Rs. 50.50 lakhs. For the year 1982-83 no funds have been provided under the scheme.

i) *Community Health Volunteers Scheme (Health Guides Scheme):*

According to the Government of India's directives the training Programme was started on 2-10-1977 at Primary Health Centres Valpoi, Daman and Diu subsequently the Primary Health Centres Pernem, Ponda, Canacona, Aldona, Candolim and Bicholim have been taken up for training purpose and 471 health guides (CHVs) have been trained upto 1980-81.

During 1981-82, 150 health guides (CHVs) are likely to be trained at Primary Health Centres Sanguem, Curchorem and Bali.

It is proposed to train 72 health guides (CHVs) at Primary Health Centres Curtorim and Cansaulim during 1982-83.

During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 6.40 lakhs have been spent Rs. 13.52 lakhs and Rs. 16.81 lakhs have been provided respectively for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 67.60 lakhs.

j) *Combined Food and Drugs Laboratory:*

For the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh for purchasing sophisticated laboratory equipment for the use of Food and Drugs Laboratory.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The Employees State Insurance Act has been extended to this Territory since October, 1975 and presently covers the employees drawing a wage of Rs. 1000/- per month engaged in power using factories employing more than 10 persons and in non-power using factories employing more than 20 persons and in Shops, Hotels, Establishments, Theatres, Road Transport employing more than 20 persons. As on 1st July, 1981 about 14495 Insured Persons Families were covered under the Act by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is expected that the coverage would extend to about 20000 Insured Persons Families.

The benefits provided under the Act are (i) Sickness benefit (ii) Maternity benefit (iii) Disablement benefit (iv) Dependant benefit (v) Funeral benefit and (vi) Medical benefit. The medical benefit is administered through the State Government and the remaining five benefits are administered through the corporation.

The scheme presently implemented through panel system i.e. by availing of the services of General Medical Practitioners (IMP). It has now been proposed that in the areas where number of Insured Persons Families has been increased considerably the Panel System could be replaced through the service system whereby medical facilities will be provided to Insured Persons at the dispensaries. It has been observed that the number of Insured Persons Families with the Registered Medical Practitioners is increasing in some areas like Ponda 2493, Margad 2108, Vasco 3577, Tiswadi 2659. It is therefore, felt necessary to set up a dispensary near the above places.

The advantage of the service system is that round the clock Medical facilities could be made available besides the ambulance services whereas the same is not possible under the Panel System and the Doctors appointed under the Scheme are available for limited hours. Medicines will be provided for patient in the dispensaries itself and also ambulance facility shall be provided.

In order to run the dispensary it has been proposed to create the following posts during the year 1982-83 besides strengthening of Head quarters staff.

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay
			Rs.
1.	Medical Officer	2	650-1200
2.	Sr. Medical Record Keeper	2	425-700
3.	Head Clerk	1	425-700

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay
			Rs.
4.	Pharmacist	2	330-560
5.	Medical Record Keeper	1	330-560
6.	U. D. C.	1	330-560
7.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	2	260-400
8.	L. D. C.	2	260-400
9.	Driver	1	260-400
10.	Dresser	1	196-232
11.	Peon/Sweeper	5	196-232

An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been earmarked in the year 1982-83 to meet the expenditure towards payment of Capitation fees, materials purchase, Medicines, Salaries of staff etc.

GOA MEDICAL COLLEGE

Introduction:

Goa Medical School which was established in 1942 was upgraded to a Medical College in 1963 after the Liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu. The Goa Medical College Scheme was approved as a Plan Project by the Planning Commission in the same year.

In order to meet the requirements of a full-fledged institution and to make it an integrated College of Medicine in this Union Territory, the Scheme of Goa Medical College Complex was taken up at Bambolim. Additional facilities were provided partly during the Fourth Plan period (1969-74), partly during the Fifth Plan period and the Project is expected to be completed in all aspects during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The land covering an area of 87.6973 hectares was acquired for the construction of Bambolim Complex. An additional area of 2,37,400 sq. metres has also been acquired for the purpose.

The Central Public Works Department was the executing agency of the Project at Bambolim. However, during the Fifth Five Year Plan period it was decided by Government that the construction works from the year 1977 and onwards at Bambolim should be executed by the Local PWD.

DEVELOPMENT DURING THE YEAR 1981-82

During the current year 1981-82 major buildings for O. P. Ds. Block (Pharmacy, Laboratories etc.) O. P. D. (Foyer) will be completed and buildings for other O. P. Ds. like Occupational Therapy, Electrotherapy, Orthopaedics, Physiotherapy, etc. are being taken up. Major buildings for Casualty Block will also be taken up.

PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

(I) Construction of Medical College Complex including Staff Quarters at Bambolim:

The construction of the main College Building with six floors has been completed and taken over by GMC authorities. The main construction activity during the year 1982-83 will be the spill over of various works of 1981-82. In addition to the above the main thrust of activity will be the construction of 750 bedded Hospitals for which the Plans are being finalised. Some categories of residential quarters will also be taken up during the Annual Plan period 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 145.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates 1982-83.

(II) Construction of various works at Panaji, Ribandar, T. B. Hospitals and Health Centres at Mandur and St. Cruz:

A provision of 12 lakhs has been made in the financial year 1982-83 for the modification/extensions to the Hospital buildings. Extension for the Blood Bank and construction of an Operation Theatre has already been taken up at Ribandar Hospital and is expected to be completed in the current financial year. Spill over works and some alterations which are proposed for the Panaji and T. B. Hospitals will be taken up during the Annual Plan period 1982-83.

(III) Acquisition of equipment:

With the completion of Goa Medical College Complex at Bambolim, the equipment which is necessary for the patients care, teaching and research programme are to be provided. It is proposed to purchase all important equipments like Spectrofluorometer with Recorder, Antibiotic Zone Reader, Ultraviolet Head, Antibiotic Applicator, Scenes of Crime Kit, Laboratory Counter, Centrifuge, Slide Cabinet for 10,000 slides, Superfast Imported Screens for rapid serial changer in Angiography Manual X-ray cassette changer, High vacuum suction pump, phototherapy unit, oilless Air Compressor, Bipolar Cauery Machine, Microprojector Oxide Cryosurgery unit for Dental and Oral Surgery Sterilizers, etc. An additional kidney dialyser unit is also proposed to be purchased during the Plan period 1982-83. A provision of 15.00 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimates 1982-83.

(IV) Strengthening of Administration of G. M. C. and its Associated Hospitals, including Rural/Urban Health Centres:

A provision of Rs. 47 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for meeting the expenditure on the salaries of staff including new additional posts like teaching, nursing, technical, Administrative etc., which are proposed to be created and are necessary for the expansion of Medical facilities in the new Medical College Complex at Bambolim.

(a) Reorientation of Medical Education:

As per the directives received from the Central Government regarding promotive, preventive and curative Health care in the Rural areas, it is

proposed to adopt three primary Health Centres, Mandur, Ponda and Pernem for this purpose. The staff of the Medical College will be required to attend Talukas Hospitals by rotation for the purpose of improving the Hospital services available in those areas. The Medical College will also extend co-operation in providing the peripheral units mainly with expertise and assistants in laboratory services, Radiology services, implementation of national programmes, control of communicable diseases, nutrition, Maternal and Child Health Services and Family Planning.

The training of the undergraduate medical students will be re-cast within the integrated comprehensive Health Services complex making provision in the time table for the posting in the rural areas where they will be actively involved in the services extended by the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres. During the undergraduate period of training at least 8 weeks annual posting in rural areas will be provided in the time table.

(b) Setting up of a Forensic Laboratory:

Forensic Medicine and its allied branches are the most important tools in the hands of crime investigator. Since a well-equipped laboratory to cater this important need was hitherto not available in Goa it has been thought to install a Forensic Laboratory to be headed by the Professor of Forensic Medicine, who will also be the Director of the Forensic Laboratory.

PHARMACY COLLEGE

Introduction:

The Goa College of Pharmacy was started in June 1963 by upgrading the Portuguese Pharmacy Course of the old Goa Medical School and affiliating it to the University of Bombay. The College was recognised for conducting the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm.) the intake capacity being 12 students. The present intake capacity as sanctioned by the University of Bombay is 24 students and efforts are being made to get the same raised to 26 students. The College is also recognised for conducting the Post-graduate research course leading to the degree of Master of Pharmacy (M.Pharm.) in the Faculty of Technology of the University of Bombay. Seven teachers have been approved as research guides for this purpose. One teacher has also been approved for guiding students for the degree of Master in Science (M.Sc.) and Doctorate of Philosophy in Science (Ph.D.) (Chemistry — Inorganic and Physical) of the University of Bombay.

In 1965 the College received approval of the Pharmacy Council of India for conducting the two years course of Diploma in Pharmacy (Dip. Pharm.) with an initial admission capacity of 12 students. The present intake capacity for the first year is 30 students. The College has also been permitted to admit 10 students directly to the second year of this course for a period of two years commencing from the academic year 1981-82.

In 1974-75 as part of the Fifth Five Year Plan the College started an employment oriented course leading to the 'Diploma in Laboratory Technology' under a Board of Examiners appointed by the Government for this purpose. This is a two year course with an admission capacity of 10 students only.

The College is a full fledged teaching and research institution and can be compared with some of the leading institution in the Country.

The following schemes will comprise the Annual Plan 1982-83:

1. Strengthening of Goa Pharmacy College.
2. Construction of Hostels for Pharmacy College and providing additional facilities.

1. Strengthening of Goa Pharmacy College:

Under this scheme it is proposed to accommodate the expansion of the teaching and administrative services of the College. Additional posts required for teaching purposes as recommended by the Expert's Committee of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) and the University of Bombay and posts required for administrative services and the hostels are proposed to be created under this scheme. Provisions have also been made under this scheme for acquisition of furniture, utensils, etc., required for the hostels and for purchase of additional instruments/equipment required for teaching and research purposes.

So far three posts have been created. Three teaching posts are proposed to be created in 1982-83. Sufficient furnitures have been acquired for 60 students for the hostels. Tenders for purchase of additional furnitures and Ultra Violet — Visible Double Beam Recording Spectrophotometer have been opened. The spectrophotometer is to be imported and for this purpose a irrevocable Letter of Credit will be opened in the State Bank of India. The instrument is expected to be commissioned by January 1982. Tenders for purchase of kitchen utensils, serving trays, eating trays, cutlery, etc. are to be opened shortly.

Provision made for 1981-82 was Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been fully utilised.

Provisions for 1982-83 are Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

2. Construction of Hostels for Pharmacy College and providing additional facilities:

One wing of the proposed hostel has already been constructed and occupied by the students. About 60 students (boys) can be provided with residential accommodation in this wing.

Tenders for the second wing to house the rector's quarters, office and additional accommodation for another 60 students have been floated by the Public Works Department. The estimated cost is Rs. 13,87,963/- and construction work is to be completed in 540 days. Provisions of

Rs. 4.00 lakhs were made for 1981-82 under Capital Outlay, but Public Works Department has already over spent these provisions.

Financial provisions are also made in this scheme for modification of the existing laboratories to provide additional space for increased admissions as these works are also included in this programme.

Provisions of Rs. 14.00 lakhs were made for construction works for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 but it is now felt that these provisions will be inadequate for completion of these programmes. If the second wing for which tenders are floated is to be completed within the stipulated time limit more funds to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will have to be allocated for the programmes of this College. Provisions for 1982-83 are Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

DENTAL COLLEGE

Scheme — Goa Dental College and Hospital, Bambolim Goa:

Goa Dental College and Hospital was started in June, 1980. The University of Bombay has granted affiliation for a further period of one year. The College has been permitted to admit 30 students annually. At present there are 29 students for 1st B. D. S. class and 22 students for 2nd B. D. S. class.

Since 1982-83, the Dental College will begin its 3rd B. D. S. course, the Dental Hospital facilities will be established to provide for the clinical facilities to the students as well as to the Public at large. The Government has sanctioned the requisite number of posts of Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators in various Dental subjects. Government has also sanctioned administrative staff.

Besides, the staff of Goa Medical College are also assisting for teaching some of the subjects like Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology, Pharmacology, Medicine and Surgery.

During the year 1982-83, the College has to establish seven Dental Departments by making some alteration and modifications to the existing building.

One part of the Dental Hospital will be functioning at Panaji Hospital of Goa Medical College. The Planning Commission has sanctioned Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the year 1982-83 towards the development of the Institution.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

The Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Panaji has been set up with effect from 8-12-1980 by integrating the existing Mental Hospital, Panaji and the Psychiatry Department of Goa Medical College and further envisaging development of various post graduate courses in Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences as a Teaching and Research Institution. The Institute is temporarily located at the premises of the Mental Hospital, Panaji. It is envisaged by Government that the Institute

shall shift to the Bambolim plateau in its own campus. Approximately 30 to 40 hectares of land adjacent to the Medical College Complex at Bambolim is proposed to be transferred from the land being acquired for that College, as per Government direction in this regard. The transfer is expected to materialise by 1982-83 plan year and hence construction is expected to commence during 1983-84 and on a conservative estimate Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs are expected to be spent on building during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively. Exercises for determining priorities in construction and preparation and finalisation of drawings, designs and estimates have started and are expected to be completed by the end of 1982-83. Side by side with construction equipment to be used in these buildings will be acquired and get installed simultaneously.

The specific inputs proposed in 1982-83 for various components are as detailed below: —

I. Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour (Plan).

Salaries	Rs. 5.65 lakhs
Travel Expenses	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Office Expenses	Rs. 0.75 lakh
Machinery and equipment/Tools and Plant	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Materials and Supplies	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Total Revenue	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Construction	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Capital equipment	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Total I. P. H. B.	Rs. 11.00 lakhs
Grand Total	Rs. 11.00 lakhs
Revenue	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Capital Construction	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Capital Equipment (Token Provision)	Rs. 1.00 lakh
	Rs. 11.00 lakhs

Salary provisions as above cover 119 posts which have been cleared by Administrative Reforms Division and are already in the process of being filled up. All these posts are required for starting various special clinics in the Institute which would be instrumental in improving both the service as well as training status of Mental Health in the territory. Details of the posts are as in Budget Part II B.

Sewerage and Water Supply

That social and cultural factors influence the acceptance of use of water supply and sanitation facilities is a truism for planners. The provision of a safe water supply and proper disposal of the waste constitute the principle environmental control measures against the transmission of most water bound diseases. Recognising the importance of these measures for general health as well as to tap potential water resources of this territory and to purposefully deploy the same with a view to giving optimum benefits to the people of this territory, the Annual Plan 1981-82 was prepared by proposing increased provision of Rs. 330.00 lakhs.

Till liberation of this Union Territory we had to face with the problems of inadequate water supply distribution so also the people of this territory were deprived of sewerage facilities. As the provision of safe water supply and hygienic way of waste water disposal is a primary goal of modern society, the Government has rightly given the priority to achieve the goal within shortest possible time and with limited available resources like money, man and material. Even though the capacity of Opa Water Plant was increased from MGD 1.75 to 16.24 MGD and that of commissioning of treatment plants of 2.5 MGD at Assonora, 100 MGD at Sanquelim, these sources are quite inadequate taking into consideration the present day demand. Therefore the Annual Plan 1982-83 has to take care of all these aspects. During the Third Five Year Plan 1962-66, an amount of Rs. 75.52 lakhs was spent under this sector and further investment of Rs. 230.44 lakhs was made during the Plan Holiday period for 1966-69. A provision of Rs. 526.14 lakhs was utilised during the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 under this sector whereas amount spent for this purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 was Rs. 599.28 lakhs. During the Rolling Plan 1979-80 outlay of Rs. 232.03 was spent.

As on 31-3-1981, 114 problem villages and 114 non-problem villages have been covered with protected water supply leaving 59 problem villages and 146 non-problem villages to be covered. On the Urban supply front out of 13 towns 12 have already been covered by the water supply schemes. Remaining one town i.e. Chauri will also be covered by the end of this year under Canacona Water Supply Scheme.

In the sanitation field, Panaji the capital town of Goa has already been covered and the scheme in the Port Town of Vasco is under progress and expected to be completed by the end of Annual Plan 1982-83. Preliminary work of Margao Sewerage Scheme is also being initiated. The outlay proposed to be spent on the various heads are as follows:—

Direction and Administration:

All the Sewerage and water supply scheme are executed through the staff paid from 282 PH (Plan & Non-Plan) and the outlay provided under this indicates proportionate establishment charges absorbed under this sector.

The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 was Rs. 19.09 lakhs whereas an amount of Rs. 26.43 lakhs is approved during the year 1982-83.

2. Survey and Investigation:

The establishment charges of Circle Office Works Division XVII and newly created Division XXVI are booked under this Minor Head the approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 14.60 lakhs and the outlay approved during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 24.00 lakhs.

3. Research:

No provision has been made for this purpose for the year 1982-83.

4. Training:

No provision has been made under this for the year 1982-83.

5. Machinery and Equipment:

The minor head takes care of the proportionate tools/plant charges ultimately to be debited to the Capital Account of the Annual Plan.

During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 2.61 lakhs is proposed to be spent and in the year 1982-83 will cover the expenditure of Rs. 3.05 lakhs.

6. Sewerage Scheme:

One of the important sewerage scheme i. e. Vasco sewerage scheme which was undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan is in full swing and will be continued during the Annual Plan 1982-83. This will take care of the over growing population of Industrial Town like Vasco.

Besides the sewerage scheme of Margao Town has already been approved by CPHEEO and the preliminary works like procurement of steel acquisition of land and construction of other buildings etc. are in progress, Panaji sewerage scheme consisting of extension to Campal, Miramar, Altinho etc. is in progress whereas Mapusa sewerage scheme will be taken up shortly.

As against an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is anticipated during 1981-82 whereas an outlay of 49.50 lakhs scheme will be taken up shortly.

7. Urban Water Supply Schemes:

Under this sub-head, many important scheme have been undertaken to cater the need of urgent pipeline for potable water. Additional gravity from Opa to Panaji an estimated cost of Rs. 6.69 crores has already been approved by C. P. H. E. E. O., Government of India.

Water supply scheme to Canacona has already been completed during 1981-82. A very ambitious project like Madai water supply scheme has been designed to cover a projected population of 4 lakhs in 3 towns and 97 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores. The present water resources available with 19.75 MGD, Opa water Plant are inadequate to meet the demand for potable water of South Goa. The 35 MGD Salauli Water Supply Scheme with estimated cost of 22 crores will be undertaken which will benefit 4 towns and 96 villages in South Goa. In addition, the industrial demand of 74 MLD will be met, under this scheme and this has been received approval from CPHEEO, Government of India, New Delhi.

Against the total outlay of Rs. 175.75 lakhs an amount of Rs. 175.00 lakhs will be spent during the year 1981-82 whereas investment of Rs. 283.18 lakhs is approved during the year 1982-83.

8. Rural Water Supply under the Normal Programme:

The water to the rural areas is being provided through following sources:

1. Open wells.
2. Tube wells.
3. Piped water scheme.

Based on the recommendations of NGRI, Hyderabad it is proposed to construct 171 wells in 111 villages. During 1980-81 6 villages have been provided with tube/dug wells and 3 villages have been covered under piped water supply scheme. It is proposed to provide tube/dug wells in 10 villages and piped water supply scheme for another 3 villages during 1982-83. A revised outlay of Rs. 10.75 lakhs is proposed for the year 81-82 whereas Rs. 11.36 lakhs is approved for the year 82-83.

9. Rural Water Supply under Minimum Needs Programme:

Upto end of March 80, 173 villages have been identified having a total population of 3.85 lakhs. The scheme for providing drinking water to these villages with independent sources like open wells, tube wells etc. with or without distribution if the works are constructed under this minor head. During 1980-81 3 villages have been covered under piped water supply scheme and 4 villages have been provided with tube/dug wells, it is proposed to cover 8 villages under piped water supply scheme and another 14 villages under dug/tube wells, during 1982-83.

A revised outlay of Rs. 62.95 lakhs is approved for the year 1981-82. For 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 62.48 lakhs is approved.

10. Financial Implications of the Annual Plan:

For achieving the objectives envisaged in the Annual Plan 1981-82 an investment worth Rs. 330.00 lakhs is approved. For the year 1982-83 the total outlay proposed under sewerage and water supply Head of Development is of the order of Rs. 460.00 lakhs with a capital content of Rs. 436.00 lakhs.

Increase in allocation of funds for Sewerage and Water Supply for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and for Annual Plan 1982-83:

160 MLD Salauli Water Supply Scheme:

The amount provided in the approved Sixth Five Year Plan is not sufficient to meet the actual requirement for completion of the scheme, which is already committed under Sixth Five Year Plan. The estimated cost is Rs. 22 crores. On completion of the scheme, this will augment the existing water supply to Mormugao, Margao, Quepem and Sanguem, in addition this will cover 96 villages. This scheme will also meet an industrial demand of 74 MLD.

Additional Gravity Main from Opa to Panaji:

This scheme costing Rs. 6.69 crores has been already approved by C. P. H. E. E. O. and targetted to be completed within 3 years during the Sixth Five Year Plan. This will augment the existing water supply to Panaji and Ponda towns. Further, several villages in Tiswadi and Ponda will also be covered with safe drinking water supply. The scheme will also meet the demand of industries to the tune of 7 MLD and Defence Establishments at Bambolim, Panaji and Ponda.

Expansion of Opa Water Supply System and Assonora Water Supply System:

These are major Spill Over Works from Assonora and Opa Water Supply Systems and includes augmentation/extension of existing net works in Urban and Rural Areas; construction of Zonal Service Reservoirs etc. Particularly an additional weir across river at Khandepar to impound water and an additional carrying main from Assonora Treatment Plant to Porvorim to feed the several enroute tappings and augment water supply at Porvorim are also envisaged under this scheme. In order to meet the commitments already undertaken, it is imperative that funds to the tune of 1.6 crores are required additionally for these works during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Sewerage Schemes:

Vasco Sewerage Scheme costing Rs. 1.84 crores (estimated cost) as already been taken up for execution and an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has already been spent during last 3 years. This scheme has to be completed during the current Five Year Plan. Rs. 1.00 crore is therefore required additionally to meet the commitments already made for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Margao Sewerage Scheme:

This is a major Sewerage Scheme costing Rs. 2.81 crores (estimated cost) and designed to cover a projected population of 1,20,000 as already been started with preliminary works during the last two years. The scheme proposed is required to be taken up for execution from next financial year 1982-83 and a major portion of the scheme will be completed during the 6th Five Year Plan.

Rural Water Supply Scheme:

Rural Water Supply Programme in this Territory has been given a high priority for the last two years with the intention of providing safe and adequate drinking water to the maximum population in rural areas. About 50 Problem villages under Minimum Needs Programme and 25 Non-problem villages under Normal Programme are targetted to be covered during VIth Five Year Plan.

In view of the targets laid down in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme, the funds asked for are justified.

With the anticipated work of the sector in the remaining VIth Five Year Plan to the tune of Rs. 8.00 to 9.00 crores per annum with the existing 4 Divisions under one Circle shall be very much inadequate to execute and achieve the target. It is therefore, necessary to create one additional circle with three new Works Divisions which will have to function from the beginning of the next financial year onwards.

It may be noted that due to escalation of prices of materials & cost of labour the funds allotted earlier for VIth Five Year Plan are to be adjusted to the present construction cost index. The minimum revised outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan proposed is Rs. 3300.00 lakhs.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY

1. Objectives:

Rural Water Supply Scheme Programme in the country has been given a high priority in the past few years with the intention of providing safe and adequate drinking water to the people in the rural areas. The Government of India is giving assistance in the form of grants to the various States under the ARWS Programme to achieve the coverage of problem Village as quickly as possible.

This Administration has undertaken 14 schemes so far under this programme.

2. Review of development upto 1980-81:

After the introduction of ARWS Programme in 1977-78; 14 schemes have been sanctioned, and out of which, 8 schemes already have been completed and commissioned. The remaining schemes will be completed and commissioned. The remaining schemes will be completed during the current year. In addition to this 10 more schemes will be taken up for execution which will be completed by 1982-83.

3. Financial outlay for the Annual Plan 1982-83:

During the current year an amount of Rs. 20.50 lakhs is likely to be spent under this programme. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Housing

GENERAL HOUSING

Housing Board:

(i) *Housing Board:*

After liberation Goa witnessed mass migration of people from other parts of the country to different Centres in Goa. A majority of them chose to settle in urban areas of the Territory. This was accompanied with considerable internal migration from rural areas to urban areas of Goa became very acute. In order to meet this unprecedented housing problem, which affected people mostly belonging to Low Income Group, Middle Income and economically weaker sections of the society. The Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Board was established in 1968. Since its inception, the Board has been undertaken various housing schemes, to help in solving these problems in urban areas, which can be grouped into:

1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and EWS of the Community.
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
4. Slum Clearance Scheme.
5. Land Acquisition and Development.

The main aim of the schemes is to provide houses/flats developed plots to the various income group people at reasonable costs within their means.

The background and the objectives of each scheme are as follows: —

1. **Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Section of Community:**

This scheme contemplates grant of financial assistance by the Government of India to the State Government Union Territory and through them to other approved agencies for the construction of houses to industrial workers and economically weaker section. The scheme is subsidised by the Central Government to the extent of 50% the remaining 50% being given in the form of loan provided the scale of accommodations and the cost of construction are kept within the ceiling limit prescribed by the Central Government.

VIM — 2

This scheme aims at providing houses on subsidised rental basis and ownership basis to industrial workers and those category of workers belonging to economically weaker sections of Community whose income is below Rs. 350/- p. m.

The Board has so far constructed 100 such tenements at Corlim, Pilliem and Sancoale.

Under this scheme it is proposed to construct about 6 tenements during the Annual Plan 1982-83 at Mapusa for which an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed. This amount will be made available to the Housing Board in the form of loan.

2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Board constructs houses/flats for allotment on hire purchase and outright sale basis. Persons with an annual income of less than Rs. 7,200/- are covered under this scheme.

The Board has so far constructed 146 tenements under this scheme at various places in Goa viz. Porvorim, Baina, Margao and Ponda and construction of another 202 tenements is in progress. Allotment is made by inviting registration requests from intending purchasers of flats/houses. This scheme enables the hire purchaser to be owner of the tenement after payment of full instalments within a period of 10/20 years.

The benefits of this scheme accrues to the persons whose income is below Rs. 7,200/- per annum. This scheme helps in solving the housing problem to some extent by providing houses at reasonable cost to the people belonging to Low Income Group Category.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct about 56 more tenements during the Annual Plan, 1982-83 at Mapusa, Margao and Porvorim for which outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed.

3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme:

This scheme like the one mentioned earlier envisages construction of MIG houses by the Board at various places in Goa. Like LIG scheme this scheme also enables the tenement to be the owner of the tenement on fulfilment of the required conditions set out in MIG Scheme.

This scheme contemplates construction of houses for those persons whose annual income ranges between Rs. 7201/- to Rs. 18,000/-.

So far 208 tenements have been constructed under this scheme at Panaji, Porvorim, Ponda, Baina and Margao and work on 162 such tenements is in progress.

VIM — 3

During 1982-83 it is proposed to construct 20 more MIG tenements at Mapusa and Porvorim for which an amount of Rs. 8.50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan. This amount will be made available to the Housing Board in the form of loan.

4. Slum Clearance Scheme:

This scheme contemplates construction of tenement for rehabilitation of the slum dwellers from the slum areas. This scheme is subsidised by the Central Government to the extent of 50% and the remaining 50% given in the form of loan.

The main objective of the scheme is to rehouse the slum dwellers who stay in huts or such other temporary structures by providing them barest minimum standard of accommodation at subsidised low rent. The slum dwellers are also allotted plots of fixed area in which they are allowed to construct their own huts. Annual income of slum dwellers has to be within Rs. 4200/-.

Under this scheme 630 plots at Chimbél and 264 tenements at Vaddem have been developed and 192 tenements at the same place have been constructed and these are in the final stage of completion. To hasten the clearance of growing slums, tender for construction of another 100 tenements at Margao has been invited. Under this scheme it is proposed to construct about 56 additional tenements during the Annual Plan 1982-83 at Margao for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked. This amount will be made available to the Housing Board in the form of loan.

5. Land Acquisition and Development:

Land is the pre-requisite for taking up any housing scheme. Under this scheme the Board acquires land in bulk for eventual development by providing amenities such as asphalted roads, water, sewage and electricity lines. Developed land is then sold to the intending purchasers in the form of plots or utilised for the other scheme of the Board such as E. W. S., L. I. G. and M. I. G. housing scheme. So far the Board has acquired 98.92 Ha. of land at various places out of which 62.12 Ha. is already developed, in urban and semi-urban areas.

This scheme is intended to help in solving the problems of housing by large scale acquisition of land and its eventual development in selected places. By making available to the prospective house builders, sufficient number of developed plots at reasonable costs the scheme ultimately has helped in checking speculation in land prices as well.

This scheme contributes directly to implement M. I. G. and L. I. G. schemes by providing necessary land as well as giving scope to the construction of new tenements for the persons registered for the purchase of plots.

During 1982-83 it is programmed to acquire 14.00 Ha. of land at Dona-Paula, Porvorim and Cunchelim in Mapusa and to develop about 6.0 Ha. of land. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose in the Annual Plan 1982-83. This amount will be made available to the Housing Board in the form of loan.

VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT SCHEME

1.1 Name of the Scheme: Village Housing Project Scheme.

1.2 Background of the Scheme:

Under this Scheme loans upto Rs. 5,000/- in each case are sanctioned to the bonafide residents of villages selected under this Scheme for construction/improvement of houses in rural areas. The total number

of villages selected under Village Housing Project Scheme is 223 in Goa, 4 in Daman and 3 in Diu. A proposal is under the consideration of the Government to cover all the villages under this Scheme.

1.3 *Financial Requirements:*

The outlay provided for Vth Plan was Rs. 9.88 lakhs (Revised). During 1974-79 an expenditure of Rs. 9.93 lakhs was incurred and for the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was spent. During the year 1981-82 Rs. 4.00 lakhs provided for this scheme will be spent fully. For the Annual Plan 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed as against the approved outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

1.4 *Target:*

During the Vth Plan i. e. 1974-79, 212 number of houses constructed/improved and during the year 1980-81, 48 houses have been constructed. During the year 1981-82, 50 number of construction/improvement of houses were done. During the Revised Five Year Plan 1980-85, it is proposed to achieve 300 number of construction/improvement of houses and target fixed for the Annual Plan 1982-83 is 100 number of constructions/improvement of houses.

HOUSE SITES FOR LANDLESS AND RURAL HOUSING

1.2 *Background of the Scheme:*

The scheme is intended to provide house sites free of cost to families of landless agricultural labourers in rural area who do not already own a house site or built up house/hut on land of their own. The size of the plot to be provided is to the extent of 100 sq. mts. development of the same at Government cost with the house sites as provided the allottee would have to built their houses/huts thereon with their resources and they are being assisted by loan under Village Housing project scheme.

So far 1233 families were provided with house sites free of occupancy price @ 100 sq. mts. each after developing the same at the cost of Rs. 300/- per site in plain areas and Rs. 500/- in case of hilly areas. Action has already been taken to identify some landless persons and to provide house sites to them.

In most areas where sites have been allotted there is no adequate drinking water supply. Generally the house sites allotted at one place do not exceed 20 to 30 in number. It is proposed to provide for such house sites a covered masonry well under the scheme to serve a cluster of say 20 to 30 house sites. Also other facilities such as public toilet, electricity etc. are provided.

Similarly it is proposed to introduce site and service scheme mainly for the slum dwellers which are existing in the periphery of the towns. It is proposed to provide them with alternate site/improvement of the existing sites by providing roads, water, electric connection, etc.

1.3 Objectives of the Scheme:

The landless workers can live in peace without being constantly threatened with eviction by the owners of land on which they have their houses/huts. Similarly better living conditions to slum dwellers.

1.4 Financial Requirements:

The total outlay during the Vth Five Year Plan was Rs. 7.00 lakhs. The expenditure during 1974-80 Rs. 2.78 lakhs and during the 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 1.80 lakhs provided for the scheme is expected to spend fully. The approved outlay for this scheme for the Revised Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1982-83 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs which would be utilised for development of House sites and construction of paved streets, wells, public toilets and site and scheme for slum dwellers.

1.5 Physical Targets:

So far 1233 house sites have been granted to the rural landless agricultural labourers. The target fixed for the Annual Plan 1982-83 is to grant 200 house sites.

POLICE HOUSING

To provide residential houses for Police personnel, construction work has been taken up as indicated below. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made in the Plan 1982-83 for the purpose.

Details of Housing:

Place	Type of quarters						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	
Porvorim	64	32	—	—	—	—	
Harbour (Vasco)	32	8	—	—	—	—	
Valpoi	8	—	2	1	—	—	
Panaji (Altinho)	—	—	—	—	1	—	

DEPARTMENTAL HOUSING

The role of housing in economic development, both as an end and a means, is an important one: as an end, housing is an essential ingredient in the basic requirements of civilised living and as a means, besides adding to the National Income, it is a strong motivator of savings and play an important role in the generation of employment.

In the days of inflation housing amenity which adds only to the real income of employees has great impact on their efficiency. Provision of house to the employee at his working place is considered as an integral

part of his employment amenities. In view of this, it is proposed to provide residential houses for the Government staff, depending upon the availability of land.

Public Housing/Residential Quarters for Government Servants under General Pool:

There is an acute shortage of living accommodation in the Territory, particularly in urban areas which has posed a big problem for the Government. Even with the exorbitant rent, which a Government employee cannot afford, the accommodations are just not available. Government has, therefore, decided to tackle this problem on war-footing. It is proposed to undertake construction of A, B, C, D and E type residential quarters in various talukas of Goa.

As a part of scheme, construction of residential quarters of A, B, C, D and E type at Porvorim is in progress. Land acquisition for construction of houses at Margao has already been processed. Construction of quarters at Panaji is also in progress. Apart from above, under this programme a scheme for construction of bungalows for V. I. Ps. and Secretaries at Miramar and other places is also being worked out for implementation during the current year's Annual Plan.

An amount of Rs. 34.26 lakhs is expected to be spent during the year 1981-82 as against the approved outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs, whereas outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Physical Targets and Achievements:

As a result of implementation of this programme in this sector residential buildings with a floor area of 3,500 sq. metres would be constructed.

Employment Potential:

The total employment potential that would be generated in this sector during the Annual Plan 1982-83 is assessed to be 1,47,000 mandays out of which, 17,640 mandays for technical persons, 11,760 mandays for non-technical and 1,17,600 mandays of unskilled persons.

Increase in allocation of funds for Departmental Housing for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and for Annual Plan 1982-83:

At present there is an acute shortage of residential accommodation for Government servants in various Talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu. This badly affects the services rendered by Government employees who have to depend on transport to come from far off villages. Also the Government servants cannot afford to pay the high rent for private buildings. Government has, therefore, decided to take up the construction of quarters of various types in different Talukas under the programme for residential quarters throughout Goa, Daman and Diu.

Construction of various types of quarters A, B, C, D and E type are in progress in Panaji, Porvorim, Daman and Diu. Besides, some additional quarters A, B and C type are shortly to be tendered at Porvorim.

It is proposed by Government to construct bungalows for Ministers at Miramar, the land acquisition for which has already been initiated.

It is also decided by Government to construct earmarked residential quarters for Senior Officers such as High Court Judges (2 Nos.), I G. P., Superintendent of Police, Secretaries, Development Commissioner.

The Sixth Five Year Plan approved outlay is Rs. 200.00 lakhs. However, in view of above and due to increase of price of building materials and cost of labour, the minimum Revised Sixth Five Year Plan proposed is Rs. 322.50 lakhs.

PUBLIC WORKS

Adequate office accommodation with proper amenities and working conditions has positive impact on human mind which is behind all the developmental activities and contribute to a great extent in promoting skill, increasing efficiency resulting in better workmanship and output and reducing fatigue and wastage.

However, this Territory being colonial in outlook, scarcely any developmental activities were going on during erstwhile Portuguese regime. The whole machinery was limited to a few administrative offices, mostly centralised in Panaji, the capital town. Soon after the liberation of this Territory there was spurt in all spheres of activities where Government had to actively play an important role in public life to join it to the mainstream of the rest of the country. But at the same time the Government was confronted with the serious problem of suitable office accommodation as there were hardly any Government office buildings which would take care of sudden expansion in Government activities requiring office accommodation, stores, godowns, sheds, police stations, jails, court buildings, etc.

Since the existing buildings at that time were very old and unsuitable for office buildings, as an immediate stop-gap arrangement, this problem was solved by acquiring buildings to house offices then available in the locality.

In the process, some buildings were to be modified, renovated, repaired to convert them into office buildings to meet the immediate demands of the situation. However, they were unsuitable with poor working amenities for office functioning. However, making these buildings suitable for office accommodation rendered the entire scheme as uneconomical. Hence, as a general policy matter, a decision was taken to construct the various types of buildings for Government for disbursing its functions efficiently.

Necessary provision for the first time had been made from 1979-80 for offices, office-cum-residence, sheds, godowns, police stations, office complexes, development of P.W.D. Complex at Altinho, Panaji including construction of residential quarters to Gazetted and Non-Gazetted staff of P. W. D. etc. Till 1979, expenditure on this account was made from non plan funds.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Construction of buildings:

The programme of construction of office building complexes modification, expansions proposed for various departments is as follows: —

1) *Police:*

It has been decided to construct Police station at Margao, Panaji and Vasco. This is required in a view of the situation that many police stations in this Territory are old one and lack safety and do not meet the necessary requirements. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is expected to be utilised during the year 1981-82. For this construction programme during the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 5.36 lakhs has been approved.

2) *Jails:*

It has been decided to have a new jail with all the basic amenities at Dharbandora. An expenditure of Rs. 0.60 lakh is anticipated during the year 1981-82 which includes mostly the amount to be spent on land acquisition. However, the construction is likely to be started during 1982-83 for which funds to the extent of Rs. 2.41 lakhs has been approved.

3) *Other Office Buildings:*

Government has also decided to construct Court office buildings, B.D.O.'s Office, under this programme. Apart from that, the office buildings and godowns for Stores Division of this department at Margao are proposed to be constructed for which land acquisition is in progress. Government has also proposed to undertake construction of office complexes for housing the Government offices in various Talukas. As a policy decision, Government has decided to undertake and construct the bus-stands at various places from PWD budget and accordingly land acquisition for bus-stands at Assonora has already been finalised, while that at Sanquelim is under finalisation. Provision to the extent of Rs. 20.39 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during the year 1981-82 as against the outlay of Rs. 5.82 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 25.73 lakhs is approved under this programme of construction of other office buildings during 1982-83.

4) *Other Expenditure:*

The expenditure of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is anticipated under this minor Head for survey, investigation, strengthening of PWD., Planning, research, training, etc. during the year 1981-82 as against the provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs. For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 36.50 lakhs has been approved under this sub-head of development.

Physical Targets and Achievements:

As a result of implementation of this programme, office building complex, sheds, stores, etc. with a total floor area of 560 sq. metres

would be constructed and modifications, expansions and renovations to the buildings carried out for an area of 250 sq. metres.

Employment Potential:

The total employment potential that would be generated for this sector for the Annual Plan 1982-83 is expected to be 2,21,000 for the year 1982-83 out of which 26,520 mandays will be technical personnel, 17,680 mandays non technical personnel and 1,76,800 mandays personnel.

Increase in allocation of funds for Public Works for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and for Annual Plan 1982-83:

Due to the sudden expansion in Government activities particularly in rural areas, requirement of more office accommodation was felt necessary at Taluka levels. Hence, Government has proposed to take up construction of Block Development Offices, Mamlatdar Offices and Court buildings in various Talukas of Goa and in Daman and Diu. Most of the existing Government offices in this Territory are presently housed in rented private buildings which are not suitable to deliver proper service to the public and also not provided with basic amenities. They are also situated at very far of places causing lot of inconvenience to the public. To overcome this problem, Government has decided to take up the construction of such offices under Public Works, phase-wise. Details of few works are furnished below.

- a) It is decided to construct a Office building complex at Ponda to house all Government offices in Ponda which are presently scattered throughout the town.
- b) Modification of Mamlatdar's Office at Margao has already been taken up for estimates.
- c) Like-wise works of construction of office buildings will be taken up in various talukas of Goa and in Daman and Diu.
- d) The existing jails at Aguada and Reis Magos are not provided with all the amenities and therefore it is proposed to construct a Central Jail at Dharbandora.
- e) The existing Assembly House which is at present in the Secretariat is also found to be inadequate for performing its function and therefore it is proposed to have an independent building for M.L.A.'s Secretariat at Porvorim including Hostel.
- f) Assonora in Barlez Taluka and Sanquelim village in Bicholim Taluka, are developing very fast and Government has felt urgent need of construction of Bus-stands at both these places, in view of continuous traffic jam for which land acquisition is initiated and is in progress.
- g) There is also a proposal to acquire land at Margao for construction of godown for Central Stores Division.
- h) Land acquisition for Commercial Complex near Nehru Bridge.

The revised amount approved during the year 1981-82 was Rs. 42.00 lakhs (including payment to establishment staff) and that approved for 1982-83 is Rs. 70.00 lakhs (including payment to establishment staff) out of which most of the amount will be utilised for land acquisition and spill over works. After finalisation of the land acquisition, the schemes/ projects will be continued, in the remaining years of Plan period.

The approval outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 150.00 lakhs. However, in view of the above reasons and also due to increase in prices of all building materials, labour cost, etc., the minimum revised outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan proposed is Rs. 478.75 lakhs.

Urban Development

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Introduction:

The development of this Territory has been planned with the basic objective of minimising the intra-regional disparities, promoting and chanelising growth, without adversely affecting its environment.

Over the past two decades, there has been a consistent upward trend in the growth of different economic activities and concentration of population in the urban centres as is clearly reflected in the provisional census figures for 1981. The VIth Five Year Plan proposes to reverse this trend through locations and encouragement of economic activities and provision of infrastructural facilities in the backward areas.

To achieve the above objectives growth centres have been identified in the Regional Plan for Goa, Daman and Diu and in order to develop them, 17 planning areas have been notified. These centres will function as focal points of development. In order to improve the living conditions in the environmentally sub-standard areas in urban centres, as Environmental Improvement Scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme has been taken up from the Vth Five Year Plan.

A large number of urban problems are proposed to be solved through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium towns which aims at the development of urban areas with the concept of self-financing urbanisation.

In 1982-83, the third year of the Revised VIth Year Plan, the above objectives would be implemented through the following continuing schemes:

1. Preparation of Regional Plans and Development Plans.
2. Branch Office at Daman.
3. Environmental Improvement Scheme.
4. Town and Country Planning Board.
5. Planning and Development Authorities.
6. Research and Development Unit.
7. Central Scheme for Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium Towns.

A brief description of the above mentioned schemes is given below:

1. Preparation of Regional Plans and Development Plans:

Under this scheme, staff was created by the Town and Country Planning Department during the Vth Five Year Plan period with the objective to prepare the Regional Plans of Goa, Daman and Diu. From 1979-80, a large part of the staff was transferred to non-plan side. On the other hand, under an amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act, 1974, the Government entrusted the Chief Town Planner with the preparation of Land Use Maps and Registers as well as Development Plans for the planning areas of Panaji, Margao and Mormugao. During

the VIth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, it is proposed that the Regional Plans for Goa, Daman and Diu would achieve statutory status. The Land Use Maps and Registers of the 17 planning areas already notified and 1 to be notified would also be completed. The development plans of the 7 planning areas would also be completed. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs. 15.6 lakhs has been approved.

During 1980-81, the Regional Plan for Daman after undergoing various statutory requirements and modifications under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1974 was submitted to the Govt. for approval and the same would attain statutory status in 1981-82. The Diu Regional Plan, after being placed before the Town and Country Planning Board is now open for public objections and suggestions. The Regional Plan for Goa was placed before the Town and Country Planning Board at its 6th meeting and is to be discussed in detail with regards to proposals and strategies suggested therein at a special meeting of the Board during the year.

Under the directives received from the Government the Chief Town Planner was entrusted with the preparation of the Land Use Maps and Registers and Outline Development Plans of Panaji Planning Area, Margao Planning Area and Mormugao Planning Area. The aforesaid land use maps and registers are completed and are presently kept open for public inspection; it would obtain statutory status during the current year 1981-82. The Outline Development Plans would also be completed in 1981-82 and placed before the Town and Country Planning Board. In addition to this work, the Department also continues to perform miscellaneous technical activities in assisting Government Departments and other agencies like the Housing Board, E. D. C., Municipalities, Panchayats, etc., and advising the Govt. in matters relating to Town and Country Planning. It also functions as a Secretariat to the Traffic and Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

During 1982-83, it is proposed that the Regional Plan for Diu would attain statutory status and similar action would be taken with respect to Regional Plan for Goa. The Comprehensive Development Plan for the planning areas of Panaji, Margao and Mormugao would also be taken up. It is also proposed to take up the preparation of Land Use Maps and registers of the planning areas of Mapusa, Ponda and fast developing beach areas of Candolim-Calangute-Anjuna and Colva-Benaulim-Cavelosim, once these areas come under the jurisdiction of Planning and Development Authorities.

The miscellaneous activities of the Department in the field of assisting/advising the Govt. and other Departments and local authorities/autonomous bodies would also continue. For the purpose, a provision of Rs. 2.42 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83.

2. Branch Office at Daman:

The Daman Branch Office of the Town and Country Planning Department is looking after the matters pertaining to the planning in the Districts of Daman and Diu and by a special arrangement also assists the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the planning work related

to that Union Territory. Excluding the post of Ferro Printer, all the other posts created under this scheme are at present in the Non-Plan.

During the VIth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to form a Planning and Development Authority for the planning area of Daman which was constituted recently. The authority would function under the Chairmanship of the Collector of Daman and Associate Town Planner of this Department at Daman would be the Member Secretary. The office of Town and Country Planning Department at Daman would function as the Secretariat to this Authority. A cell of Daman Branch Office is also proposed for Diu, to help the implementation of the Diu Regional Plan as soon as it will attain a statutory status. The total outlay for the scheme in the VIth Five Year Plan is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Since the Daman planning area has been notified recently, it is expected that the Planning and Development Authority for that area, as mentioned above, would be constituted during 1981-82. If this materialises, the Daman Branch Office would have added responsibilities on account of which its staff would have to be marginally strengthened with the following posts: — i) Architectural Assistant — one post; ii) Junior Engineer — one post; iii) Building Inspector — one post; and iv) Accountant — one post. A provision of Rs. 0.57 is available for the purpose in 1981-82.

During 1982-83, the land use survey and preparation of Land Use Maps and registers for Daman would be taken up as also the preparation of the Outline Development Plan. In addition, it is expected that by then the Diu Regional Plan would attain statutory status and consequently a cell of Daman Branch Office consisting of: (i) Planning Assistant — one post; (ii) Junior D'Man — one post; (iii) L. D. C. — one post and (iv) Peon — one post would be set up at Diu for follow up action of the Diu Regional Plan. For the purpose, a provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for 1982-83.

3. Environmental Improvement Scheme:

Under the Minimum Needs Programme, this scheme aims at improving the living condition of the Environmentally sub-standard areas of urban areas through provision of minimum infrastructural facilities such as paved roads and accesses, tap water supply, public toilets, public street lighting, improved drainage, open spaces/recreational areas, etc. The approved outlay for the VIth Five Year Plan for these schemes is Rs. 50.00 lakhs which would benefit 33,000 persons. During 1981-82, the scheme is being implemented in the urban slums of Portais at Panaji, Sada and Non-Mon in Vasco, Ansabhat at Mapusa, Comba at Margao, Bordem at Bicholim and Khariwad at Daman.

During the year 1982-83, these schemes would be continued in the areas mentioned above and in addition, schemes at Khareaband, Pedda and Malbhat at Margao, Bogda at Vasco, Boca de Vaca at Panaji, etc., would also be taken up. The total outlay for the year is Rs. 7.18 lakhs and is expected to benefit 5,000 persons approximately since the detail schemes for these areas have not yet been finalised.

4. Town and Country Planning Board:

The Town and Country Planning Board, set up under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1974, has, as its main functions: i) to coordinate and advise on the planning and implementation of physical development programmes within the Union Territory; ii) to consider and express its views on the Regional Plans, Outline Development Plans, Comprehensive Development Plans, etc., submitted to the Government through the Board.

In addition to the above, it also functions as appellate authority over planning decisions of the Planning and Development Authorities. In order to enable the Board to carry out the functions, an allocation of Rs. 0.5 lakh is proposed in the VIth Five Year Plan. The Town and Country Planning Board met last on 24-11-1980. It would meet more often in 1981-82 as well as in 1982-83 in view of the implementation of the Town and Country Planning Act and to advise the Government in various Town and Country Planning issues which are increasing with the fast growth of the Territory. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is made for the year 1982-83.

5. Planning and Development Authorities:

Three Planning and Development Authorities were constituted in February, 1979 namely: i) Panaji Planning and Development Authority, ii) Southern Planning and Development Authority, iii) Mormugao Planning and Development Authority. At the time of formation of these Planning and Development Authorities it was agreed the Government would give grant-in-aid for its establishment and loans for the remunerative schemes to be undertaken by them as provided under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1974.

These Authorities are functioning from 1979-80 but only with an L. D. C. and a peon, due to the delay in the receipt of Govt. of India's sanction to the staff pattern as well as to the pattern of assistance which Government is to give them. In the circumstances, obviously, the Authorities had to restrict their activities to development control and could not play the vital role assigned to them in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1974.

Pending Government of India's approval to the pattern of assistance to the Planning and Development Authorities, they were given during the two years period 1978-80 Rs. 4.8 lakhs of grant-in-aid i. e. Rs. 1.6 lakhs each. In 1980-81 the total provision of Rs. 6.30 lakhs as grant-in-aid and 8.00 lakhs as loans was also similarly released to them, the grants released being Rs. 5.89 lakhs, Rs. 0.2 lakh and Rs. 0.21 lakh to Panaji, Mormugao and Southern Planning and Development Authorities respectively, besides Rs. 8.00 lakhs as loans to the Panaji Planning and Development Authority. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for grant-in-aid and Rs. 3.50 lakhs for loans is made for 1981-82 and Rs. 6.50 lakhs for grant-in-aid and Rs. 3.50 lakhs for loans is proposed for 1982-83.

6. Research and Development Unit:

With the increase in the magnitude and complexity of the work of preparation of Regional Plans, Development Plans and various develop-

ment schemes related to Housing, Industrial Estates, Traffic and Transportation, Tourism Development, etc., it is of utmost importance to give due place to Research and Development which provides the basic inputs for planning in terms of the following: —

- i) Planning standards regarding physical development of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional and recreational activities.
- ii) Intensity of land uses, land use pattern and inter-relationship between the various land uses.
- iii) Standards of public amenities, facilities and services.
- iv) Environmental and ecological aspects at regional and urban levels.
- v) Level of development in the regional context.

In addition to the above, this unit will also have the function of formulation and demonstration of projects and schemes for the various problems of urban development such as housing, commercial complexes and environmental conversion, Integrated Rural Development, area development schemes, etc. The total outlay for the scheme during the VIth Five Year Plan is Rs. 3.10 lakhs. The outlay for 1982-83 being Rs. 0.55 lakh.

7. General Scheme for Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium Towns:

This is a Central Scheme operated by the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India, under which central assistance is being made available to the States and Union Territories in the form of soft loans on easy terms of repayment. The scheme is for undertaking works of urban development which include land acquisition and development for residential, commercial and industrial purposes, development/augmentation of various infrastructural facilities such as roads, water supply, drainage, garbage disposal, etc.

The pattern of assistance under this scheme specifies that the State/Union Territory Government shall finance 50% of the cost of the scheme by way of grants and/or loans and the remaining 50% would be provided by the Central Government as soft term loans on specified items. During the VIth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose as the State Government's contribution.

The Scheme for Panaji Planning Area submitted to the Government of India was approved during the fog end of 1980-81 for a project of Rs. 92.00 lakhs. As per the guidelines, the centres contribution of about Rs. 47.00 lakhs has to be reflected in the VIth Five Year Plan. Two schemes viz: Residential area development at Dona Paula and construction of a market at Fontainhas, Panaji have been started from the funds sanctioned in 1980-81 and would be continued during 1981-82. Another 3 new schemes viz: Residential area development scheme at Corlim, mainly catering for residential facilities for industrial workers, construction of market at Ribandar and commercial area development at Taleigao (Dona Paula) are being taken up for implementation in 1981-82.

In 1982-83, it is proposed to take up another two new schemes viz. Residential area development at Porvorim and commercial area development scheme at Miramar in addition to the schemes taken up in the previous years which would continue throughout 1982-83. In the State sector, it is proposed to take up development of playground at Porvorim.

The provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed for these schemes in 1982-83 being 9.00 lakhs as State contribution and 9.00 lakhs from the Central Sector.

Summary:

The schemewise outlay for the year 1982-83 is therefore as under: —

1) Preparation of Regional Plan and Dev. Plans	2.42 lakhs
2) Branch Office at Daman	0.75 lakh
3) Environmental Improvement Scheme	7.18 lakhs
4) Town and Country Planning Board	0.10 lakh
5) Planning and Development Authorities:	
a) Grant-in-aid	6.50 lakhs
b) Loans	3.50 lakhs
6) Research and Development Unit	0.55 lakh
7) Central Scheme for Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium Towns (State Contribution):	
a) Grant-in-aid	6.50 lakhs
b) Loans	2.50 lakhs
	30.00 lakhs

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Local Bodies:

The task of Urban Development in this Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is mainly shared by five 'B' class Municipalities and 6 'C' class Municipalities. 2 more Municipalities are being restored. At present, all these Municipalities are financially weak and cannot undertake the developmental works of their own. Therefore it is necessary to provide financial assistance to all these Municipalities for developmental work within the jurisdiction of respective Municipal area. It is also proposed to provide Rs. 35.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1982-83, out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be spent for undertaking non-remunerative Schemes and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for remunerative Schemes. The total outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is of the order of Rs. 200.00 lakhs and during 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has already been spent. The allocation for the year 1981-82 is of the order of Rs. 30.00 lakhs which is expected to be utilised fully.

1. Remunerative Schemes:

A total amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Draft Annual Plan 1982-83. This amount will be sanctioned to those Municipal Councils who are willing to implement the remunerative Schemes, such as Market Complex, Shopping Complex etc. which will help them to raise their financial resources in the long run.

2. Non-remunerative Schemes:

As the financial position of all these Municipal Councils is not sound, it is not possible for them to undertake the developmental works within the Municipal areas, out of their own income. Therefore it is necessary to provide them financial assistance by way of Grant-in-aid to enable them to provide public amenities such as roads, W. Cs. public bath etc. in the urban areas. Therefore it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

3. Strengthening of the Directorate of Municipal Administration:

The Government has sanctioned the creation of 7 posts in this Directorate. Therefore an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been provided in the Draft Annual Plan 1982-83 towards payment of salaries and allowances.

Information and Publicity

1. ADVERTISEMENTS AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

(a) Issue of Promotional Advertisements:

This scheme is mainly concerned with the issue of display/promotional advertisements dealing with different major schemes and projects as also plan achievements of several Government Departments in local/outside dailies and periodicals. The scheme also includes publication of Special supplements in important local/national newspapers and periodicals.

It is proposed to create a separate cell headed by an Assistant Information Officer assisted by Information Assistant & U.D.C. to handle various advertisements in the newspapers/periodicals as also setting up of hoarding at prominent places highlighting major development projects, production of slides on different developmental topics for screening in cinema houses, etc. During the year 1981-82, the Department released 978 classified, 405 promotional advertisements in addition to 986 advertisements of different Departments. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been provided for Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 2.18 lakhs has been spent during the year 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 1.28 lakhs has been made in B. E. 1982-83.

2. PUBLICATIONS

1. Production of Publicity Material:

This is an existing Plan Scheme which is essentially meant for printing of publicity literature in the form of booklets, pamphlets/folders, posters, picture post cards, brochures as also regular publication of a monthly magazine entitled "Nave Parva" in English, Marathi, Roman Konkani and Devanagiri Konkani. During the year 1981-82, the Department brought out 41 publications highlighting various plan achievements & multicolour deluxe calendars & diaries for wide publicity in and outside Goa both within the country and abroad in an effort to project the image of this Territory.

2. Setting up of Research and Reference Unit and Library:

Information Department has to deal with latest trends/Information in various sectors of economy and especially plan development. On many occasions Information Department has to depend on background material on different subjects. As in other Directorates of Information of States and Union Territories an up-to-date research and reference unit is being established in the Department. Under this scheme books on different subjects and news item/views published in local/national dailies/periodicals will be maintained.

3. Payment to Writers, Journalists and Authors:

As is the practice followed by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and other States and Union Territories, it is necessary to

commission well known writers, authors and journalists to write articles on various development projects/schemes undertaken by the Government on payment basis. This is essential to improve quality of our Publications so as to make them interesting and readable as also to increase their circulation. Such articles would be published in monthly magazine/entitled "Nave Parva" brought out by the Department. The scheme also includes writing of scripts for books on exclusive subjects concerning socio-economic achievements in rural areas as a result of plan scheme. The articles written by well known authors will be paid charges ranging from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 300/- depending on the quality of the material and the status/creative ability and popularity of the writer. The Department has also commissioned the services of two well known writers to write a book on Goa and this book will be completed in this financial year 1982-83.

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 under these schemes. During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 4.64 lakhs has been spent. A provision of Rs. 5.43 lakhs has been made under the above schemes during the year 1982-83 which will be fully utilised.

3. PRESS INFORMATION SERVICES

Tours of Journalists:

This is an existing scheme. Tours of representatives of local dailies and correspondents of dailies/news agencies based in Goa are organised within the Territory to major development projects. Under this scheme, conducted tours of Goa Journalists will be organised in and outside the Territory for different States/Union Territories on reciprocal basis. In the year 1981-82, the Department conducted tours of Goa Pressmen to Ponda, Usgao, Ela, Moira, Pernem, Canacona, Colvale, Borim, Zuari and to Madhya Pradesh outside this Territory.

During the year, the Department proposes to organise two tours of pressmen to New Delhi in connection with the preparation of Asiad as per decision taken at the meeting of State Directors of Publicity in New Delhi.

Establishment of Tele-Clubs at Panchayats supply of T.V. Sets for Community Viewers.

In view of the availability of basic infrastructure to set up a Television Relay Station, this Territory is expected to get the benefit of this mass communication media soon. It is, therefore considered very necessary to take maximum advantage of T.V. to inform and educate masses in rural areas about Plan Programmes/Progress. With this aim in view, a scheme to establish Tele-Clubs at Panchayats has been proposed. Under the scheme, television sets will be provided to Panchayats for community viewers. The Department has already acquired land for T. V. Relay Station at Altinho-Panaji and the work of setting up is in progress.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.21 lakh has been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided during the year 1982-83 which will be spent in Toto.

4. FIELD PUBLICITY

1. Field Publicity:

Under this scheme, the Department organises on an average 25 film shows in rural areas in a month. During the financial year 1981-82 nearly 400 film shows were organised which were witnessed by over 2.00 lakhs of people. During the year 1981-82, the Department produced two colour documentaries on Goa, Daman and Diu. Similarly, the Department had also sent a colourful float for the Republic Day Parade in New Delhi which was widely appreciated.

2. Establishment of Divisional Publicity Offices in North and South and Daman:

The Department presently functions only at Headquarter level at Panaji without any base at Division or Taluka places with the result it is not in a position to get the required feedback to assess impact of Plan Publicity in rural area undertaken to inform and educate masses about various development schemes/projects in different sectors.

The scheme envisages establishment of film and Divisional Publicity Offices at Margao to cover South Goa, Mapusa to cover North Goa and Daman to ensure wide publicity to Plan Programmes/launched in Daman and Diu and to intensify film screening programmes in villages.

The offices will be provided with one vehicle preferably a jeep to enable Information Personnel to tour interior rural areas and to collect necessary Plan publicity material. They will also be responsible for news coverages, VIPs tour and Government functions/events. The Plan publicity data collected by these offices will be fruitfully used in various publications as also monthly magazine entitled Nave Parva of this Department. The scheme has been proposed on the pattern followed in the Information Directorates of other States/Union Territories.

3. Setting up of Information Centres in places outside Goa:

Since the Liberation of this territory great strides have been made in different Plan sectors which need to be projected effectively in areas outside this Territory. This could best be achieved by setting up information centres in important State capitals which will essentially function to publicise widely our development achievements and also foster inter-State cultural understanding through exchange of cultural activities. Initially it is proposed to establish information centres in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bangalore, the capital cities of the neighbouring States to give publicity to Government Plan Schemes and projects especially undertaken for the benefit of masses, these establishments will also function to build up an effective favourable opinion among the people outside.

this territory about our efforts in Plan economy and also function as Public Relations Bureau.

4. Maintenance of Photo Unit:

The Photo Unit of this Department is in charge of the Visual Publicity side of the Government and covers Government events held in this Union Territory.

The official Photographers have to cover news/photo coverages of Government functions/events. These photographs should be developed, printed in the established dark room of this Department and despatched to the local Press as well as outside newspapers for wide publicity. Besides this the Photo Unit takes various type of photographs on developmental aspects of our territory i. e. Agricultural, Educational, Industrial growth etc. This Unit also undertakes assignments offered by other Government Departments in case they need any photographic coverage. The Department will purchase two Cameras worth Rs. 1.23 lakhs in 1982-83.

5. Training for Information Personnel:

Since Information is a specialised field by itself necessarily dealing with effective Publicity through various media of mass communication it is absolutely essential to train Information Personnel in various publicity techniques so as to get positive returns. The scheme therefore envisages regular training to personnel in the various categories in Information Department through the India Institute of Mass Communication in the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or any other institute.

The scheme also includes participation of our personnel in various national and regional seminars/symposia organised by recognised professional bodies for training in latest technical skills in the world of Information.

An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 out of which an amount of Rs. 2.12 lakhs has been provided under these schemes in the year 1982-83. During the year 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 6.10 lakhs has been spent under the above schemes.

5. PUBLIC EXHIBITION

1. Exhibition in Rural Areas, Mobile and Stationary:

This Department has a full-fledged Exhibition Unit. Its primary function is to hold exhibition of visual aids to project Government achievements in various sectors. The Exhibition also strengthens promotional efforts and enlist participation of people in the implementation of various schemes.

However, in the absence of well-equipped van for this Unit it becomes difficult to hold such exhibition in rural areas. Thus a bulk of population

remains uncovered by Exhibition campaign. It is therefore proposed to purchase an Exhibition Van during the year 1981-82.

Besides local programme, the van will enable the Department to carry its programme of exhibitions to any part of India whenever such exhibitions are organised. A well-equipped van, therefore is most essential to implement fully the exhibition programme with the sole purpose of projecting Government achievements. During the year 1981-82 the Department held exhibitions at Daman, Diu and participated in the India International Trade Fair held at New Delhi.

An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 out of which an amount of Rs. 1.92 lakhs has been provided during the year 1982-83 which will be fully utilised. During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 1.93 lakhs has been spent under the scheme.

2. Songs, Dramas and Dances Festivals:

Under this scheme cultural programmes are organised. Programmes on important occasion are organised. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 out of which an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided under this scheme in 1982-83 which will be fully utilised. During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been spent by the Department.

Labour and Labour Welfare

Introduction:

The Commissioner, Labour and Employment has been entrusted with diverse function under its fold, with its direct bearing on the economic and social development of the Territory. These activities covers besides prevention, mediation and maintenance of Industrial peace, enforcement of Labour Laws, over and above administering Craftsmen Training Scheme through the Industrial Training Institutes, Industrial Safety and planned growth of Factories, Implementation of Apprentices Act, 1961, administration of Employment Exchange, Vocational Guidance Programme, enforcement of Employees State Insurance Scheme and the Scheme of General Labour Welfare, besides the functions of quasi judicial nature under eight different Labour Laws. Such judicial decisions are affectable in High Court. All these activities as the nomenclatures indicate mostly deal with the welfare and development of Labour.

More than twenty three Labour Legislations have been extended to the Territory of which the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 and Inter State Migrants Labour Act, 1979 are of recent times. The scope under some of the Act is widening year by year. The fixation of Minimum Wages under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 requires revision from time to time and coverage of more and more employment. In the thirty first State Labour Ministers conference held in July 1981 at New Delhi it is decided to revise the minimum rate of wages after two years or by the rise in the cost of living index touched at 50 point from the time the rates were so fixed. Also scores of new industries are being set up wherein hundreds of workers are engaged. The minimum requirement of safety guidance to them and constant vigilant inspection is a must specially during the present when sophisticated machineries are pressed more and more in the manufacturing process. The live register of the Employment Exchange shows that there are thousands of educated unemployed on one side, whereas growing demand for skilled technical workers on the other, cannot be met with through the Employment Exchange. The Institute of Applied Manpower Research New Delhi, in there study made craftsmen list in 1976. Manpower requirement for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, has projected that the total Manpower requirements of trained Craftsmen during the period 1979-84 will be around 7162. So far the Territory could train only 2766 Craftsmen and in order to fill up the gap it has been decided to augment the training facilities through the Industrial Training Institutes to be established one in each taluka.

Aims and objective of the Annual Plan 1982-83:

(i) To strengthen the existing Labour Administration machinery so that due attention is given for enforcement etc. to all the labour laws;

(ii) To impart the necessary safety training to workers in the existing and newly started industrial units and to ensure safe working conditions through the Factory Inspectorate;

(iii) To intensify the training facilities under different programmes of the department to meet the growing demand for skilled personnel;

iv) To improve the general labour welfare activities;

v) To intensify the activities of the local Employment Exchange under Vocational Guidance Programme so that the youth, when they complete their education, are dissipated with career information for their future.

vi) To cater employment assistance under the special schemes of the Government under one job-in-a-family scheme, preferential treatment to the children of Freedom Fighters and for those seeking employment in Gulf countries; and

vii) To expand and consolidate the activities of social security measures of medical benefits through the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

Direction and Administration:

1.1 Strengthening of the Labour Administration:

Due to rapid development and modernisation in Industry it has become essential that the labour legislations enacted by the Government from time to time for the objectives and preambles defined are enforced in the letter and spirit. While making provisions for the safety and hours of work for the working class, the welfare aspect has been given due importance so as to provide relief and dignity to the human labour. Experiencing the need of coordination action for welfare measures to the workmen in such factories and other establishments, it has been proposed to adopt a new legislation. Accordingly, a draft Bill under the name of Goa, Daman and Diu Labour Welfare Fund Bill 1980 has been submitted to the Government which is in process to be presented to the Legislative Assembly. After this Bill has been passed, it would cover some 4,000 establishments in this Territory, employing about 7,200 workmen. The Government has also extended the provisions of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to the establishments employing even 10 workers thereby the coverage under this Act has increased which has a resultant effect on the work load. Similarly, the provisions of Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946 have been extended to establishments employing even 20 workers. This has increased the work of certification of Standing Orders to the number of Industrial establishments. A new Labour Legislation has been introduced with effect from 2nd October, 1980 under the name of "Inter State Migrant Labour Act, 1979". The State Rules have been drafted and presented to the Labour Department of the Government. The implementation will be undertaken after the Rules are formulated.

The Government has also added 11 employments to the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to protect the interest of unorganised labour. Thus the work regarding formation of committees, survey to be conducted and fixation of minimum rates of wages in addition to revision of wages etc. have to be undertaken every two years.

The above position of coverage of more and more establishments is as per the recommendations of the Government of India and different tripartite committees, etc. It may be mentioned that as a result of additions to the schedules of employment under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 more number of cases of accidents have to be dealt with in the different industries added to the schedule. It is also a known fact that industrial workers as well as agricultural workers are getting organised resulting into increase in number of trade unions and also industrial disputes.

On the whole, considering the above aspects it has become very much essential to strengthen the labour administration by creating additional posts for better implementation and also for the implementation of new labour legislations.

An outlay of Rs. 1.04 lakhs has been earmarked during the year 1982-83 to meet the expenditure towards the salaries of the existing staff and office expenditure.

2. Industrial Relations:

2.1 Enforcement of New Labour Legislations:

The new labour legislations like Inter State Migrant Labour Act, 1979, the Sales Promotion Employees' (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and the extension of the existing law for under coverage with particular reference to Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1948, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Goa, Daman & Diu Shops and Establishments Act, 1973 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 require more attention for frequent inspections, filing prosecutions and recovery proceedings, etc.

The Industrial Relations Machinery of the department is required to be strengthened with the growth of more and more organisations of workmen through the Trade Unions formed in the State. The number of industrial disputes of collective nature has been increasing at a faster rate together with the agitations in the field of individual relations. For two Assistant Labour Commissioners only one Stenographer is provided which has been causing handicap in these factors.

An outlay of Rs. 0.41 lakh has been approved during the year 1982-83 to meet the expenditure towards the salaries of the existing staff.

3. Working conditions and safety:

3.1 Setting up of Safety Training Centre:

Considering the annual compensation cost towards industrial injuries which has been staggering to the tune of Rs. 30 to 35 crores, the

Planning Commission suggested to pay more attention to the preventive aspects of enforcement by stressing more on safety aspects to be set up in every State under the respective Factory Inspectorates. Most of the States have already set up safety centres following the recommendation of the Planning Commission.

It will materially reduce industrial accidents by such training, which are otherwise rising. Safety training and education in industrial hygiene, therefore, needs due attention.

Besides, the great range and diversity of industries coming up in this Territory have brought into use a vast array of materials and substances which are endangering the working environment. Realising this, it is recommended that indepth research study and control should be exercised over these ill effects, and also reiterate the role of the Government agencies like the Factory Inspectorate in this regard. Recently, the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay, have suggested that UNDP assistance would be made available to the State Factory Inspectorate to establish industrial hygiene Laboratory provided that the necessary infrastructure is created by the State Factory Inspectorate

Under this background, the scheme is being implemented with the following objectives and functions:

- (i) Setting up of a safety Museum;
- (ii) Setting up of Monitoring Wing;
- (iii) Setting up of an up-to-date library on safety subjects;
- (iv) Conducting of training courses, seminars, workshops, etc on safety for workers and supervisors;
- (v) Conducting of exhibitions of Safety and Working condition.
- (vi) Co-ordination with organisations like Central Labour Institute, Government of India, National Productivity Council, etc. in order to improve working conditions in this Territory; and
- (vii) Ensuring of safe working conditions.

To carry out the above activities of the Centre certain nucleus staff has been created. However, certain training, watch & ward, maintenance and administrative staff need to be created. Hence, following posts have been proposed for creation during the year 1982-83.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale of pay
1.	Safety Officer	4	650-960
2.	Head Clerk	1	425-700

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale of pay
3.	Librarian	1	330-560
4.	Projectionist	1	260-400
5.	L. D. C.	1	260-400
6.	Carpenter	1	260-400
7.	Electrician	1	260-400
8.	Peon	1	196-232
9.	Watchman	3	196-232
10.	Sweeper	1	196-232

An amount of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been approved to meet expenditure towards salaries of existing staff, proposed staff, machinery and equipment, construction of safety centre building etc.

4. General Labour Welfare:

4.1 *Setting up of Labour Welfare Centres:*

According to the recommendations of the Planning Commission, seven Labour Welfare Centres and three sub centres were set up in the District of Goa. It is also proposed to set up a Labour Welfare Centre during the financial year 1981-82. These centres provide indoor and outdoor games opportunities to the working class and their family members besides imparting training in cutting, tailoring, embroidery with a view to provide an effective source to support the family income and to generate self employment. These sewing classes have been popularised much in Low Income Group of the working class. These centres also provide reading room facilities to the workmen and their families. Considering the growing need and concentration of labour force at the places where industries have consolidated, labour welfare centres are proposed to be opened during the year 1982-83.

An amount of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been earmarked during the year 1982-83 to meet the expenditure towards salaries, materials purchase, office expenses etc.

5. Education and Training:

5.1 *Industrial Training Institute and expansion:*

5.1.1 *Introduction and Expansion of trades under Craftsmen Training Scheme:* Craftsmen Training Programme is being conducted under the Directorate of Craftsmen Training through Industrial Training Institutes located at Panaji, Farmagudi, Curchorem, Mapusa, Margao, Daman,

Pernem, Canacona, Satari and Bicholim imparting training in 15 engineering and 3 non-engineering trades, the details being as under: —

Engineering Trades:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Fitter | (9) Draughtsman Mech. |
| (2) Turner | (10) Mech. Instrument |
| (3) Electrician | (11) Mech. Tractor |
| (4) Electronic Mech. | (12) Ref. & Air Conditioning. |
| (5) Machinist | (13) Plumber |
| (6) Mech. Motor Vehicle | (14) Welder |
| (7) Radio & T. V. | (15) Building Construction. |
| (8) Mech. Diesel | |

Non-Engineering Trades:

- (1) Cutting and Tailoring
- (2) Hand Composing & Proof Reading
- (3) Stenography

5.1.2 New Industrial Training Institutes at Sanguem, Vasco-da-Gama and Diu: Considering the growing demand for skilled technical Craftsmen and mounting unemployment among the educated youth, the Government has decided to start an Industrial Training Institute in each taluka. The establishment of an Industrial Training Institute in each taluka will cater the needs of the training facilities among the youth residing at a nearby place and the rural areas. Accordingly, one Industrial Training Institute at each of the three places i. e. Vasco-da-Gama, Sanguem and Diu, have been started from September 1981. With the setting up of these three Industrial Training Institutes the entire Territory has been provided with one Industrial Training Institute at each taluka.

An amount of Rs. 54.00 lakhs has been earmarked during the year 1982-83 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of staff, office expenses, furniture, machinery and equipments, consumables and construction of Industrial Training Institute Complexes, etc.

5.2 Apprenticeship Training Scheme:

The need of skilled craftsmen by the industries is being met by the Apprentices Training Programme. The Apprenticeship Training consists of (i) Basic Training (ii) Shop Floor Training in the establishment of the employer (iii) Related Instructions. As per the Apprentices Act the responsibility of imparting basic training to the apprentices of an establishment employing less than 500 workers falls in the appropriate Government.

Imparting Related Instructions to the apprentices is also the responsibility of the Government. There is no separate arrangement at present for imparting Related Instructions in the Territory. The apprentices are

deputed to various Industrial Training Institutes located at different talukas of this Territory for the purpose. Such arrangements do not impart satisfactory training to the apprentices. It is proposed to create following posts of Instructors to ensure adequate training in related instructions to apprentices.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been earmarked during the year 1982-83 to meet the expenditure towards training expenses, stipends, office expenses and materials purchase, etc.

5.3 *Training of Boiler Attendant:*

There is a shortage of trained Boiler Attendants to man the boilers in various industries which have come up in the Territory. There is no institute to train the boiler attendants in the Territory. Hence the department conducts training courses for such posts for the various industrial units with the help of guest lecturers drawn from technical institutes, Goa Engineering College, training institutes and Boiler Plant Engineers from various industries.

Besides, it has been proposed to set up a Boiler Laboratory under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 so as to provide regular examination of boiler attendants for certification and tests for welders for deciding their proficiency. Trade tests to be conducted under the Apprentices Act, also necessitate the setting up of a trade test centre of State level. With the growing number of boiler installations in the Territory it is rather necessary to provide these facilities specified under the statute.

The proposed Boiler Laboratory will meet these requirements.

An outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakh has been approved during the year 1982-83 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of the existing staff equipment, materials purchase, etc.

6. **Employment Services:**

6.1 *Strengthening of the Employment Exchange:*

With the growth of number of candidates registering in the Employment Exchange, the work load of the present Employment Exchange has been increased tremendously. Besides the Government have decided to start a separate cell in the Employment Exchange to cater the need of the candidates going to Gulf countries for employment. This Territory has been pioneer in the country to introduce a special scheme on "One Job in a Family" with effect from 1st September, 1980 to eliminate the suffering of educated and economically backward sections of the society. Candidates having passed S. S. C. or higher academic examinations coming from families whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 3,000/- are to be sponsored to the extent of 5 percent of vacancies notified in the Government and semi-Government offices under this scheme. Recently the Government has introduced another new scheme to provide employment assistance to the sons and daughters of freedom fighters with preferential treatment. The implementation of the above three special schemes has increased the workload as the various jobs involved are enrolment of candidates.

The existing staff in the Employment Exchange is not able to meet this growing workload and the timely attention from the Exchange gets hampered. Therefore, it is proposed to have a separate cell for the special schemes for enrolment and submission.

The following posts are, therefore, proposed during the year 1982-83.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale of pay
1.	Sr. Asstt. Employment Officer	1	550-900
2.	Stenographer	1	330-560
3.	U. D. C.	6	330-560
4.	L. D. C.	4	260-400
5.	Peon	2	196-232
6.	Sweeper	1	196-232

An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been approved during the year 1982-83 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of above staff, office expenses, etc.

6.2 Vocational Guidance and Employment Exchange Counselling Cell:

Under the scheme activities like organising career exhibitions, mobile exhibitions, film exhibition at schools and villages, survey of self employment, display of vocational guidance, posters, etc. at different talukas are to be held. So also, individual guidance after studying their socio-economic background is to be given and preparation of questionnaire to conduct their aptitude tests is also to be taken, up under the scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has, therefore, been allotted during the year 1982-83 for the purchase of materials etc.

6.3 Publicity Wing in the State Directorate of Employment Exchange:

This scheme envisaged to distribute to the public and various schools, materials of publicity and also to publish pamphlets on various aspects of National Employment Services. A sum of Rs. 120/- per school is also to be granted towards expenses for disseminating information on Employment Exchange Services and imparting vocational guidance.

No staff has been proposed under the scheme during the year 1982-83. However, an outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been allotted under the scheme during the year 1982-83.

Social Welfare

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Introduction

The Department of Social Welfare was set up in 1969 primarily to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this Union Territory whose total population as per 1971 Census was 16,514. The following programmes are put into operation in order to improve their socio-economic conditions: —

- i) Housing
- ii) Economic Betterment
- iii) Education Programme

The schemes implemented during 1979-80 are proposed to be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The following two schemes amongst the various schemes included under Tribal Sub Plan have been accommodated under Welfare of Backward Classes:

- i) Legal Aid to the Tribals and
- ii) Administrative set up for Tribal Development.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

1. Name of the Scheme: Direction and Administration.

1.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

The aim of the scheme is to strengthen the set up at the Headquarters by providing additional staff for undertaking various programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There has been no proper organisational set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare for the implementation of various socio-economic programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The workload in this areas has increased manifold during the last few years as a result of increase in the number of beneficiaries and also on account of the follow up on these cases where financial assistance has been sanctioned in the past specially in the matter of recovery of the loan component in the scheme. Further, during 1977-78, the following schemes were transferred to this Department from the Directorate of Education: —

1. Stipends and Freeships for SC/ST.
2. Meritorious Scholarships to the girl students (SC/ST).
3. Post Matriculate Scholarships for SC/ST.

The reason for transfer of these schemes was to bring all the schemes relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under one umbrella so as to have a uniform approach and pros-

pective planning of the need of such communities. Consequent upon the transfer of these schemes, the work load was taken up by existing staff only and no additional staff was provided. Further, there has been a definite structural vacuum in the field of planning, statistics and evaluation of various socio-economic measures initiated by the Government. Even basic statistics are not available, at present, for want of necessary manpower and expertise. This has adversely affected the collection and evaluation of data for various measures undertaken by the Government for the Welfare of Backward Classes. Before the onset of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 one post each of Statistical Assistant, and Investigator were created in the Department for Statistics and Evaluation work connected with all the programmes viz. Welfare of Backward Classes, General Social Welfare Programmes, Nutrition Programme and other schemes in the central sector etc. implemented by the Department. The aforesaid staffing position is neither adequate nor reasonable for undertaking the work relating to Planning, Statistics and Evaluation. Before the start of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the Department was having one Head Clerk and one U. D. C. to deal with the work as regards welfare of Backward Classes. Even, there is no supervisory Officer for the purpose of control and supervision in these areas of operation. Naturally the work has suffered, to a considerable extent.

Further, during this year, the Department proposes to undertake few new schemes for the welfare of other Backward Classes with the total population of over 1.25 lakhs. Under these new programmes, it is proposed to give financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan for housing, economic betterment programme and also educational programme. Since, these new items would generate substantial workload, it would not be possible to undertake any purposeful activities without additional complement of staff. Thus, there is a felt need to have a proper infra-structure for this purpose.

1.2 For the purpose the following posts are already created and filled.

Sr. No.	Name of the Posts	No. of Post
i) Jr. Stenographer	1
ii) Sweeper	1

1.3 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.49 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 2.68 lakhs.

2. Name of the Scheme: Housing Programme for Scheduled Castes.

2.1 *Objectives of the Scheme:*

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste persons for construction of houses, repairs of houses and purchase of house sites. Under this programme, financial assistance of Rs. 3,800/- to Rs. 4,750/- is given to Scheduled Castes

families towards the construction of their own houses and Rs. 200/- is given towards the purchase of house sites. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1000/- is also given for repairs of houses.

2.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred during 1981-82 is Rs. 0.63 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

2.3 *Physical Targets:*

The target fixed for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period is to benefit 1000 persons. During the year 1981-82 about 49 persons were benefitted. Another 50 persons are proposed to be covered during 1982-83.

3. Name of the Scheme: Economic Betterment Programme.

3.1 *Objectives of the Scheme:*

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste families for their economic betterment. Under this programme the following schemes are implemented:—

1. Financial Assistance for purchase of work animals.
2. Financial Assistance for purchase of Milch animals.
3. Financial Assistance for purchase of Oil Engines/Persian Wheels and Hand Pumps.
4. Financial Assistance for taking up Cottage Industries and Professions.
5. Financial Assistance for sinking irrigation wells.
6. Financial Assistance for Development (Reclamation of Agricultural land).
7. Financial Assistance for Horticultural Development Programme.
8. Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools.
9. Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural land.
The financial assistance is in the form of subsidy and loan.

3.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.80 lakhs. The provision for the current year i.e. 1982-83 is Rs. 1.40 lakhs.

3.3 *Physical Target:*

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 1000 persons. During the year 1981-82 about 275 persons were benefitted. During the current year a target of 200 persons is fixed.

4. Name of the Scheme: **Education Programme for Scheduled Castes.**

4.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance in the form of freeships, stipends and meritorious scholarships (for girls only) to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, so as to improve their educational status.

4.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.39 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

4.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 5000 students. During 1980-81 about 1030 students were benefitted. Also another 1000 students are expected to be covered under the scheme during 1982-83.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

5. Name of the Scheme: **Housing Programme.**

5.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribes family to construct their own houses.

Under this programme financial assistance of Rs. 3,800/- or Rs. 4,750/- is provided towards the construction of houses and Rs. 200/- towards the purchase of house sites. Financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan is granted to the extent of Rs. 1000/- for repairs of houses.

5.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs. No expenditure has been incurred during 1981-82. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 0.40 lakh.

5.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 500 persons. Another 10 persons are likely to be benefitted during 1982-83.

6. Name of the Scheme: **Economic Betterment Programme for Scheduled Tribes.**

6.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to grant financial assistance to the members of STs for undertaking various types of vocations which will help them to improve their financial status.

The programme comprises of the following schemes: —

1. Financial Assistance for purchase of work animals.
2. Financial Assistance for purchase of Milch animals.
3. Financial Assistance for purchase of Oil Engines/Persian Wheels and Hand Pumps.
4. Financial Assistance for taking up Cottage Industries and Professions.
5. Financial Assistance for Sinking Irrigation Wells.
6. Financial Assistance for Development (Reclamation of Agricultural land).
7. Financial Assistance for Horticultural Development Programme.
8. Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools.
9. Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural land.
The financial assistance is in the form of subsidy and loan.

6.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. No expenditure has been incurred during 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided for the year 1982-83.

6.3 *Physical Target:*

The target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan 1980-85 is to give benefit to 250 persons. Also about 20 persons are proposed to be covered during the year 1982-83.

7. Name of the Scheme: Education Programme for Scheduled Tribes.

7.1 *Objectives of the Scheme:*

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance in the form of freeships, stipends and meritorious scholarships (for girls only) to the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes so as to improve their educational status.

7.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.07 lakh. The provision for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.20 lakh.

7.3 *Physical Target:*

The target fixed for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 is to benefit 750 students. During 1981-82 approximately 205 students were benefitted. It is proposed to cover another 130 students during 1982-83.

8. Name of the Scheme: **Post Matric Scholarships.**

8.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

The scheme provides for award of scholarships to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes students to pursue post matriculation or post S. S. C. course.

Initially, the scheme was centrally sponsored one which, however, is decentralised now. The scheme was previously implemented by the Director of Education, which is transferred to the Directorate of Social Welfare recently.

8.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay of Rs. 3.20 lakhs is included in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The expenditure incurred for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.94 lakh. An amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh is provided for the year 1982-83.

8.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 400 students. In the year 1981-82 about 89 students were benefitted. The target for the year 1982-83 is to cover 100 students.

9. Name of the Scheme: **Award for Intercaste Marriages.**

9.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

In order to encourage intercaste marriages and fight the social evil of casteism and untouchability, it is proposed to give awards of Rs. 2000/- each per couple undertaking intercaste marriages.

9.2 Financial Outlay:

The outlay approved for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh and the actual expenditure during 1981-82 is Rs. 0.08 lakh. An amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided for the year 1982-83.

9.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Plan is to give award to about 8 persons. During 1981-82 only 5 persons were benefitted. 5 more persons are likely to be benefitted under the Scheme for the year 1982-83.

10. Name of the Scheme: **Welfare of Harijans.**

10.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to acquire and distribute land among Scheduled Caste Persons who do not own houses or house sites so that they could construct their own houses taking advantage of the financial assistance.

10.2 Under this scheme it is also proposed to encourage non-official organisations engaged in Social work for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and for organising public opinion for the removal of untouchability. For this purpose financial assistance will be given to non-official organisations for running welfare activities including literacy and craft classes for women, Adult Education Classes, Nursery Classes, Balwadis, Creches, Drama Cultural programme and publicity for removal of untouchability.

10.3 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. The outlay fixed for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

10.4 *Physical Target:*

The physical target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan 1980-85 is to benefit approximately 100 persons. Nearly 10 persons are going to be benefitted during 1982-83.

Tribal Sub-Plan Daman

11. Name of the Scheme: **Administrative set-up for Tribal Sub-Plan.**

11.1 *Objectives of the Scheme:*

The objective of the Scheme is to provide administrative machinery for implementation of tribal sub-plan at Daman.

11.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 6.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1981-82 is Rs. 1.54 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

12. Name of the Scheme: **Legal Aid to Tribals.**

12.1 *Objectives of the Scheme:*

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the tribals for meeting the expenses on legal aid.

12.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh and the actual expenditure during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.01 lakh. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made for the year 1982-83.

13. Name of the Scheme: **Creches/Day Care Centres for Children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

13.1 *Objectives of the Scheme:*

The objective of the scheme is to open creches/day care centres to cater to the needs of children in the group of 0-6 years, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

13.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for the year 1982-83.

14. Name of the Scheme: **Loans for Social Security and Welfare.**

14.1 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The objective of the scheme is to provide incentives in the form of loan and subsidy for housing and economic betterment programme to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

14.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 7.50 lakhs. The actual expenditure for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.40 lakhs. The outlay fixed for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

14.3 *Physical Target:*

The target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan i. e. 1980-85 is to cover 2000 persons. During 1981-82 about 294 persons were covered. The target fixed for the year 1982-83 is to cover 325 persons.

15. Name of the Scheme: **Welfare of Other Backward Classes.**

15.1 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The Government has declared Gawdas, Kunbis, Dhangars and Velips as Other Backward Classes, during this year. The total population of the aforesaid communities is about 1.25 lakhs. Further, the backward classes commission appointed by the Government of India may also recommend a few more communities for inclusion in the list of Other Backward Classes. Since all these communities are very backward socially as well as economically, it is absolutely necessary to undertake certain socio-economic measures for the upliftment of these communities so as to bring them above the poverty line. It is proposed to grant financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan for the construction of houses, repairs of houses and also for the purchase of house-sites to the deserving members of the Other Backward Classes. It is also proposed to formulate certain economic betterment programme for the aforesaid communities whereby financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan can be given to the deserving members of the communities for undertaking certain cottage industries, animal husbandry, poultry farming etc. **Primarily**, based in the rural sector. Likewise stipends and scholarships will be given to them so as to improve their educational status. Efforts will be made to educate the people about the welfare measures initiated by the Government for the benefit of the members of Other Backward Classes. It is also proposed to acquire and distribute land to Other Backward Classes for the purpose of construction of houses for residential purpose.

15.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 9.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the next year i. e. 1982-83 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

15.3 Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to cover 400 persons. Nearly 100 persons would be covered during 1982-83.

16. Name of the Scheme: Special Component Plan.

On the recommendations of the Government of India, this Government has prepared a Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes covering various schemes for their economic and social development. The said plan is presently at the discussion stage. However, in 1982-83 a token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is made for the purpose.

17. Name of the Scheme: Books, Stationery and Uniforms to the Students of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.**17.1 Objective of the Scheme:**

The objective of the scheme is to give incentives to the parents of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who otherwise find it difficult to provide books, stationery and uniforms to their school-going children due to poverty. The said scheme is being implemented from the year 1982-83 onwards.

17.2 Financial Outlay:

The financial outlay fixed for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

17.3 Physical Target:

It is proposed to provide books and stationery to nearly 3000 students, during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. It is proposed to cover nearly 20 students during 1982-83.

18. Name of the Scheme: Grants-in-Aid for running Hostels for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.**18.1 Objective of the Scheme:**

The objective of the scheme is to give Grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisation which run hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in order to enable them to pursue their studies away from their homes.

18.2 Financial Outlay.

The financial outlay of Rs. 0.06 lakh is provided for the year 1982-83.

19. Name of the Scheme: Relief to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Victims of Atrocities.

19.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The scheme envisages, inter-alia rehabilitation of victims as also surviving children of victims of atrocities.

19.2 Financial Outlay:

The financial outlay provided for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.04 lakh.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Introduction:

The Directorate of Social Welfare was set up in 1969. Upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, this Directorate was looking after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes only. But from the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, implementation of Several General Social Welfare programmes were entrusted to this Directorate. The following schemes, some of which were implemented during the past years will continue to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 also.

1. Name of the Scheme: Programme for Delinquent Children.

1.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to provide custodial care for the neglected and delinquent children under the Children Act, 1960. The home for the delinquent and neglected children has been set up during 1975-76 in terms of the provision of the Children Act, 1960. The committed expenditure on this institution has already been transferred on Non-Plan side. However, this institution is still under developing stage. The Child Welfare Board and also the Children's Court has been set up recently. Thus, there has been considerable increase in work load in the institution. The institution also provides certain essential infrastructure facilities for proper development and growth of the inmates. It is a service oriented institution set up for the welfare of the delinquent and neglected children. It is proposed to purchase a vehicle preferably a van which is not available at present for transportation of the children to the hospital as and when need arises. The Vehicle is also needed for the transportation of items of daily necessities like rations, vegetables etc., for inmates from the market. It is also proposed to introduce a few vocations like carpentry, bakery etc. in the said institutions for the inmates so as to impart training which will help in their rehabilitation.

1.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.90 lakhs. The expenditure during 1981-82 is Rs. 1.22 lakhs. The outlay fixed is Rs. 0.70 lakh for the year 1982-83.

1.3 *Physical Target:*

Under this scheme the existing institution will be maintained and developed during the period.

2. Name of the Scheme: **Bal Niketan for Girls.**

2.1 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The objective of the scheme is to provide custodial care of the delinquent and neglected girls under the Children Act, 1960. Under the scheme a separate institution for girls under the Children Act, 1960 is set up. There is a felt need to keep the boys and girls separately. This institution is functioning as an Observation Home, Special School and a Children's Home for delinquent and neglected children.

2.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.60 lakhs. During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 1.02 lakhs was spent. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the scheme for the year 1982-83.

2.3 *Physical Target:*

Under the scheme it is proposed to continue and strengthen/the existing services in the Bal Niketan for Girls.

3. Name of the Scheme: **Protective Home-cum-Reception Centre for Women in Moral Danger.**

3.1 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The objective of the scheme is to provide custodial care to the women and girls under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. This institution has been set up under the provision of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 during 1979-80 and it looks after the women and girls remanded/detained under the aforesaid Act by the Courts. In this institution the inmates are given vocational training in cutting, and tailoring so as to ensure their rehabilitation in life after release. The institutional services rendered by such institution, help the women and girls who are in moral danger.

3.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The outlay approved for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 3.50 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1981-82 is Rs. 0.93 lakh. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 0.90 lakh.

3.3 *Physical Targets:*

The existing institutional services will be maintained and developed during the entire plan period 1980-85.

3.4 Staff Requirement:

Under the scheme it is proposed to create one post of Suptd. in the scale of Rs. 650-1200.

4. Name of the Scheme: **Strengthening of the Department Under Social Welfare Wing.**

4.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the organisational set up of the social welfare wing by providing additional staff. Before the onset of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the Department had at the headquarter level, one post of Director, two posts of Probation Officers (Statutory posts for Probation Services only) one post each of Social Welfare Officer, Accountant, Head Clerk, Statistical Assistant, Investigator, U. D. C., Stenographer, Cashier and two L. D. Cs. The aforesaid staffing pattern in the Department was expected to undertake work relating to the welfare of backward classes, Child Welfare, women welfare, welfare of handicapped etc. Also there are three institutional services viz. Balniketan, Balika-Niketan and Protective Home. Besides, the Department is also looking after various other schemes relating to grant-in-aid to Social Welfare Programmes, Welfare of Children in need of care and protection. Further, the programme of International Year of the Child was also taken care of and looked after with the same complement of staff. Even no special staff was appointed for the nutrition programme implemented by the Department. It is relevant to state that during 1977, twelve F. C. W. Projects which were run by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board earlier were taken over by the Govt. and work entrusted to the Directorate of Social Welfare. The total no. of staff under the aforesaid projects is 129 and the total no. of beneficiaries under this programme work out to about 9,000. The Department is also implementing certain schemes in the central sector such as ICDS scheme, Functional Literacy for Adult women, working women's Hostel, Day Care Centre and creches etc. The aforesaid position has been stated to point out that there has been no proper organisational set up in the Department though the magnitude of the work has increased manifold. In order to stream-line the work of the Department and to cope up with the additional duties and responsibilities. It is proposed to create and fill the post of Dy. Director in the Deptt. during the current financial year.

4.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2.15 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1981-82 is Rs. 0.72 lakh. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

5. Name of the Scheme: **Children Welfare.**

5.1 Objective of the Scheme:

Under this scheme 100 balwadis were opened during 1979-80. The tempo generated during the International Year of the Child so far as

the Welfare of children is concerned has to be maintained. It has been decided to integrate and commence the activities/programmes for the welfare of the children as an integral part of development plans during the next two decades. This is in keeping with the importance attached by the Government of India for various activities relating to the welfare of children. It is also proposed to start creches and Day Care Centres for the Children.

5.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1981-82 was Rs. 4.21 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

5.3 *Physical Target:*

The existing services would be continued during the Plan period.

6. Name of the Scheme: **Women Welfare.**

6.1 *Objective of the Scheme:*

Under this programme no scheme in the Social Welfare Department has yet been formulated, although certain schemes under the Central sector for the Welfare of women are being implemented through the Directorate of Social Welfare but there is no scheme under the State Sector. It is therefore, proposed to make a moderate beginning in this direction which has infact remained neglected area hitherto before. It is proposed to start, as an experiment, a few training centres in the rural areas in certain vacations like tailoring and cutting, embroidery work, toy making etc. The facilities available in the Welfare Centres run by the Commissioner, Labour and Employment could also be explored for utilisation.

6.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. No provision is made for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83. The scheme will be implemented from the year 1983-84.

7. Name of the Scheme: **Welfare of Handicapped Persons.**

7.1 *Objectives of the Scheme:*

The objective of the scheme is to provide package of services for the welfare of disabled persons in this Territory. A State Level Committee to formulate a plan of action for this purpose has already been set up.

The handicapped persons are indeed the weakest and most vulnerable section of the society. It is therefore, necessary to plan out measures for their rehabilitation so that they can live a happy purposeful and meaningful life in the society. It is proposed to provide prosthetic and

orthotic aids and appliances to the handicapped with a view to minimise the disability of such persons. It is also proposed to set up a multi-disciplinary institute catering to the education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped persons. Stress will also be laid to impart training in various vocations to such people so as to enable them to become self-supporting. Financial Assistance will be provided for these handicapped children deputed for special type of training outside this Territory. It is proposed to create/organise more self employment facilities in the field of agriculture, poultry farming, animal husbandry and other small industries with the help of Government as well as voluntary agencies for the welfare of handicapped persons. It is also proposed to educate people for the prevention of disability by organising publicity campaign. It is also proposed to grant stipends/scholarships to the disabled children from Std. I to Std. VIII so as to improve their educational status and to provide incentives to the parents of handicapped children to involve them in the process of integration in the society. It is also proposed to grant financial assistance to the disabled persons for undertaking certain gainful self-employment which will help in their rehabilitation. The Scheme of family pension to the handicapped persons who are crippled beyond rehabilitation is already approved by the Government of India.

7.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.91 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 2.04 lakhs.

7.3 Physical Target:

During the year 1981-82, 85 persons were benefitted, 3 under gainful self employment and 82 under stipend scheme. It is expected that 400 persons would be covered under the scheme, 70 under gainful self employment and 330 under stipends scheme during 1982-83.

8. Name of the Scheme: **Association for Social Health in India.**

8.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The scheme provides for grant-in-aid to the Goa Branch of Association for Social Health in India for conducting Social Activities.

8.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for 1980-85 is Rs. 0.35 lakh. The actual expenditure for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.07 lakh. It has been decided to utilise Rs. 0.07 lakh for the purpose during 1982-83.

8.3 Physical Target:

During the VIth Plan 1980-85 the existing pattern of grant-in-aid will be maintained.

9. Name of the Scheme: **Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes.**

9.1 Objective of the Scheme:

Under the scheme grant-in-aid is proposed to be given to voluntary agencies for establishing and maintaining orphanages and other Charitable Homes under the provisions of Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control Act) 1960.

9.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh is made under the scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. No provision is made for 1981-82 and 1982-83.

10. Name of the Scheme: **Grant-in-Aid to Certified Institutions.**

10.1 Objective of the Scheme:

Under rule 72 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Children (Management Functions and Responsibilities of Special Schools, Children's Homes and Observation Home) Rules, 1978, there is statutory obligations to give grant-in-aid to every institution certified or recognised under sub-section 2 of section 9, 10, 11 of the Children Act, 1960 for maintenance of children received by the certified institution under the provision of the Act and rules made thereunder.

10.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh. No expenditure was incurred during 1981-82. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made during 1982-83.

11. Name of the Scheme: **Grant-in-Aid to Social Welfare Programme.**

11.1 Objective of the Scheme:

Under this programme, it is proposed to give grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations/agencies engaged in the field of social welfare catering to the welfare of children, women and the handicapped etc. The organisations/agencies should have been registered and recognised by the Government and should have constant good record of performance/service in the field for the purpose of eligibility for grant-in-aid. It is absolutely necessary to involve organisations in the Social welfare activities. It helps in strengthening Government efforts. The element of grant-in-aid acts as an incentive to the voluntary agencies. Further, it also helps to raise their financial resources.

11.2 Financial Outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 0.19 lakh is approved during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made for 1982-83.

12. Name of the Scheme: **Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection.**

12.1 Objective of the Scheme:

Under this Scheme grants-in-aid is given to four voluntary institutions engaged in the welfare of children in need of care and protection.

12.2 Financial Outlay:

The Planning Commission has approved the outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The same has been provided for the year 1981-82, whereas the expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 1.35 lakhs during the said year. The scheme is in the Central Sector and therefore, funds for the same will be released by Government of India. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

12.3 Physical Target:

The existing services will be strengthened and developed.

13. Name of the Scheme: **Temperance Programme.**

13.1 Objective of the Scheme:

Government has decided in favour of the Policy of Temperance rather than prohibition in this Territory. The work has been entrusted to Directorate of Social Welfare. A Committee for the purpose of temperance is being constituted at the State level. This committee would formulate ways and means for tackling the problem. In this Territory, drinking is quite common and perhaps it is legacy of the erstwhile regime and, therefore, there is a felt need to educate the public against the evils of drinking. Publicity at all levels will play a very vital role in this direction and on this alone would depend the success of the programme. Publicity has to be planned in a most organised manner. This would need preparation, printing, and display/distribution of a carefully planned material keeping in view the target population. This would be a right step in the direction and educating the people. Efforts would be made to solicit co-operation and channelise the activities of voluntary agencies in this regard. Besides adopting the routine media for propagating the evils of drinking, it is necessary to screen slides and films in the rural areas where the people cannot take the benefits through press, radio, literatures and postures etc. Further, the sense of sight plays an important role in assimilating the education. Infact, it is very good and effective audio visual aid. Apart from the preparation of carefully selected literature on the subject, adequate stress will also be laid with the co-operation of Directorate of Education for undertaking formal education for the target population. It is also felt necessary to create some type of recreational infrastructure for these people specially in rural areas with the help of voluntary agencies.

For the purposeful implementation of this scheme, there is a need to purchase of cinema van, two projectors and couple of films. Under this programme, necessary staff component such as Assistant Director,

Publicity Officer will be provided for which necessary staff have been reflected under the strengthening of the Department under social welfare sector.

At present, there are no infrastructural facilities available with the Department, to publicise various socio-economic measures undertaken by the Department. As a matter of fact, there is felt need to give due projection to various welfare measures so as to enable the beneficiaries to take benefit. The scheme meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and also those available for other Backward Classes need to be fully exploited for the benefit of the people.

Further, other programme in the field of child-care, family planning, women welfare, welfare of handicapped, eradication of untouchability, dowry system etc. can also be given due publicity, under this programme.

13.2 Staff Requirement:

Sr. No.	Designation	Pay scale	No. of posts
1.	Social Welfare Officer	Rs. 550-900	1
2.	L. D.C.	Rs. 260-400	1

13.3 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. No provision was made for the year 1981-82. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.27 lakh. This scheme has been allotted to this Department under cabinet decision.

14. Name of the Scheme: **Grant of Family Pension to the Old, the Destitute and the Physically Handicapped Persons.**

14.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to provide social security by way of financial assistance to the old, the destitute and the Physically Handicapped Persons who are otherwise without any means of subsistence.

14.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.40 lakh. This scheme will be implemented during 1983-84.

15. Name of the Scheme: **After Care Homes.**

15.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The Department proposed to set up one after care home (U/S 12 of the Children Act, 1960) to look after the rehabilitation and follow-up of children discharged from custodial institutions. It shall also look after the interest of children released from Voluntary and non correctional institutions as well.

15.2 Financial Outlay:

A token outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is approved for the scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. However, no provision is made during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

16. Name of the Scheme: **Setting up of the Child Guidance Clinic and Juvenile Aid Bureau.**

16.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to link up the services under the Children Act with the social welfare programme under general social welfare. The services under this scheme would be developmental oriented. For this purpose, community based programme for Delinquency control in children juvenile aid bureau. The Child guidance clinic will be set up.

16.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, is Rs. 0.40 lakh. The scheme will be implemented from the year 1983-84 onwards.

17. Name of the Scheme: **International Year of the Child.**

17.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to continue and develop the existing activities for the welfare of children on long term basis which has been taken care of under the welfare of this children.

17.2 Financial Outlay:

The amount spent during 1979-80 was Rs. 2.30 lakhs. A token provision of Rs. 0.06 lakh is made for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The expenditure incurred during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.29 lakh by reappropriation from the other scheme. No provision is made for 1981-82 onwards as the International Year of the Child is over.

18. Name of the Scheme: **Award for Intercaste Marriages.**

18.1 Objective of the Scheme:

In order to encourage intercaste marriages and fight against the social evils of custom and untouchability. It is proposed to give awards of Rs. 2,000/- each for couples under such intercast marriages.

18.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh was spent as against the approved outlay of Rs. 0.09 lakh.

No provision is made under the scheme during 1981-82 onwards since the same has been provided in the programme of the Welfare of Backward Classes of this Directorate.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme including Health Cover and Functional Literacy for Adult Women.

1. Name of the Scheme: Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (including Health Cover).

1.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The country has realised the importance of organising early childhood services for the future development of the child. This is because it is in the early childhood that the foundations, for the physical psychological and Social Development of the children are laid. It has also been realised that by giving a package of services to the children, the overall impact on their development would be much better rather than giving various services in an isolated manner. This is because the efficiency of the particular service depends upon the support it receives from other related services. With these ideas in mind the Government of India started Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in 1975-76. The scheme aims at organising the early childhood services for the future development of the child. The following are the six services which are provided in the package for the children in the age group 0-6 and Pregnant and nursing mothers in the I.C.D.S. Projects is delivered in a co-ordinated and comprehensive manner with the following objectives:

- i) Supplementary Nutrition;
- ii) Immunisation;
- iii) Health Check-up;
- iv) Referral Services;
- v) Nutrition and Health Education;
- vi) Non-formal education;

is delivered in a coordinated and comprehensive manner with the following objectives.

The first Integrated Child Development Services Scheme Project in this territory was commissioned in the year 1979-80 at Bicholim. Till date we have four such Projects at Bicholim, Pernem, Sanguem and Satari. The health coverage under the I.C.D.S. Project shown below is being implemented by the Directorate of Health Services.

- i) To improve the Nutritional and Health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years and nursing and expectant mothers.
- ii) To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- iii) To reduce the incidents of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop out.
- iv) To achieve efficiently coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various Departments to promote child development.

- v) To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the basic health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

1.2 Staff Requirement:

(a) Other than health cover.

1. Child Development Project Officer (Rs. 550-900)	4
2. Mukhya Sevikas (Rs. 425-700)	13
3. L. D. C. (Rs. 260-400)	8
4. Anganwadi Workers (Rs. 175/- or 150/- p. m. fixed)	294
5. Helpers (Rs. 50/- per month fixed)	294
6. Drivers (Rs. 260-350)	4
7. Peons (Rs. 196-232)	4

(b) Under health cover.

1. Medical Officer (Rs. 650-1200)	4
2. Public Health Nurse (Rs. 425-700)	4
3. Lady Health Visitor (Rs. 330-560)	4
4. Midwife (Rs. 260-350)	32

1.3 Financial Outlay:

The actual expenditure incurred during 1981-82 is Rs. 11.33 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 including health cover is Rs. 15.70 lakhs.

2. Name of the Scheme: FLAW (Functional Literacy for Adult Women).

2.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The scheme of functional literacy in adult women and girls in the age group 15 to 45 years is also envisaged in the I.C.D.S. Project area with the help of I.C.D.S. infrastructure. The objectives of functional literacy scheme are: —

- i) To enable illiterate women to acquire the skills of literacy through the functional literacy classes and participate in the development efforts of the community;
- ii) To promote a better awareness of women of modern methods of health and hygiene including population control, and of the importance of nutrition and proteins rich foods;
- iii) To impart need based in-training in home management and child care;
- iv) To bring about attitudinal changes among women so as to enable them to play the role as citizens of the country; and
- v) To adopt appropriate follow up measures to sustain the interest of the beneficiaries in their newly acquired skills.

The Scheme offers non-formal education using functional literacy as the medium in the fields of:

- i) Elements of health and hygiene; ii) Food and Nutrition;
- iii) Home management and child care; iv) Civil education; and
- v) Vocational and Occupational skills.

2.2 Staff Requirement:

1. Programme Officer (Rs. 650-1200) ...	...	...	...	1
2. S. A. (Rs. 425-700) ...	...	...	...	5
3. L. D. C. (Rs. 260-400) ...	...	...	...	1

2.3 Financial Outlay:

The expenditure incurred during 1981-82 is Rs. 1.55 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 2.39 lakhs is provided for the year 1982-83.

Nutrition

Introduction:

The problem of malnutrition is one of the gravest problems. It is therefore necessary that the same is tackled in the initial stage itself. With this view in mind, this Administration is implementing two schemes (a) Special Nutrition Programme; (b) Mid-day meals programme. The group covered under this programme are pre-school children in age group 0-6 years, school children 6-11 years and the nursing and pregnant mothers in the age group of 15-45 years. However, nutrition programme alone cannot successfully solve the problem of malnutrition. It is also necessary to provide with services such as, immunisation, health check-up, safe drinking water supply and environment sanitation, alongwith nutrition scheme. These services form an integral part of the I.C.D.S. scheme which is extended to three blocks of this territory i. e. Bicholim, Pernem and Sanguem. Recently the Community Development Block of Satari has been covered under the I.C.D.S. Project, whereas in respect of other blocks these services are provided through the existing infrastructure available with the Directorate of Health Services.

1. Name of the Scheme: **Nutrition Programme for Supplemental Feeding of Pre-School Children (0-6) Years Pregnant Women/Lactating Mothers**

1.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

The scheme aims at eradicating the problem of malnutrition by providing nutritious food cooked from locally available foodstuffs.

The said scheme is implemented in 7 out of 12 blocks of this territory i. e. Canacona, Satari, Quepem, Daman, Sanguem, Bicholim and Pernem. The total number of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme during the year 1979-80 were 5000. However, with the introduction of I.C.D.S. Scheme in Community Development Blocks of Bicholim, Pernem, Sanguem and Satari the total number of beneficiaries have gone up to 8000 per day during 1980-81. Out of this nearly 5000 beneficiaries are covered in two I.C.D.S. Blocks. This is so because of coverage of beneficiaries is much larger under I.C.D.S. Scheme.

Though supplementary nutrition is provided to the children and women under the Non-Plan side, coverage under the same is very meagre i. e. 1119 total beneficiaries per day. It is, therefore in the fitness of things that the scheme is extended to the remaining five blocks of this territory so that no child population in this Union Territory is left out specially in the vulnerable age group of 0-6 years.

1.2 Financial Outlay:

The outlay approved for 1980-85 is Rs. 18.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1981-82 is Rs. 5.10 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

1.3 *Physical Target:*

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit nearly 8000 to 10000 children per day. During 1981-82 nearly 9000 children were covered per day and about 14000 children per day will be covered during 1982-83.

2. Name of the Scheme: **Feeding of School Going Children (6-11 Years) and Mid Day Meals Programme.**

2.1 *Objectives of the Scheme:*

The purpose of the scheme is to provide nutritious food to the primary school children in the age group of 6-11 years belonging to socially backward areas, where poor health conditions resulting from want of nutritive food is a serious hindrance to their academic progress. In the Five Year Plan period it is proposed to select "Village" instead of school as a unit for implementation so that there may not be discrimination against any school in the same village. Under the scheme it is proposed to provide nutritious food including milk and other readily available food like bread, biscuits etc.

Since it is neither practicable nor desirable to procure and distribute milk locally at different places, it is proposed to use skimmed milk powder which has many advantages over locally available milk. The supply for the skimmed milk powder will be secured from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

2.2 *Financial Outlay:*

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 22.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure is Rs. 4.09 lakhs for the year 1980-81. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the next year that is 1982-83 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

2.3 *Physical Target:*

The physical target fixed for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit nearly 10,000 students per day and the same will be continued during 1981-82 as well as 1982-83.

CHAPTER VII

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services

Due to expeditious implementation of Plan Schemes there was tremendous increase in the activities of various Departments which in turn had direct impact on the functioning of the Secretariat Departments. Therefore, the scheme of Secretariat Economic Services was introduced for efficient coordination and implementation of Plan Schemes.

In order to keep constant watch over the progress of implementation of the Plan Scheme and to assist Chief Minister in this regard, a post of Special Assistant has been created. Likewise, to cope up and for immediate and effective handling of the work resulted due to the speedy implementation of Plan Programmes of subordinate Departments, various other posts required with this objective in view, were created and filled. The creation of these posts in the Secretariat has given very good results in the fulfilment of plan objectives.

Recently, the post of Project Officer has been redesignated as Jt. Secretary (Planning & Development) in the Secretariat to have better control and vigilance in the implementation of Plan programmes.

On account of the implementation of the various Plan Schemes and the Central and State enactments relating thereto and various reforms, there has been a tremendous pressure on the litigation work of the Government which requires a proper and effective supervision and guidance. In fact, there is no machinery at the present moment to handle such kind of litigation and whatever the machinery is in existence will have to be strengthened properly and effectively. The entire Governmental litigation will have to be supervised, guided and controlled effectively by a Director of Prosecution and Litigation who will be Ex-Officio Jt. Secretary in the establishment of the Law Department itself.

It is, therefore, proposed to establish in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu the Directorate of Prosecution headed by a Director of Prosecution in the grade of Rs. 1100-1600 and also to designate him as Ex-Officio Jt. Secretary to the Government. It is proposed to get

on deputation basis a Judicial Officer of the rank of Civil Judge Sr. Division so that he is in a better position to exercise effective control and guidance on the P. Ps. and Asstt. P. Ps. The following staff is proposed for the said Directorate.

1. Director of Prosecution (Rs. 1100-1600 ...	1 Post
2. Superintendent (Legal) (Rs. 550-900) ...	1 Post
3. Legal Assistant (Rs. 425-700)	1 Post
4. Jr. Stenographer (Rs. 330-560)	1 Post
5. L. D. C. (Rs. 260-400)	1 Post
6. Typist (Rs. 260-400)	1 Post
7. Peon (Rs. 196-232)	1 Post

Consequent on the implementation of various developmental plans over years there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of Government Employees both technical and non-technical. However, there is no institutional facility to train the staff in this Territory. In the past certain categories of staff were deputed to the neighbouring State of Maharashtra for training. But now with the great increase in staff there is no longer practicable proposition and there is a pressure need to start our own institution for training the various categories of staff.

Government has, therefore, decided to set up a Training Division directly under the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in the Secretariat. To begin with in service training will be imparted to members of the administrative posts, such as L. D. C., U. D. C., Assistant, Superintendent, B. D. O., Mamlatdar etc. The training will be on Office procedure, Office Management, Rules on service condition and other administrative matters. After training the members will be taken into account for the purpose of confirmation, crossing of efficiency bar, etc. The Training Division will be headed by a Grade I Officer of Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1600. Besides, the following minimum supporting staff will be required for the Training Division:

1. Assistant (Rs. 425-700)	1 Post
2. U. D. C. (Rs. 330-560)	2 Posts
3. Jr. Steno (Rs. 330-560)	1 Post
4. L. D. C. (Rs. 260-400)	2 Posts
5. Peon (Rs. 196-232)	1 Post

In order to provide a coordinated direction to all the Development Departments connected with the implementation of the various schemes of the Rural Development Agency at the Secretariat level, it has been decided by the Government to create a post of Joint Development Commissioner in the scale of Rs. 1500-1800 under control and supervision of the Development Commissioner. Government have also proposed to create a post of Jr. Stenographer in the pay scale of Rs. 330-560 and a Peon in the scale of Rs. 196-232 for the Joint Development Commissioner.

All the posts are proposed to be created in the Plan side, as the scheme will help to improve the efficiency of the Government Servants for the implementation of various Plan Schemes also.

Other General Economic Services

ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS

The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 of this Territory envisages an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs for the schemes of Economic Advice and Statistics under State Sector and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Annual Plan 1982-83 is drawn within the frame-work of the said Five Year Plan.

A. CORE SCHEMES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

1. Improvement of Social Statistics:

The National strategy adopted for future planning aims at removal of unemployment, reduction of poverty and inequality. It is, therefore, necessary to collect the bench mark data followed by periodic surveys to assess the achievements in this regard. The Planning Commission have suggested to accord top priority to this work during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. Accordingly Special Sample Surveys will be conducted to collect the data on consumer expenditure and employment in selected blocks where the Integrated Intensive Rural Development (IIRD) programme is being introduced.

Similarly, desirability of collection of data for working out labour co-efficients in agricultural projects as also norms for estimating the employment generated under various projects belonging to the service sectors like health, education, water supply, electricity and communication has been emphasised by the Planning Commission.

A provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh was made during the year 1981-82 and the post of Dy. Director has already been filled in during this year.

However, for the Annual Plan 1982-83 a provision of 0.52 lakh is made towards this scheme.

2. Collection of Statistics of Wholesale and Retail Trade:

Statistics of internal trade is essential for keeping a track of the internal distribution system of commodities. No worthwhile information presently exists in this respect both at the wholesale and retail trade levels. For the formulation of taxation policy, data pertaining to commodity-wise turnover are also required. Monthly and annual data on different aspects of trade activities covering items such as employment and emoluments by category of workers, fixed capital employed and sources of finance, total turnover, input structure and trade margins will have to be collected through Sample Survey.

To carry out the above survey and maintain proper trade statistics a provision of Rs. 0.35 lakh was made during the year 1981-82.

No provision has been made towards this scheme during the current year due to paucity of funds.

3. Strengthening of the Price Unit:

The present consumer price index series for the middle class non-manual employees covers only the city of Panaji and yet it is considered as the index for the entire Goa. In order to make the index series more meaningful and representative of Goa, it is proposed to cover from other important cities viz. Vasco, Margao, Mapusa and Ponda. The weekly, fortnightly and monthly prices from these different towns will have to be collected by this Department after necessary field work and due compilation by Investigators specially appointed for this purpose.

It is proposed to appoint one Investigator each for the above four cities who will be posted in the respective Block Development Offices. The retail prices will be collected by these Investigators and would be sent to this Office after they are duly checked and compiled. One post of Statistical Assistant would be required at the Head Quarters also to compile the index using the additional data from the five cities.

The total estimated expenditure on the scheme works out to Rs. 1.00 lakh for the period 1982-83 and the scheme will be taken up for implementation after the completion of the necessary Family Living Survey in these towns which is proposed as a separate scheme under the State Sector. A provision of a token amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made for the year 1982-83.

4. Strengthening of Analytical Capabilities:

In the process of plan formulation, implementation and monitoring, special studies relating to specific sectors are required to be conducted. Some of these studies are required to be conducted by consultants and institutions having necessary experience and expertise. In the past this administration entrusted special studies on Manpower Planning, Perspective Plan, Free Trade Zone, etc., to Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi Administrative staff, College of India, Hyderabad, and M/s. Kirloskar Consultants, Pune, respectively. Some more studies of this nature will also have to be entrusted to specialised agencies during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

With a view to make payment of consultancy fee to the agencies as mentioned above a new scheme "Strengthening of Analytical Capabilities" is proposed to be included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Central Statistical Organisation has recommended this scheme as one of the core schemes of National importance to be implemented during the Sixth Plan.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was proposed for this scheme for the year 1981-82. For the Annual Plan 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made for this purpose.

B. CORE SCHEMES OF STATE LEVEL IMPORTANCE

1. Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery:

The Evaluation reports brought out by this Directorate from time to time are found to be extremely useful to the administrators, policy makers etc. and for the purpose of planning.

The work on the following evaluation studies is in progress.

- i) The Evaluation Study of Lift Irrigation Programme in Goa has been finalised and the same is with the Government for approval.
- ii) Preliminary drafting of the report on Rural Electrification Scheme in Goa is just completed.
- iii) The field work on evaluation study of Mechanised and non-mechanised Fishing Boats is already completed and the draft report is ready for consideration of the Evaluation Advisory Board.
- iv) The field work on Evaluation Study of Adult Literacy run by the Dept. of Education is completed and the tabulation work and preliminary drafting is in progress.
- v) The field work of the Evaluation Study of two schemes implemented under Tribal Sub-Plan Daman, is completed. Tabulation of data is in progress.

The programme for the 1982-83 will be finalised in the next Evaluation Advisory Board meeting which is likely to meet very shortly to finalise the already completed reports at Sr. Nos. i) to iii) above.

In the last 14 years 18 evaluation reports on different plans scheme have been brought out by the Evaluation Unit of this Directorate. It is proposed to strengthen the Evaluation Unit by appointing an officer of the rank of Jt. Director, one Steno and a few more Statistical Investigators that at least 3 to 4 evaluation reports are brought out by the Directorate as originally intended by the Government.

A token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh is therefore proposed for the Annual 1982-83, for the purpose.

2. Strengthening of National Sample Survey:

The National Sample Survey is a continuing multi subject integrated survey being conducted in the form of rounds (one round being generally of one year duration), each round covering two or three large scale sample survey on topics of current interest decided by the N.S.S.O. of the Govt. of India. The 34th round consisted of: i) a survey of non-directory establishments and own account enterprises through household approach, and ii) a survey of directory establishment through establishment approach.

The field work relating to 34th round was completed at the end of June, 1980 as scheduled and the schedules after scrutinising have been duly despatched to data processing centres at Calcutta and Nagpur. The fieldwork relating to 35th round of NSS was taken up in July, 1980 and the same is expected to be over by the end of June, 1981. The subject coverage for 35th round is survey on Social consumption to assess the benefits derived by the sections of the Society from public expenditure incurred by the Government such as Education, Health, Water Supply etc. The second subject of the 35th round is a survey of building and non-building construction activity.

During the year 1980-81 the NSS division also brought out a report "The Survey on Fertility, Maternal and Childcare and Family Planning" based on 28th round of NSS.

The field work of the 36th round of NSS has been started from July, 1981 and it will be over by the end of December, 1981. During this round, the information of disabled persons from the rural as well as urban sector will be collected. From January, 1982 onwards, the 37th round of NSS will be started and the same will be continued upto December, 1982. During this round information regarding land holdings, live-stock holdings and debt and investments will be collected.

The filled in schedules of the 35th round will be scrutinised and will be sent to the different D.P.D's for further processing. The filled in schedules of the 36th round are being scrutinised and the same will be processed in the mechanised tabulation unit of this Directorate.

No provision is made in the Annual Plan of 1982-83 due to paucity of funds.

3. Reorganisation of the Data Processing Centre:

A data Processing Centre was set up in the Directorate in July, 1969. The Unit comprises besides a Tabulator, a Sorter, a Gang Punch, 6 Hand Punches and 4 Electric Verifiers. Large scale data relating to Agricultural Census, Economic Census and other surveys and enquiries besides the regular Departmental data like the N.S.S. rounds, registration of births and deaths, other vital statistics etc. have been processed on these machines. Quite recently a new Tabulator has been brought from the ICIM which is to replace the old one. Other machines will be gradually replaced over the Plan Period. The above tabulator will be housed in an air-conditioned room since requires a place free from humidity and an atmosphere free of dust for its proper functioning and maintenance.

A provision of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was made in the year 1981-82 and an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1982-83, towards this scheme.

4. Setting up of a Rota Printing Unit:

The Department brings out every year a number of publications. Presently some of these publications are printed by the Govt. Printing Press and they are brought out in cyclostyled form. It is imperative that these publications are brought out in a neat way with minimum possible time lag if they are to be truly useful to the planners and the administrators in the formulation and implementation of different policies and programmes.

The publications brought out in a cyclostyled form need to be improved so far as their quality of print etc. is concerned. It was proposed therefore to set up a small but well equipped printing unit in the Department during the Sixth Plan with a view to curtail delays in bringing out the publications as also to improve the quality of cyclostyled material.

With this aim in view this Directorate has sent a proposal for sanctioning the purchase of an off-set printing Machine manufactured by M/s. Swifths Pvt. Ltd., Bombay which is on D. G. S. & D. rate contract.

A provision of 0.60 lakh is made towards this scheme for the year 1982-83.

5. Setting up of Central Registration Record Offices at Panaji, Margao, Daman and Diu:

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, has been made applicable to this Territory with effect from 1-1-1971. Under the Act, the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation has been appointed as the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths.

It has been the experience that a large number of persons visit or request the office of the Registrar of Births and Deaths to get the Births/Deaths certificate for various purposes such as admission to the educational institutions, registrations of marriages, insurance claims, foreign travel, settlement abroad and many other legal purposes including property rights etc. It is absolutely necessary to introduce a system of proper maintenance of these records on a permanent basis from where the certificates could be issued. For this purpose Central Registration Offices have to be set up at Panaji, Margao, Daman and Diu.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made during 1981-82 and an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83.

6. A Family Living Survey for the Revision of the Series of the Non-Manual Consumer Price Index:

The present Series of Consumer Price Index Number (C. P. I.) for the Middle Class Non-Manual Employees Families in Panaji town has 1965 as its base year. As 16 years have already passed the base of the Index has become too old and meaningless specially as considerable diversification in the trade and commerce and availability of consumer goods, has since taken place. Secondly, the Index relates only to Panaji town though it is often taken to be the index for entire Goa. To make the Index more meaningful and representative of Goa as a whole, the Index will cover at least the four important towns in Goa, viz. Panaji, Margão, Mapusa and Vasco. It is therefore, proposed to compile a new Index Series for which a fresh family budget survey will be conducted.

In the meantime, with a view to meet with the immediate requirements and acquaint with the preliminaries of the survey work, 10 investigators were recruited in the beginning of 1981-82.

A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakh is proposed for the year 1982-83, towards this scheme.

C. CREATION OF THE STATE LEVEL PLANNING MACHINERY

Inadequacy of machinery at the State Level for the Planning work has been increasingly realised. In the absence of a suitable and techni-

cally competent set-up in this administration, it has not been possible to formulate plan proposals on a very sound basis. Similarly, little work has been done in the field of Plan monitoring economic appraisals of important projects, regional planning etc. The administrative staff College of India in its 15 years Perspective Plan of territory has also stated that the machinery for planning is grossly inadequate and need to be strengthened.

The size of Five Year and Annual Plans has increased over the successive Plans and the number of schemes included and being implemented has also considerably grown up. Special Plans like Special Component Plan for S. C., Tribes Sub-Plan, Western Ghats Development Plan etc. have to be formulated separately besides the normal State Plans. For the smooth and scheduled implementation of Plan schemes as targetted in the Plan, constant review of their progress is quite essential and the Planning Commission has been continuously emphasising upon this fact with a view to achieve the Plan Targets in full. The Plan progress is reviewed at the level of DC/CS/CM to sort out and remove inter departmental/agencies bottlenecks. State Planning Board also reviews the progress of Plan Schemes. Further, the Planning Commission has also commenced the half yearly review system. As a measure to strengthen Planning Machinery one post of Jt. Director (Rs. 1100-1600) is proposed to be created under this scheme as proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). As against the provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1981-82, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.40 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is approved for this scheme in the year 1982-83.

D. SETTING UP OF A COMPUTER CENTRE IN GOA

This scheme was proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 in order to set up an EDP centre for taking up computerised processing of data relevant to all Government/Semi Government Departments. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was made in the Sixth Plan (1980-85). Since a Computer Centre was set up at the National Institute of Oceanography, Dona-Paula, this scheme for the time being has been temporarily set aside. However a token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made for 1982-83.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Economic Census:

The Government of India launched the 2nd Economic Census throughout the country in the year 1980 alongwith the houselisting and housenumbering operation of the 1981 population census. The first Economic Census was conducted in the year 1977 and the second such census would have normally been due in 1982, after a five-year interval. However, in the overall interest of economy and ease of operations, it was considered beneficial to organise 2nd Economic Census in 1980 in conjunction with the houselisting operations. In Goa, Daman and Diu the Economic Census was carried out between 16th March, 1980 and

5th April, 1980. The Economic Census ascertained the structure, nature of activities and number of persons usually working in all the non-agricultural enterprises and selected agricultural enterprises. The Census covered enterprises employing at least one hired worker on a regular basis and also own-account enterprises not employing any hired worker.

According to the provisional results released to the press on 12-2-1980 the total number of enterprises are 47,614 in Goa District, 2,643 in Daman District and 1,911 in Diu District and the number of persons usually working in the enterprises is 1,47,736 in Goa District, 6,758 in Daman and 5,545 in Diu District.

The outlay provided for the year 1980-81 under the scheme of Economic Census is Rs. 0.43 lakh. The provision on this scheme for the year 1981-82 is to the tune of Rs. 0.45 lakh and the expenditure for the year 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 0.50 lakh.

2. Agricultural Census:

As a part of the national programme the third Agricultural Census will be carried out in this Union Territory with the Agricultural Year 1980-81 as the year of reference. The Census as in the past will be carried out in two phases viz. the 'Main Census' and 'Input Survey'. The field work for the 'Main Census' was carried out during July-August, 1981. The preliminary results of the 'Main Census' are expected to be ready by December, 1981. The Field work of the 'Input Survey' will be carried out in February-April, 1981 and the preliminary results are expected by the end of June, 1981.

Regulation of Weights and Measures

EXPANSION OF METRIC SYSTEM

Under the scheme of the expansion of metric system the provisions of law relating to the metric system is to be extended to various new items such as tailoring tapes, survey chains, water metres, electricity metres, Doctor's scale, clinical thermometres and other such sophisticated instruments. The Central laws and standards of weights and measures, Packaged Commodities Rules will have to be implemented.

The Department of Weights and Measures is under Non-Plan. The expansion of the Department to extend the provisions of weights and measures to the new items and to meet the other increased field activities resulted due to the increase in Industries and trading establishments have been taken under Plan.

The three Inspectorial Units which were set up initially could not cope up with the work of verification, inspections of all the items belonging to all establishments of trade and commerce as their jurisdiction was very vast such having not less than three talukas. In such case the proposal to set up eight Inspectorial Units for remaining eight talukas of Goa and one unit for Diu was submitted. Out of these eight Inspectorial Units, five units have been cleared for creation and the units are being set up. The remaining three units and one unit at Diu will be set up during the year 1982-83.

One Inspectorial Unit consisting of one Inspector, One Laboratory Assistant and one Manual Assistant for Taxi and Autorickshaw metres for implementing the provisions of Rules relating to Taxi and Autorickshaw metres will be set up. Taxi and Autorickshaw metres testing equipment has already been purchased under Plan.

Two Zonal Offices with headquarters at Margao and Panaji each headed by the Assistant Controller with the ministerial staff of one Stenographer, one U.D.C. and one Peon will be set up. The Assistant Controller will control six Inspectorial Units and implement the Central Act and Packaged Commodities Rules. The Zonal Offices will supervise and keep vigilance over the functioning of the Inspectorial Units under them. The Assistant Controller will also deal with interstate trade and Packaged Commodities Rules. The Zonal Offices will be able to render quick service to the public of remote villages.

The Assistant Controllers have to enforce the Packaged Commodities Rules and are required to visit the Industrial Units under their control. Assistant Controllers have to carry with them standard weights and measures and other laboratory equipments required for the purpose of inspection. They have to organise and carry out raids in the markets and weekly bazaars. The raiding parties required to move with full equipments with at least two tonnes of load. In order to carry out these functions the Assistant Controllers will have to be provided with jeep with trolley. Two jeeps with trolley will be purchased during the year 1982-83.

The Controller, Weights and Measures, is required to carry out inspections, surprise visits to the inspectorial units, Zonal Offices. He is required to supervise the movements of the executive staff such as Inspectors, Assistant Controllers. He is required to contact Industrialists, Mine Owners and other Heads of Departments for implementation of Weights and Measures Enforcement Act, Packaged Commodities Rules and other Central Rules. To benefit the nature of work that is to be carried out by the Controller, staff car will be acquired.

In the Office of the Controller of Weights and Measures, presently the ministerial staff is only four. Out of these one Stenographer who in addition to her job, deals the establishment work. There is no typist in this Office. On account of this efficiency on the prompt disposal and payment are adversely affected. Therefore, one post of Head Clerk, one post of U. D. C. and one post of L. D. C. are necessary. Three posts of drivers will also be created.

As the nature of the duties of Weights and Measures Department are of continuous nature, the post filled in and proposed shall continue for the year 1982-83.

The construction of Laboratories cum Offices at Mapusa and Margao attached with residential quarters will be undertaken. The land had already been acquired during the Fifth Five Year Plan at Mapusa and Margao.

CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL SERVICES

Administrative and Accounts Services for Planning purposes

STRENGTHENING OF GENERAL SERVICES IN THE DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS

General Introduction:

Directorate of Accounts under the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu is functioning as Pay and Accounts Officer with precheck powers and with its headquarters at Panaji and branch offices at Daman and Diu. Treasury Offices at Panaji/Daman and Diu so also the Sub-Treasury Offices at 10 taluka centres of Goa District also come under the direct control of Directorate of Accounts. All accounting transactions of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu through its head office at Panaji and subordinate offices at Daman and Diu and Sub-Treasury Offices in 10 talukas of Goa District are to be dealt with by the Directorate of Accounts. Some of the social welfare schemes, under the Non-Plan Sector, related to the Accounts viz. G. P. F. Link Deposit Scheme, Government Employees Insurance Scheme and payment of pension to the pensioners through Public Sector Banks are also being implemented by this Directorate. As the impact of the increase of Plan activities under Government sector reflects directly and proportionately in the working of Directorate of Accounts, the following scheme already approved during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 is proposed to continue and implement the same in this year 1982-83.

1. Direction and Administration:

1. Name of the Scheme: Strengthening of the general services in the Directorate of Accounts.

2. Background of the Scheme:

Under the scheme additional posts have been created with a view to cope up with the increased workload due to increase in the development of work under Plan Sector. Creation of additional posts will enable the Department to render better service to the public.

3. Objectives of the Scheme:

This Scheme has been introduced for the efficient and smooth working in the Directorate of Accounts with a view to cope up with the increased workload due to increase in the developmental works under Plan Sector. Increase of the activities of the various Government Departments of Plan side has direct proportionate impact on the workload of this Directorate. As such, to avoid delay in accumulation of work of the Directorate, the staff strength was increased by creating more posts, and filling in the same during the year 1980-81. This scheme includes the expenditure mainly on salaries and allowances of the staff and other office expenses required for the strengthening of the services of the Directorate of Accounts, under the Plan Sector. It consists of the following posts created in 1980-81 for which Rs. 2.00 lakhs were provided which were fully utilised and over above the same an additional amount of Rs. 41,000/- was required and provided by the Government. The provision for 1981-82 as provided in Budget Estimates was Rs. 2.00 lakhs on account of salaries, Travelling expenses and Contingent charges, which were fully utilised requiring an additional amount of Rs. 3.32 lakhs, making the total expenditure for 1981-82 as Rs. 5.32 lakhs.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of Posts
1.	Assistance Accounts Officer	3
2.	Accountants	16
3.	Accounts Clerks	18
4.	Lower Division Clerks	6
5.	Binder	2
6.	Record Sorter	2
7.	Gestetner Operator	1
8.	Peons	2
9.	Driver	1

Financial Requirement:

The provision for 1982-83 as provided in Budget Estimates is Rs. 4.00 lakhs on account of salaries and other contingent charges. As all the above posts have been filled in, the monthly expenditure on salaries is Rs. 40,000/-. As such, the yearly provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is inadequate. Enhancement of 4 instalments of additional Dearness Allowance by Government of India will create liability of Rs. 57,000/-. This office is also shortly expected to open a Branch Office at Margao and the sanction of the following posts which are in principle agreed to by the Reform and Administrative Division, in the Secretariat are under the active consideration of the Government. In view of this, our liability for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 6.00 lakhs which is required to be sanctioned in Revised Estimates.

1.	Joint Director	1
2.	Assistant Accounts Officer	1
3.	Lower Division Clerks	2
4.	Peons	3

STATEMENT I

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Major and Minor Headwise/Schemewise Plan Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Vith Plan Approved outlay for 1980-85	Actual Expenditure 1980-81	Actual Expenditure 1981-82	Approved outlay 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES					
1. Agriculture					
<i>a) Agriculture Production:</i>					
1.	Multiplication and distribution of seeds	98.81	15.65	15.86	18.50
2.	Manures and fertilizers	34.91	3.70	4.15	5.00
3.	Plant protection	51.00	8.00	7.10	8.00
4.	Extension farmers Training	16.10	3.08	1.42	2.50
5.	Agricultural Education	3.00	0.30	0.19	0.60
6.	Agricultural Engineering	115.51	21.12	26.72	27.00
7.	Agricultural Research	54.37	8.24	8.05	10.25
8.	Horticulture	53.53	8.70	9.89	9.15
9.	Agricultural Statistics	3.00	—	—	—
10.	Fruit & Vegetables shows	5.75	1.00	1.50	1.60
11.	Multiple cropping Programme	8.49	0.91	—	1.30
12.	Resettlement of Cumeri cultivators	5.53	0.04	0.95	0.50
13.	Sugarcane Development programme	—	—	—	—
Total (a)		450.00	70.74	75.83	85.00
<i>b) Agricultural Credit</i>					
		50.00	—	—	6.00
<i>c) Agricultural Marketing and quality control:</i>					
1.	Agricultural Marketing	18.41	3.50	3.50	2.75
2.	Strengthening of the Department	4.88	0.14	0.48	1.15
3.	Grading and standardisation	1.71	—	—	0.10
Total (c)		25.00	3.64	3.98	4.00
Sub-Total: 1		525.00	74.38	79.81	95.00
2. Land Reforms					
1.	Records of Rights	110.00	27.00	30.70	27.00
2.	City Surveys				
3.	Land classification				
4.	Settlement operation				
5.	Reconstitution of torn Records				
6.	Consolidation of Holdings				
Total: 2		110.00	27.00	30.70	27.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Minor Irrigation					
1.	Direction and Administration ...	30.30	2.99	4.26	5.60
2.	Investigation & Development of ground water Resources ...	30.00	11.93	7.77	13.51
3.	Construction and deepening of wells & tanks ...	294.06	18.72	25.72	26.63
4.	Tube wells ...	10.00	2.70	0.15	0.60
5.	Lift Irrigation scheme ...	50.00	14.49	22.65	31.15
6.	Other minor irrigation works ...	135.00	12.42	27.80	40.86
7.	Machinery and equipment ...	40.64	18.01	0.49	1.65
8.	Suspense ...	—	—	—	—
9.	Other expenditure ...	10.00	—	—	—
Total: 3 ...		600.00	81.26	88.84	120.00
4. Soil and Water Conservation					
1.	Education and Training ...	0.05	—	—	0.01
2.	Strengthening of soil survey organisation ...	4.97	2.59	1.69	8.42
3.	Protection of agriculture lands by embankments ...	45.00	6.63	8.85	6.00
4.	Soil conservation in agricultural land and drainage canals ...	30.00	4.00	4.67	2.50
5.	Soil conservation in agriculture lands in plains and hills including purchase of machineries ...	17.00	22.27	17.14	0.25
6.	Protection of agricultural land in mining areas ...	25.00	5.00	1.85	1.25
7.	Soil conservation organisation ...	1.78	—	0.46	1.57
8.	Protection of afforestation ...	1.20	—	—	—
9.	Land acquisition of Chorao Complex ...	—	—	—	15.00
Total: 4 ...		125.00	40.49	34.68	35.00
5. C. A. D. A.					
1.	Establishment of C.A.D. authorities of State and project level ...	3.00	0.26	2.33	3.40
2.	Survey, Planning design and supervision of C.A.D. works ...	32.00	0.75	10.67	4.10
Total: 5 ...		35.00	1.01	13.00	7.50
6. Animal Husbandry					
1.	Direction and Administration ...	3.07	0.42	1.03	1.50
2.	Veterinary education and training ...	13.70	3.74	4.58	1.05
3.	Veterinary services and Animal Husbandry ...	64.75	9.06	5.98	11.60
4.	Veterinary Research ...	12.47	0.32	5.36	5.55
5.	Investigation and statistics ...	2.95	0.37	0.46	0.55
6.	Cattle development ...	89.58	15.96	21.27	22.80
7.	Piggery development ...	31.35	1.03	0.45	3.65
8.	Poultry Development ...	53.75	7.28	10.86	11.95
9.	Feed and fodder development ...	26.80	8.58	5.33	2.65
10.	Other schemes ...	9.08	1.00	0.96	2.70
11.	Centrally Sponsored schemes ...	12.50	8.35	—	—
Total: 6 ...		320.00	56.16	56.28	64.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Dairy Development					
1. Dairy Development		13.75	0.93	2.12	2.30
2. Education and Training		0.25	—	—	0.01
3. Milk supply scheme		61.00	10.18	11.82	15.69
Total: 7		75.00	11.11	13.94	18.00
8. Fisheries					
1. Strengthening of the staff of Fisheries Deptt.		4.50	0.33	0.62	0.50
2. Fresh water fish seed farm at Mayem		6.50	0.20	—	0.30
3. Experiment and exploratory fishing in off-shore area		30.00	5.05	10.32	7.25
4. Acquaculture of mussels from floating rafts		3.50	0.50	0.28	0.70
5. Establishment of sea aquarium (Marine Zoo)		15.00	—	—	0.40
6. Training of fishery youths		9.00	0.20	0.17	2.10
7. Production of fish seed and reservoir fisheries at Selaulim		15.00	0.10	4.00	2.00
8. Establishment of fish seed farm at Anjunem		10.00	—	2.00	2.00
9. Landing and berthing facilities		10.00	1.10	0.51	1.30
10. Development of fishing harbour		10.00	—	0.05	0.60
11. Establishment of fish curing yard		10.00	4.85	2.22	4.50
12. Preservation of fish its transport and marketing		60.00	15.40	19.76	12.55
13. Establishment of Plant for fish meat sausages and other products		8.00	—	—	0.20
14. Estuarine fish farming		16.00	1.80	1.95	2.50
15. Infrastructure facilities for development of Benaulim fishing village		20.00	16.39	16.68	12.00
16. Establishment of Pilot plant for processing of frozen and filleted fish		4.00	0.70	0.09	0.35
17. Utilisation of marshy and fallow lands for fish culture		4.00	—	—	0.20
18. Construction of fish market		5.00	—	—	0.20
19. Mechanisation of fishing crafts		55.00	9.00	1.96	9.10
20. Enforcement and protection of reserved fishing areas along Goa coast		20.00	8.05	1.33	4.00
21. Assistance to fishermen for purchase of fishery requisites		45.00	1.00	1.62	1.40
22. Assistance for cooperatives		6.50	0.15	—	0.60
23. Financial assistance for fish culture		15.00	—	—	0.30
24. Grant of relief for suffering losses due to natural calamities etc.		5.00	—	—	0.20
25. Construction of slipway and service station		10.00	0.80	0.97	2.95
26. Assistance to backward fisherman from Daman (TSP)		3.00	0.80	—	0.80
Total: 8		400.00	66.22	64.50	70.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Forests					
1.	General				
	i) Research and Training				
	ii) Forest research	10.00	2.40	2.30	1.95
	iii) Education and training of Personnel	23.00	3.62	3.91	3.90
	Total	33.00	6.02	6.21	5.85
2.	Inventory Planning & resource management				
	i) Demarcation and settlement of forest areas	18.00	3.07	3.13	3.70
	ii) Working plan	10.00	1.90	1.69	2.07
	iii) Planning, Statistical evaluation cell	3.25	0.34	0.37	0.55
	Total	31.25	5.31	5.19	6.32
3.	Organisation & institutions				
	i) Intensification of forest management	12.00	2.13	3.39	4.10
	Total	12.00	2.13	3.39	4.10
4.	Infrastructural Development				
	i) Forest communication	5.00	0.98	0.48	0.50
	ii) Buildings	30.00	2.84	4.00	4.00
	Total	35.00	3.82	4.48	4.50
5.	Production Forestry				
	i) Cultural operation	10.00	1.14	1.67	1.50
	ii) Plantation	60.00	10.05	12.66	10.00
	iii) Cashew	78.00	14.86	16.11	19.50
	iv) Rubber	40.00	8.27	9.53	7.50
	v) Exploitation of timber	40.00	13.54	12.77	11.15
	Total	228.00	47.86	52.74	49.15
6.	Social forestry including afforestation				
	i) Afforestation of barren lands avenue, canal, banks plantations and parks and agro-forestry ...	45.00	2.07	4.97	5.60
	ii) Forest publicity, extension ...	3.75	0.72	0.48	0.50
	iii) Amenities to staff, labourers ...	5.00	0.34	0.18	0.30
	Total	53.75	3.13	5.63	6.40
7.	Wild life and environmental conservation				
	i) Wild life sanctuaries	25.00	5.42	6.31	8.60
	ii) Animal Park	10.00	3.07	3.39	3.00
	iii) Protection of forests	12.00	2.23	2.55	2.08
	iv) Soil conservation including plantation	10.00	1.44	1.50	1.00
	Total	57.00	12.16	13.75	14.68
	Total: 9	450.00	80.43	91.39	91.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Community Development					
a) <i>Panchayati Raj</i> :					
1.	Strengthening of Panchayati Raj institutions	7.40	0.10	0.52	2.42
2.	Training of non-official members/panchayats	0.10	—	—	0.03
3.	Loans to village Panchayats for remunerative scheme	20.00	4.08	5.25	3.00
4.	Providing of street lights and construction of community centres for tribal areas at Damam	2.50	1.23	0.61	0.55
	Total	30.00	5.41	6.38	6.00
b) <i>Community Development</i> :					
1.	Community Development Programme (Loans and grants)	15.00	16.47	15.50	4.00
	Total: 10	45.00	21.88	21.88	10.00
	Total — Agriculture and Allied Services	2685.00	459.94	495.00	537.50

II. COOPERATION

1.	Direction and Administration	61.50	5.44	5.83	9.00
2.	Credit cooperatives	159.30	24.93	4.08	27.78
3.	Farming Cooperatives	1.75	—	—	0.05
4.	Housing Cooperatives	40.00	6.00	2.00	2.02
5.	Warehousing and marketing cooperatives	29.90	10.05	3.65	4.34
6.	Processing cooperatives	0.25	—	—	0.01
7.	Sugar Factory	100.00	37.84	42.97	72.01
8.	Labour cooperatives	1.00	—	—	0.03
9.	Consumer cooperatives	18.30	1.98	1.15	3.36
10.	Education, Research and Training	25.00	3.46	3.90	5.25
11.	Other Cooperatives	13.00	—	—	0.15
	Total — Cooperation	450.00	89.70	63.58	124.00

III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

1. Water Development

1.	Water Development schemes	150.00	8.16	3.83	50.00
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2. Irrigation Projects

a)	Direction and administration	—	—	—	28.00
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b) Pre-fifth schemes

1.	Multipurpose projects (Damanganga)	340.00	56.00	41.15	100.00
2.	Major Projects (Salauli)	945.00	294.39	274.88	265.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Medium Projects					
	(Anjunem Irrigation Projects) ...	284.00	40.33	116.56	200.00
c) New Scheme of 1980-85					
1.	Multipurpose Project (Dudsagar Project) ...	200.00	--	--	--
2.	Major Projects (Irrigation)				
	1) Tillari Projects ...	1272.00	117.74	201.78	297.00
	ii) Khandepar Projects ...	--	--	--	--
	Total ...	1272.00	117.74	201.78	297.00
d) Medium schemes					
1.	Mandovi Project ...	850.00	8.80	38.24	60.00
2.	Kushavati Project I & II ...	--	--	--	--
3.	Talpona Project ...	--	--	--	--
4.	Ragada Project ...	--	--	--	--
	Total ...	850.00	8.80	38.24	60.00
	Total -- Irrigation ...	3850.00	517.26	672.61	950.00
	Total Less Recoveries	3850.00	517.26	655.22	950.00

3. Flood Control

1.	Direction and administration ...	2.42	0.95	0.56	0.50
2.	Flood control ...	25.30	8.10	6.93	6.34
3.	Drainage ...	8.00	--	0.78	0.10
4.	Anti sea erosion ...	10.00	1.89	0.99	2.00
5.	Anti water logging ...	2.00	--	--	--
6.	Machinery and equipment ...	0.28	0.11	0.07	0.06
7.	Other expenditure (Investigation and research) ...	2.00	--	--	--
	Total: 3 ...	50.00	11.05	9.28	9.00

4. ^{Power} Flood Control Generation

	Flood Control Generation ...	5.00	--	--	--
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5. Transmission & Distribution (Power)

a) Vth Plan continuing schemes for Power Development in Goa:

1.	Erection of 110 KVS/S at Tivim ...	250.00	2.30	0.26	20.00
2.	Erection of 110 KV lines ...	--	--	--	--
3.	110 KV line from Ponda Shiroda ...	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.05
4.	110 KV line from Ponda Tivim ...	64.00	0.19	0.01	20.00
5.	Erection of 33/11 KV S/SS ...	47.00	4.13	14.13	3.00
6.	Erection of 33 KV lines ...	1.00	--	--	--
7.	Rural electrification ...	27.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
8.	Normal Development and Service connections ...	--	--	--	--
9.	Renovation and Improvement ...	6.00	--	--	--
10.	Establishment Audit & Accounts including Apprentice scheme ...	67.00	9.83	18.10	13.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Machinery and equipments, tools and plants	10.50	1.34	4.19	2.70
12.	Establishment of Transformer repair workshop	2.58	—	—	—
13.	Land and Buildings	25.00	—	—	—
	Total: 5(a)	500.11	22.88	42.71	65.83
	b) Scheme for power Development in Daman and Diu during Vth Plan period				
1.	Erection of 66 KV line from Vapt to Daman	32.71	—	20.75	32.83
2.	Erection of 66 KV S/S at Daman	0.85	—	0.68	0.14
3.	Normal Development and Service connections	—	—	—	—
	Total: 5(b)	33.56	—	21.43	32.97
	c) Scheme for establishment of 220 KV 2×100 MVA S/S at Ponda during Vth Plan period	100.42	40.78	39.94	16.80
	d) Establishment of training centre at Ponda	3.22	—	—	3.22
	Total: 5(a+b+c+d)	637.31	63.66	104.08	118.82
	6. New schemes of Vith Plan Period				
	a) Scheme for Development of Transmission system in Goa, Daman and Diu:				
1.	Erection of 110 KV S/S at Xeldem	180.07	—	—	10.00
2.	Erection of 110 KV Ponda-Xeldem line	43.00	—	0.13	12.00
3.	Erection of 110 KV S/S at Sancoale	20.78	0.08	0.01	0.50
4.	Erection of 110 KV S/S Ponda Sancoale line	15.36	0.05	1.91	0.10
5.	Erection of 110 KV line from Tivim to Dempo Pelletisation Plant at Bicholim	34.50	—	—	—
6.	Erection of 2 nos. of bays for Sancoale-I and Shiroda-II 110 KV S/S at Ponda	17.83	—	—	7.16
	Total: 6	331.54	0.13	2.05	29.76
	7. Scheme for development of Snb-Transmission & Distribution system in Goa, Daman and Diu				
1.	Erection of 33/11 KV S/S	77.14	7.17	15.96	50.00
2.	33 KV line	74.39	8.14	6.80	17.00
3.	Normal development and releasing service Connections	90.00	8.50	19.48	15.00
4.	Wada electrification in Goa, Daman and Diu	231.20	83.74	97.09	60.12
5.	System Improvement scheme in Goa, Daman and Diu during Vith Plan period	82.00	6.95	21.49	10.00
	Total: 7	654.73	114.50	158.56	152.12

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Establishment and miscellaneous charges		169.50	31.03	53.91	74.00
1.	Apprentice scheme	2.00	—	0.06	0.30
2.	Machinery and equipment and tools & plants	28.92	4.30	12.87	5.00
3.	Land and Buildings	91.00	16.54	20.93	20.00
Total: 8		391.42	51.87	86.72	99.30
Total: (6+7+8)		1157.69	166.50	247.33	281.18
Total: Transmission, Distribution (Power Generation)		1800.00	230.16	354.42	400.00
		—	—	—17.95	recoveries
		—	—	336.47	
Total — Water & Power Development		5850.00	766.63	1004.80	1409.00

IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINES

a) Large and Medium industries

1.	Contribution towards the cost of preparation of feasibility reports ...	2.00	—	—	0.50
2.	Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation	563.00	112.70	94.93	113.00
3.	Investment in Maharashtra State Financial Corporation	35.00	8.00	6.50	6.50
Total: (a)		600.00	120.70	101.43	120.00

Village and small Industries

1.	Strengthening of the Directorate Power subsidy to small scale Industries	1.40	0.07	0.71	0.65
2.	Managerial subsidy to industrial cooperative societies	3.00	0.57	0.50	0.80
3.	Subsidy for the purchase of improved type of equipment by craftsmen for Handicraft Industries ...	0.05	0.06	—	0.01
4.	Subsidy on rent of industrial shed in industrial estates	2.00	2.50	1.10	0.82
5.	Quality control	15.00	4.63	5.35	3.00
6.	Engineering entrepreneurs training interest subsidy scheme	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10
7.	Common service facility centre ...	0.60	0.17	0.18	0.01
8.	Interest subsidy on loans granted by MSFC for educated unemployed for purchase of authorickshaw ...	1.50	—	—	—
9.	Contribution to EDC to implement the schemes of interest free sales tax loan	0.15	0.06	—	0.01
10.	Tour of Industrial/Artisans/craftsmen	2.60	—	—	0.01
11.	Share capital contribution to Industrial cooperatives	0.40	—	—	—
12.	Investment in M.S.S.I.D.C.	0.05	—	—	—
13.	Loans to industrial cooperatives ...	2.50	0.50	—	0.50
14.		0.25	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Loans to small scale and cottage industries and Pvt. parties	36.00	5.30	4.95	4.90
16.	Strengthening of statistical cell, creation of nucleus cell	0.80	—	—	—
17.	District Industries centre	43.60	0.78	2.69	1.08
18.	Strengthening of carpentry and production centre	2.80	0.01	0.12	0.25
19.	Rebate on sale of handloom/rebate on sale of handicraft during handicraft week	0.05	—	—	—
20.	Development of handloom Industry	6.00	0.81	0.93	2.12
21.	Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Khadi & village industries	0.25	—	—	0.21
22.	Subsidy on expenditure for procurement of pattern/design and testing analysis for laboratory of industrial units	0.10	—	—	0.01
23.	Training to hereditary artisans craftsmen	30.00	5.22	5.87	5.77
24.	Investment in Handicraft Development Corporation	3.40	3.32	0.60	0.66
25.	Publicity and propaganda	3.00	0.90	1.00	0.40
26.	Exhibition	25.00	6.65	6.48	3.00
27.	Establishment of training and design centre	30.00	6.30	3.46	5.18
28.	Loans to artisans for investment for improvement in place of work	1.00	—	—	—
29.	Development of Handicraft Industries	33.00	7.34	8.28	9.19
30.	Development of Coir Industries	5.00	1.01	0.46	1.50
31.	Payment of 10%, 15% outright grant subsidy to the industrial units set up in selected backward areas	—	—	—	0.01
32.	Seed money/margin money to small scale industries	—	—	—	0.01
	Total (b)	250.00	46.30	42.78	40.00
	Total: Industries and Mines	850.00	167.00	144.21	160.00

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

(a) Ports, lighthouses and shipping

1.	Development of Betul	3.00	1.54	—	0.35
2.	Development of Talpona	1.20	—	—	0.10
3.	Development of Diu	8.00	—	0.13	2.50
4.	Modernisation of lighthouses	1.00	0.20	0.01	0.13
5.	Laying barrels in the sea off five fathom line	5.00	0.50	1.00	0.70
6.	Construction of signal tower	0.15	0.03	—	0.02
7.	Maritime school	—	0.21	—	—
8.	Building for Captain of Ports staff				
	i) Construction of staff quarter for Captain of Ports Office	9.20	—	—	1.00
	ii) Construction of staff quarter for Dy. Captain of Ports office Mormugao	6.00	—	—	0.20
	iii) Construction of office Marine Secretary including residential quarter for Marine secretary and two sailors at Chapora	1.25	—	—	0.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Development of Panaji Port ...	2.60	—	—	0.40
10.	Development of Port facilities at Daman ...	2.60	—	—	0.20
	Total (a) ...	40.00	2.48	1.14	6.00
(b) Roads and Bridges					
1.	Direction and administration ...	79.00	21.60	21.81	23.64
2.	Roads of inter state importance ...	25.00	0.28	0.37	3.05
3.	Strategic and border roads ...	—	—	—	—
4.	State highways ...	364.00	74.32	86.58	155.78
5.	District and other roads ...				
	i) District road ...	142.00	29.09	32.92	53.76
	ii) Mining roads ...	60.00	9.90	17.07	17.00
	iii) Rural roads ...	790.00	138.10	195.06	132.00
	iv) Roads of touristic importance ...	80.00	18.10	17.81	13.05
6.	Machinery and equipment ...	9.00	1.90	2.52	2.72
7.	Minimum needs programme ...	20.00	2.20	—	3.00
8.	Planning, Research, Survey and Investigation ...	20.00	0.03	0.72	1.00
9.	Safety works ...	10.00	—	—	—
10.	Other expenditure ...	1.00	0.34	3.29	5.00
	Total (b) ...	1600.00	295.86	378.15	410.00
(c) Road Transport					
1.	Nationalisation of Road Transport ...	10.00	0.50	1.00	1.50
2.	Acquisition of fleet ...	—	11.24	—	—
3.	Other expenditure ...	240.00	88.76	100.00	66.50
	Total (c) ...	250.00	100.50	101.00	68.00
(d) Inland water Transport					
1.	Making Cumbarjua Canal navigable at all tides ...	26.00	29.29	0.93	0.45
2.	Construction of new jetties and ramps ...	20.00	1.70	3.50	4.20
3.	Terminal sheds ...	—	—	—	—
4.	Passengers sheds and other amenities ...	2.35	1.74	—	—
5.	Survey of Inland waterways ...	50.00	8.58	8.50	10.80
6.	Making models for River Mandovi, Zuari to study siltation ...	0.50	0.28	0.25	—
7.	Investigation, construction of Training wall for Aguada and Reis Magos Bar ...	1.00	—	—	0.69
8.	Dredging of Aguada and Reis Magos Bar ...	—	—	—	—
9.	Setting up of River Navigation Corporation feasibility study ...	2.00	—	—	0.28
10.	Construction and purchase of ferries launches etc. ...	50.00	21.04	11.54	5.00
11.	Replacement of Diesel engines of ferries and launches ...	10.00	—	3.84	1.50
12.	Construction of passenger launches for services at Dona Paula ...	—	—	—	0.01
13.	Construction of passenger launches for services at Daman & Diu ...	—	—	0.46	0.50
14.	Construction of Tug for services at Panaji and Diu ...	—	0.96	—	2.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Expansion of Marine workshop at Betim	31.00	2.29	11.88	10.11
16.	Acquisition of Pantoon mounted grab dredger	2.00	—	3.20	1.50
17.	Construction of Marine Slipway (C.s. scheme State Sector)	0.05	—	—	0.01
18.	Providing Navigational aid	0.10	—	—	0.05
19.	Dredging of River Mandovi, Zuari and Mapusa	5.00	—	0.90	0.80
	Total (d)	200.00	56.88	45.00	38.00
(e) Tourism					
1.	Goa, Daman and Diu Tourism Development Corporation	21.00	—	0.30	15.10
2.	Tourism Transport Services	—	—	—	—
3.	Transport	23.00	4.49	0.85	7.00
4.	Tourist Accommodation (Tourist Hostels in Towns)				
	i) Mapusa (including shopping complex)	21.30	9.94	—	3.00
	ii) Margao	18.30	5.48	9.92	5.00
	iii) Vasco da Gama (including shopping complex)	15.40	7.76	—	4.00
	iv) Bicholim	25.00	—	—	1.00
	Total (iv)	80.00	23.18	9.92	13.00
5.	Way side facilities	7.00	0.08	—	2.00
6.	Tourist Rest House in Bombay 2.00	2.00	—	—	0.01
7.	Accommodation in Dharmashalas ... 2.00	2.00	—	—	0.01
8.	Janata Hotel	10.00	1.50	—	0.01
9.	3 Star Hotel	0.01	—	—	—
10.	Luxury Hotel at Mabor	100.00	—	—	1.00
	Total (5 to 10)	201.01	24.76	9.92	16.03
11.	Tourist Information and Publicity	42.00	8.01	11.46	12.01
12.	Tourist Centres Development— (Development of Dona Paula, Panaji, Ribandar, Old Goa, Divar Zone)				
	i) Dona Paula	5.25	—	—	0.50
	ii) Ourem creek	11.35	0.22	—	3.00
	iii) Panaji Park	2.65	0.32	—	0.50
	iv) Britona	10.00	2.87	—	3.00
	v) Panaji Dormitory	7.50	4.40	—	0.50
	vi) Divar Hillock	2.25	0.02	—	0.50
	vii) Area from 4 pillars upto entrance of St. Cruz	7.00	—	—	0.01
	viii) Old Goa	—	—	—	0.01
	Total: 12	46.00	7.29	8.16	8.02
13.	Development of beaches—				
	i) Harmal	3.00	—	—	0.01
	ii) Vagator	6.00	0.80	—	1.50
	iii) Cainsua	2.00	—	—	0.01
	iv) Anjuna	11.00	—	—	0.50
	v) Baga	26.00	0.05	—	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6			
vi)	Calangute	...	...	...	33.00	6.53	—	3.00
vii)	Candolim	...	...	...	9.50	—	—	0.50
viii)	Gaspar Dias	...	...	...	11.00	1.76	—	1.50
ix)	Siridao	...	...	...	2.10	—	—	0.01
x)	Colva	...	...	...	31.00	18.87	—	3.00
xi)	Palolem	...	...	...	6.50	—	—	1.00
xii)	Benaulim	...	...	...	2.10	—	—	0.50
xiii)	Mambor	...	...	...	3.00	—	—	0.01
xiv)	Bogmallo	...	...	...	3.00	—	—	0.50
xv)	Minor beaches (Morjim, Bambolim, Talpona, Galjibaga, Velsao and Baina)	...	...	...	1.80	—	—	1.00
Total: 13		...	...	...	151.00	28.01	38.75	14.04
11.	Development of lakes, springs and waterways —							
i)	Mayem	...	...	...	7.00	2.51	—	0.50
ii)	Arvalem waterways	...	...	...	1.00	—	—	0.01
iii)	Dudsagar waterfalls	...	...	...	1.00	—	—	0.01
iv)	Springs-Cunchelim, Pomburpa, Kersarvale, Mercedes etc.	...	...	...	—	—	—	0.50
Total: 14		...	...	...	9.00	2.51	—	1.02
15.	Development of hills, hillocks and dales —							
i)	Farmagudi	...	...	...	13.60	7.08	—	4.00
ii)	Bondla	...	...	...	1.40	1.12	—	0.50
lii)	Mapusa	...	...	...	3.00	—	—	0.01
Total: 15		...	...	...	18.00	8.20	—	4.51
16.	Development of Daman				11.50	1.70	0.34	1.00
17.	Development of Diu				11.50	0.12	—	1.00
18.	Beautification of places of tourist interest				72.00	15.74	9.68	21.63
Total: (12 to 18)		...	...	...	319.00	64.20	69.36	51.22
19.	Motel Establishment				—	—	12.53	—
20.	Implementation of master plan				4.00	—	—	0.04
21.	Water sports				30.00	—	0.01	0.05
22.	Loans for paying guest scheme				10.00	—	—	1.00
23.	Tourist Reception centre				21.98	—	—	0.10
24.	Race course				0.01	—	—	—
25.	Youth Hostel*at Campal				3.00	—	—	0.25
26.	Centage charges				25.00	4.27	3.26	3.20
27.	Tourism deevlopment corporation and share capital				—	—	10.00	—
Total: (e)		700.00	105.73	117.67	106.00
Total: Transport and Communication		2790.00	561.45	642.96	628.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
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VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

I. Education

a) General Education:

1.	Elementary education	329.45	61.70	64.90	52.38
2.	Secondary education	274.05	78.31	94.47	72.89
3.	Teachers education	16.00	0.39	0.72	1.00
4.	University education	98.00	21.78	27.50	47.18
5.	Adult education	43.50	3.19	2.59	6.05
6.	Direction and Administration and supervision	14.00	0.86	1.17	3.50

Total	775.00	166.23	191.35	183.00
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b) Public libraries	45.00	2.62	3.41	6.00
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Total: (a + b)	820.00	168.85	194.76	189.00
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c) Sports and Cultural Affairs

1. Art and Culture —

i) Direction and Administration ...				
ii) Establishment of Cultural resources and training unit	3.00	0.12	0.12	0.19

2. Fine Arts Education —

i) Grants to Kala Academy ...	15.00	4.70	4.50	5.00
ii) Grants to Kala Academy for construction of Kala-Academy Complex	45.00	27.00	62.48	20.00
iii) Grants to Kala Academy for construction of the building for Goa, College of Art	20.00	—	—	5.00
iv) Setting up of a planetourium in Goa	0.10	—	—	0.01

Total: (c)	80.10	32.40	66.98	30.01
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3. Promotion of Art and Culture —

i) Establishment of Art gallery for Institute Menezes Braganza	2.00	—	—	0.05
ii) Grants to cultural organisation	6.40	1.37	1.43	2.00
iii) Inter State exchange of cultural troupes	4.00	1.39	1.02	1.25
iv) Supply of cultural equipments	1.50	0.22	0.16	0.20
v) Financial assistance to eminent writers and artists in indigent circumstances	3.00	1.12	1.78	1.10
vi) Institution of scheme of Goa, Daman and Diu Cultural award	—	—	—	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
vii) International Cultural Programme					
		—	—	—	0.10
Total: (3)		16.90	4.10	4.39	4.80
Total: Art & Culture		100.00	26.62	71.49	35.00
d) Physical Education and Sports:					
1.	Coaching scheme	4.00	0.88	0.95	2.00
2.	Strengthening of Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs	6.50	1.81	3.20	3.50
3.	National Physical Efficiency Drive	1.00	0.18	0.01	0.25
4.	Refresher courses and seminars	0.50	0.02	0.14	0.20
5.	Establishment of training-cum-Research cell in the State Institute of Education	2.00	—	—	0.10
6.	Establishment of Sports School-cum-hostel	3.00	—	—	0.05
Total: Physical Education		17.00	2.89	4.30	6.10
e) Youth Welfare Scheme:					
1.	National service scheme	5.00	1.25	1.70	2.00
2.	Establishment of camp sites and sports complexes	1.00	0.01	0.15	0.40
3.	Inter-State exchange of youth	0.20	—	—	0.15
4.	Establishment of Vyamshalas	2.00	0.25	—	0.55
5.	Development of Yoga Education	0.75	0.01	0.04	0.15
6.	Films on sports, youth activities and culture	1.20	0.14	0.21	0.40
7.	Days of National Importance, Independence and Republic Day	1.30	0.28	0.35	0.40
8.	Grants to Bharat scouts and guides	3.00	0.48	0.47	1.00
9.	National Cadet corps	3.00	0.59	0.06	1.00
Total: Youth Welfare Scheme		17.45	2.39	2.95	6.05
f) Sports and Games:					
1.	Civil Service tournaments	4.00	0.78	0.85	1.00
2.	Establishment of sports library	0.80	0.04	0.05	0.15
3.	Grants to Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports	20.00	3.00	8.34	17.00
4.	Sports talent scheme	3.00	0.19	0.14	0.50
5.	Awards for special talent in sports and Games	0.50	0.18	0.10	0.50
6.	Grants for construction of Stadium/Pavilion Play-grounds	10.00	2.72	1.24	2.50
7.	Sports festivals	12.50	2.76	2.85	3.00
8.	Grants to non-Govt. colleges and secondary schools for Development of Playgrounds	—	—	—	0.30
9.	Grants to Goa Inter Collegiate Committee for Organisation and participation in University tournament	1.25	—	—	0.25
10.	Promotion of literature on culture sports and games	0.50	0.15	0.05	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Supply of sports equipment	3.00	0.35	2.68	2.50
12.	Establishment of sports complexes and requisition of land, construction and maintenance of sports complex, sports-cum-cultural office building	53.00	20.22	24.00	15.00
13.	Construction of swimming pool/Development of swimming pool/Development of playgrounds for the Government schools	7.50	—	—	5.00
Total: Sports and Games		115.55	30.39	40.37	47.85
Total: Sports & Cultural Affairs		250.00	72.29	119.14	95.00

g) Development of Archives:

1..	Archives	9.00	0.98	1.50	3.50
2..	Archaeology	7.00	—	0.61	1.05
3..	Museum	9.00	—	0.88	4.40
4..	Implementation of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 (C. S. Scheme)	—	—	0.05	0.05
Total: (g)		25.00	0.98	3.04	9.00

h) Gazetteer:

1..	Social and Community services (compilation and publication of) —				
	i) Source material of the History of the Freedom struggle in Goa	4.30			0.35
	ii) Who's Who among the Freedom Fighters in Goa	0.75			0.20
2..	Compilation and publication of a volume on history places of interest of Goa, Daman and Diu	0.50	0.03	0.13	0.40
3..	Copilation of the Gazetteer volume of Goa, Daman and Diu in local/ regional languages	4.45			0.05
Total: (h)		10.00	0.03	0.13	1.00
Total: General Education, Sports and Cultural Affairs, Archives and Gazetteer		1105.00	242.13	317.07	294.00

Technical Education

a) Government Polytechnic

1.	Spillover scheme —				
	i) Scholarships (stipends for training)	5.00	0.48	0.53	0.50
	b) Faculty Development				
	ii) Additional staff	3.00	6.97	7.03	8.05
	iii) Staff training and quality improvement programme	0.50	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Other (Quality Improvement) —					
i) Additional courses	5.00	1.24	1.45	2.70	
ii) Improvement of testing facilities and lab. equipments	8.25	7.52	0.41	2.35	
iii) Diversified courses	3.00	3.25	2.05	2.45	
iv) Libraries, Book Bank etc.	0.25	—	—	0.10	
v) Staff quarter	15.00	12.19	—	2.00	
3. Other Programmes —					
i) Development of buildings and playgrounds, production-cum-training centre	17.00	1.46	12.71	13.00	
4. New Schemes —					
Other (quality Improvement)					
i) Part time courses (payment of remuneration to visiting lecturers)	3.50	0.13	0.39	0.45	
ii) Post diploma courses	7.00	—	—	—	
iii) Short courses	2.50	—	—	—	
5. Students Amenities —					
i) Hostels	11.00	—	—	3.00	
6. Libraries, Book Bank etc. —					
i) Learning Resources Centre	5.00	—	—	0.40	
ii) Autonomy to Institute (Exam remuneration)	3.00	—	—	—	
iii) Resource optimisation	1.00	—	—	—	
iv) Starting of 2nd Polytechnic in South Goa (New Scheme)	5.00	—	—	—	
Total: (a)		95.00	33.22	24.57	35.00
b) Food Craft Institute:					
1. Expansion of food institute	25.00	12.28	1.00	10.00	
c) Engineering College:					
1. Additional Posts for Engineering College	25.00	2.35	5.20	8.63	
2. Starting of Book Bank in Engineering College	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	
3. Quality Improvement Programme of Engineering College	5.00	1.38	1.10	1.23	
4. Starting of sandwich diversified course	0.50	—	—	0.02	
5. New Electives in Engineering college	1.00	—	—	—	
6. Machinery and Equipments	23.00	5.60	6.67	5.50	
7. Development of campus	1.00	0.54	0.26	0.50	
8. Starting of Architectural college	50.00	—	—	0.74	
9. Sports complex	0.50	—	—	—	

1.	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Construction of Engg. college building & Hostel and other ancillary works	10.00	5.23		7.10
11.	Construction of amenity Bldgs. staff quarters of Engineering College ...	3.00	0.10		0.50
12.	Library modification of Goa Engineering college	—	0.15		0.01
13.	Extension of Administrative Building of Engineering College	1.50	2.14		0.32
14.	Extension of Mechanical Engineering Block	1.00	0.33		0.10
15.	Extension of workshop Bldg. of Engineering College	0.40	0.45		0.05
16.	Construction of central stores for Engineering College	0.50	0.02		0.05
17.	Construction of Dispensary for Engineering College	1.00	—	17.88	0.10
18.	Construction of staff club for Engg. College	1.00	1.13		0.16
19.	Residential buildings for Engineering College	7.00	3.33		2.00
20.	Construction of applied Mechanical Structural Engineering Block ...	1.00	—		—
21.	Construction of additional lecture Halls	1.20	—		—
22.	Addition to Existing Laboratories ...	0.40	—		—
23.	Construction of laboratory for Diversified course	4.00	—		—
24.	Construction of building for post graduate course	1.00	—		—
25.	Share of Establishment and tools and plants charges	—	—		0.61
	Total: (c)	140.00	22.95	31.31	28.00
	Sub-total: 2	260.00	68.45	56.88	73.00

3. Medical, Public Health and Sanitation

a) General Health:

1. Minimum needs programme —

i)	Primary Health Centre	8.00	4.99	6.53	1.00
ii)	Sub-centres	20.00	3.38	9.76	8.50
iii)	Up-grading of PHCs.	27.00	7.54	26.25	7.25
	Total: (1)	55.00	15.91	42.54	16.75

2. Control of communicable Diseases —

i)	T. B. Control Programme ...	17.43	6.56	14.44	4.76
ii)	Filaria Control Programme ...	8.00	1.04	3.39	1.76
iii)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	3.80	0.02	1.20	0.60
iv)	Dental clinics	7.00	1.30	2.50	2.70
v)	Cancer treatment centre ...	—	—	—	—
vi)	Malaria eradication Programme	3.00	0.56	0.74	1.80
	Total: (2)	39.23	9.48	22.27	11.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries —					
i)	Upgrading of cottage hospitals	14.13	3.76	3.02	6.90
ii)	I. D. Hospitals	8.00	1.63	0.04	0.25
iii)	Expansion of Mental Hospital ...	—	3.26	—	—
iv)	Paediatric wards	30.00	1.84	2.71	4.00
v)	Eye and ENT clinics	1.50	—	—	0.01
vi)	Expansion of Hospicio Hospital	52.00	17.98	13.43	12.20
vii)	Expansion of Asilo Hospital ...	49.82	7.30	9.83	10.60
viii)	School Health	4.25	—	0.07	0.25
ix)	Leprosy Hospital	5.00	2.13	0.68	0.50
x)	Primary Health Centres (Re- pairs)	8.00	0.56	1.15	0.50
xi)	Urban Health Centres	8.00	1.91	3.66	2.50
xii)	Additional Posts for X'Ray Ins- titute	0.35	—	—	0.05
xiii)	Rural Medical Dispensary ...	5.00	—	—	0.50
xiv)	Maternity Homes	5.00	—	—	0.25
		191.05	40.37	34.59	38.51
4. Training —					
i)	Nursing School	25.40	4.25	5.06	5.65
Total: (4)		25.40	4.25	5.06	5.65
5. Other Programmes —					
i)	Strengthening of Directorate of Health Services	3.63	0.48	0.92	1.20
ii)	Prevention of Food Adulteration	3.00	0.38	0.70	0.60
iii)	Food and Drugs Laboratory ...	6.00	0.76	1.02	1.57
iv)	Quality control cell for liquor ...	1.25	0.19	0.26	0.50
v)	Strengthening of Drugs control office	3.45	0.04	1.08	0.60
vi)	Strengthening of Medical Depot	3.00	0.03	1.06	0.60
vii)	Environmental and pollution cell	5.30	0.63	1.81	1.30
viii)	Health Intelligence Bureau ...	1.30	0.09	0.10	0.15
ix)	Epidemiological cell	2.10	0.21	0.30	0.50
x)	Health Education	1.50	—	—	0.28
xi)	Nutrition cell	—	—	—	—
xii)	Health garage	3.30	0.48	0.41	0.87
xiii)	Medical Research Cell	0.22	—	—	—
xiv)	Expansion of Public Health Lab.	1.45	—	—	0.30
xv)	Health Library	0.20	—	—	—
xiv)	Minor works	0.27	—	—	—
Total: (5)		35.97	3.29	7.66	8.47
6. Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy Dispensary					
		3.35	0.34	0.44	0.50
Total (a)		350.00	73.64	112.56	81.50
b) E. S. I. S.:					
1.	Employees State Insurance Scheme	10.00	2.13	2.42	2.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
c) Goa, Medical College, Panaji:					
1.	Construction of Medical College Complex including staff quarters at Bambolim	810.00	92.58	84.42	145.00
2.	Construction of various works at Panaji, Ribandar and T. B. Hospital and Health Centres at Mandur and St. Cruz	30.00	2.27	11.05	12.00
3.	Share of establishment, tools and plants	—	3.67	6.90	—
4.	Acquisition of equipment	75.00	19.80	15.00	15.00
5.	Strengthening of Administration of G. M. C. and its associated Hospitals, including Rural/Urban Health centres	50.00	13.03	31.14	47.00
6.	Education	15.00	—	—	—
Total: (c)		980.00	131.35	148.51	219.00
d) Dental College:					
1.	Dental College and Hospital	10.00	—	—	10.00
2.	Setting up of a Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	—
Total: (d)		10.00	—	—	10.00
e) Pharmacy College:					
1.	Strengthening of Goa Pharmacy College	11.00	1.92	2.99	2.00
2.	Construction of Hostel for Pharmacy college and providing additional facilities	14.00	9.74	10.97	4.00
Total: (e)		25.00	11.66	13.96	6.00
f) Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour					
	... ..	25.00	—	3.56	11.00
Total: (3)		1400.00	218.78	281.01	330.00
4. Sewerage and Water Supply					
1.	Direction and Administration	129.03	17.33	18.01	26.43
2.	Survey and Investigation	68.00	10.96	12.70	24.00
3.	Research	1.00	—	—	—
4.	Training	2.00	—	—	—
5.	Machinery and equipment	14.90	2.00	2.07	3.05
6.	Sewerage scheme	313.50	25.26	41.45	49.50
7.	Drainage scheme				
8.	Urban water supply	1456.11	175.06	159.31	283.18
9.	Rural water supply under Normal Programme	34.90	16.00	—	11.36
10.	Rural water supply under minimum needs programme				
	Piped water supply	94.00	50.28	76.41	37.54
	Bored wells/tube wells with hand pump	5.10			
	Dug wells	59.41			
11.	Rural sanitation (Providing sanitary facilities to Rural areas	22.05	—	—	—
Total: 4		2200.00	296.89	309.95	460.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Housing					
a) General Housing:					
1.	Housing Board:				
	i) Integrated subsidised Housing scheme for Industrial worker and economically weaker section of the community	4.50	1.01	—	0.50
	ii) Low income group housing scheme	36.00	7.20	9.00	10.00
	iii) Middle income group	63.00	8.50	6.00	8.50
	iv) Slum clearance and rehousing scheme	6.50	3.39	5.00	1.00
	v) Ward acquisition & development	115.00	29.00	20.00	20.00
	Total: 1	225.00	50.00	40.00	40.00
2.	Village Housing:				
	i) Village Housing project scheme	20.00	2.00	3.99	0.00
3.	Housesites for landless:				
	i) Housesites for landless and rural housing	5.00	1.00	0.05	0.00
	b) Police Housing:				
1.	Residential quarters for police personnel	200.00	25.19	34.08	40.00
	c) Departmental Housing:				
1.	Public housing/residential quarters for Government Servants (General Pool)	200.00	37.48	37.21	54.00
	d) Public works:				
1.	Construction of buildings:				
	i) Police buildings	9.00	—	0.01	0.36
	ii) Jails	9.00	1.83	0.57	0.41
	iii) Other office Buildings (Non-functional/administrative buildings)	42.00	5.93	7.97	25.73
2.	Other expenditure (strengthening of P.W.D.)	90.00	16.57	23.97	34.50
	Total: (d)	150.00	24.33	32.52	70.00
	Total: 5	800.00	140.00	147.85	210.00
6. Urban Development					
Town and Country Planning Department:					
1.	Preparation of Regional Plan	15.60	1.12	1.30	1.42
2.	Branch Office at Daman	4.00	0.04	0.06	0.75
3.	Environmental Improvement scheme	50.00	5.15	7.10	1.18
4.	Town and Country Planning Board	0.50	0.10	0.23	0.10
5.	Planning & Development authorities:				
	i) Grant in aid	20.20	16.30	6.00	0.50
	ii) Loans	21.60	8.00	—	0.50
6.	Research & Development Unit	3.10	0.14	0.03	0.55
7.	Integrated urban Development scheme (C. S. Scheme):				
	i) Minor works, grant-in-aid contribution	30.00	—	5.00	0.50
	ii) Loans	15.00	5.00	—	0.50
	Total: (a)	160.00	35.85	19.72	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
b) Urban Development (Local bodies):					
1.	Remunerative scheme	80.00	20.00	61.11	10.00
2.	Non Remunerative scheme	120.00	5.00	—	25.00
Total: (b)		200.00	25.00	61.11	35.00
Total: 6		360.00	60.85	80.83	65.00
7. Information and Publicity					
1.	Advertisements	5.50	2.01	2.18	1.28
2.	Production of Publicity material	8.00	2.33	4.64	5.43
3.	Tours of Journalist	1.00	0.26	0.21	0.20
4.	Field Publicity	9.00	3.00	6.10	2.12
5.	Exhibition	5.50	2.08	1.93	1.92
6.	Songs, Dramas & Dance festivals	1.00	0.13	0.01	0.05
7.	Construction of T.V. Centre and Altinho	—	—	27.01	1.00
Total: 7		30.00	9.81	42.08	12.00
8. Labour and Labour Welfare					
1.	Strengthening of Labour administration	4.90	—	0.44	1.04
2.	Industrial Relation	—	—	—	—
3.	Enforcement of new labour legislation	1.25	0.10	0.15	0.41
4.	Setting up of safety training centres	8.40	0.93	2.02	2.10
5.	Setting up of Labour Welfare centre	5.00	0.98	1.07	1.10
6.	Industrial Training Centres and expansion of new Industrial Training Institute at Sanguem, Vasco-da-Gama and Diu	182.50	51.15	78.23	54.00
7.	Apprenticeship Training Scheme	4.00	0.59	0.10	0.50
8.	Training of Boiler Attendants	1.10	0.02	0.04	0.35
9.	Strengthening of employment exchange	1.20	—	—	0.20
10.	Vocational guidance and Employment Exchange counselling cell	1.10	0.17	0.80	0.25
11.	Publicity wing in Employment Exchange	0.55	0.14	0.08	0.05
Total: 8		210.00	54.08	82.93	60.00
9. Social Welfare					
a) Welfare of Backward classes:					
1.	Direction and administration	5.00	0.86	1.49	2.68
2.	Housing Programme for scheduled caastes	10.00	0.74	0.63	1.50
3.	Economic Betterment for Scheduled caastes	10.00	2.05	1.80	1.40
4.	Eeducation programme for S. C.	2.50	0.43	0.39	0.50
5.	Housing for Scheduled Tribes	2.50	0.19	—	0.40
6.	Economic Betterment for S.T.	1.50	0.04	0.03	0.40
7.	Eeducation programme for S.T.	1.50	0.06	0.07	0.20
8.	Post Matric scholarships	3.20	0.67	0.94	0.80
9.	Awards for Intercaste marriages	0.10	—	0.08	0.10
10.	Welfare of Harijans	1.00	0.06	—	0.10
11.	Admn. Set up for tribal plan	6.00	1.20	—	1.50
12.	Legal aid to tribals	0.10	—	1.55	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Creches/Day care centres for children of SC/ST/OBC	0.10	—	—	0.01
14.	Loans for social security and welfare	7.50	1.30	1.48	2.00
15.	Welfare of other backward classes	9.00	—	—	0.10
16.	Special component plan for SCS ...	—	—	—	0.10
17.	Books and stationery to the students of SC/ST	—	—	—	0.10
18.	Uniforms to the SC/ST Students ...	—	—	—	
19.	Grants in aid for running Hostels to the SC/ST	—	—	—	0.06
20.	Relief to the SC/ST victims of Atrocities	—	—	—	0.04
Total: (a)		60.00	7.61	8.46	12.00
b) Social Welfare:					
1.	Programme for Delinquent children	1.90	1.13	1.22	0.70
2.	Bal Niketan for girls	1.60	0.40	1.02	0.50
3.	Protective Home-cum-Reception centre for women in moral danger ...	3.50	1.10	0.93	0.90
4.	Strengthening the Department under Social Welfare wing	2.15	0.23	0.72	1.00
5.	Children welfare	20.00	3.84	4.21	2.50
6.	Women welfare	1.00	—	—	—
7.	Welfare of the handicapped persons	2.00	—	0.83	1.01
8.	Association for social health in India	0.35	0.07	0.07	0.07
9.	Orphanages and other charitable Homes	0.05	0.01	—	—
10.	Grant-in-aid to certified Institution	0.10	—	—	0.01
11.	Grant-in aid social welfare Programme	0.19	—	—	0.01
12.	Welfare of children in need of care and protection	0.10	1.06	1.35	0.50
13.	Temperance Programme	1.00	—	—	0.27
14.	Grant of family pension to the old the destitute, and physically handicapped persons	0.40	—	—	—
15.	After Care-Homes	0.10	—	—	—
16.	Setting of child guidance clinic and juvenile and Bureaux	0.40	—	—	—
17.	International year of the child ...	0.06	0.29	—	—
18.	Awards for Intercaste Marriages ...	0.10	0.04	—	—
Total: (b)		35.00	7.97	10.35	8.50
Total: 9		95.00	15.58	18.81	20.50
10. Nutrition					
1.	Nutrition programme for supplemental feeding of pre-schools children (0-6) years, pregnant women and lactating mothers	19.00	3.42	5.10	5.00
2.	Feeding of school going children (6-11) years mid-day meals programme	22.00	1.09	4.00	4.00
Total: 10		40.00	7.51	9.10	9.00
Total: Social Community Services		6500.00	1114.08	1346.51	1333.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES					
1.	Secretariat Economic Services ...	10.00	3.66	7.67	4.00
2.	Other General Economic Services:				
	a) Economic Advice & Statistics, Directorate of Planning Statistics and Evaluation ...				
	Core schemes of National Importance:				
	1. Training of Statistical Personnel ...	0.50	—	—	—
	2. Improvement of social statistics ...	2.00	—	0.25	0.52
	3. Collection of statistics of wholesale and retail trade ...	1.50	—	—	—
	4. Strengthening of Price Unit	1.00	—	—	0.01
	5. Strengthening of analytical capabilities ...	5.00	—	—	0.50
	Total: (a) ...	10.00	—	0.25	1.03
	b) Core schemes of state level Importance:				
	1. Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery ...	1.50	—	—	0.02
	2. Strengthening of National Sample Survey Unit ...	1.75	—	—	—
	3. Reorganisation of data Processing Centre ...	3.50	0.13	1.25	1.00
	4. Setting of a Rota Printing Press ...	2.75	—	—	0.60
	5. Strengthening of Registration Record Offices (Registration of Births and Deaths) ...	6.00	—	—	1.00
	6. A Family Living Survey for the Revision of the Series of the non-manual consumer Price Index ...	2.50	—	1.08	1.25
	Total: (b) ...	18.00	0.13	2.33	3.87
	Total: (a) + (b) ...	28.00	0.13	2.58	4.90
	c) Creation of the State Level Planning machinery ...	10.00	3.06	2.40	2.00
	d) Setting up of a computer centre in Goa ...	7.00	—	—	0.10
	e) Regulation of weights & Measures (Expansion of metric system) ...	10.00	2.40	2.15	5.00
	Total Economic Services ...	65.00	9.25	14.80	16.00
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES ...					
1.	Administration and Accounts Services for Planning purposes ...	10.00	2.41	5.32	4.00
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19200.00	2170.46	3717.18	4412.00

STATEMENT II
ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Physical Programmes

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievements		Proposed Target 1982-83
				1980-81	1981-82	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES						
1. Agriculture						
1. Agricultural Production:						
	i) Rice	000'Tonnes	126.00	117.27	106.00	120.00
	ii) Wheat	"	0.50	0.09	0.40	0.40
	iii) Jowar	"	1.70	—	1.60	1.50
	iv) Bajra	"	1.00	0.43	0.70	0.70
	v) Maize	"	0.60	—	0.50	0.40
	vi) Ragi	"	20.20	8.19	7.80	8.00
	vii) Pulses	"	8.00	N.A.	7.00	8.00
	Total: Food Grains	"	158.00	125.98	124.00	139.00
2. Commercial Crops:						
	i) Cotton	Bales	—	—	—	—
	ii) Jute & Mesta	000'bales	—	—	—	—
	iii) Sugarcane	000'Tonnes	200.00	60.00	60.00	80.00
	iv) Oil seeds	"	—	—	—	—
	v) Coconut	Million Nuts	106.00	105.00	105.25	105.25
	vi) Cashew	000'Tonnes	10.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
	vii) Arecanut	"	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
3. Chemical Fertilizers:						
	i) Nitrogenous (N)	"	3.50	2.12	2.70	3.00
	ii) Phosphatic (P)	"	2.50	1.46	1.75	2.00
	iii) Potassic (K)	"	2.20	0.80	1.50	1.75
	Total: NPK	"	8.20	4.38	5.95	6.75

5. Area under distribution of:					
i) Fertilizers	...	...	000 Hectares	—	—
ii) Pesticides	...	...	000 Hectares	—	—
ii) Pesticides	...	...	"	0.40	0.45
6. Area Under High Yielding Varieties:					
i) Paddy	...	...	000 Hectares	50.00	29.76
ii) Wheat	...	...	"	0.40	0.04
iii) Jowar	...	...	"	—	—
iv) Bajra	...	...	"	0.70	0.23
v) Maize	...	...	"	0.50	0.30
Total: 6					
			"	51.80	30.38
			"	4.00	1.43
7. Area under sugarcane					
8. Agricultural Marketing:					
i) Total No. of markets at mandi level					
			Nos.	(Total number of market at Mandi level are 11)	
ii) Regulated markets	...	...	"	11	2
iii) Sub-market yards	...	...	"	10	2
iv) Sub-market yards (developed)	...	...	"	10	2
9. Storage (Owned capacity with):					
i) State warehousing corporation					
			Nos.	—	—
ii) Cooperative					
			"	—	—
iii) State Government					
			"	50	10

* Out of 38 godowns 29 are shops-cum-godowns (for betelnut and cashewnut) and 10 are godowns for betelnuts, cashewnut and 8 arecanut godowns. The total capacity of betelnut godowns is 836 tonnes and coconut godowns in 4,90,000 nuts.

2. Land Reforms

1. Record of Rights	...	...	Villages	447	31	90	90
2. City Survey:								
a) Measurements								
			towns	5	—	—	This scheme is duly completed 5 towns partly including Da- man	
			Villages	12	—	—		
b) Enquiry								
			towns	5	4 towns partly	—		
			Villages	12	—	—		
3. Land classification	...	...	Villages (447)	—	50	32	53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Settlement Operation	Villages (462)	94	—	—	92
5.	Reconstitution of Town Records ...	Villages (447)	50	—	—	50
3. Minor Irrigation						
1.	Area to be Irrigated	Ha.	18,000	415	318.60	450
4. Soil and Water Conservation						
1.	Education and Training	No.	1	—	—	—
2.	Strengthening of soil organisation	Ha.	10,000	20,500	—	19,000
3.	Protection of Agricultural lands by embankments	"	1,100	1.70	1,300	1,000
4.	Soil conservation in Agricultural lands in plains and hills including drainage channel	"	150	—	1650	2,500
5.	Protection of Agricultural lands in mining areas	"	200	0.70	—	200
5. Command Area Development						
1.	Preparation of Plan and Designs ...	Ha.	12,000	—	2,500	5,000
2.	Construction of field channels ...	"	500	—	—	250
3.	Other farm development works of land leveling/shapping construction of field drains lining of field channels	"	5,000	—	—	250
4.	Consolidation of Land holdings/ replacement of field boundaries ...	"	5,000	—	—	—
5.	Construction of roads in command area	Kms.	1,000	—	—	—
6.	Construction of Markets in command area	Nos.	—	—	—	—
7.	Construction of Main drains	Kms.	1.00	—	—	—
8.	Any other activities (adopt any suitable unit of work) development and training centre	Nos.	1	—	—	—
6. Animal Husbandry						
1.	Veterinary Hospitals	Nos.	4	1	1	1
2.	Key village sub-centres	"	12	2	5	1

			compound wall and other civil works;			
5. Veterinary Dispensaries	"	16	2	2	2	
6. Poultry Breeding Farm (Birds) ...	"	9,000	7727	7,000	7,500	
7. Egg Production of Govt. poultry farm Ela (Eggs per day)	"	8,000	1364	6,000	6,000	
8. Pig Breeding Farm	"	1	198 pigting expanded distributed.			To be expanded.
9. Pork processing unit	"	1	Requisition of land and civil work.	1		To be completed.
10. Fodder seed production Farms ...	No.	2	1	—		1
11. Feed Factory	"	1	Civil work in progress			To be commenced in 1982-83
12. Nutrition Laboratory	"	1	—	— do —		— do —

7. Training and Education

1. B.V.S. Course	"	61	5	9	5	
2. M.V.Sc. Course	"	7	—	2	2	
3. Diploma course	"	48	—	5	5	
4. Farmers Training	"	6,500	804	1,200	1,200	
5. Stockmen Training	"	150	12	12	5	

8. Dairy Development

1. Production of milk	Tonnes	30,000	18,000	18,500	20,000	
2. The milk handling capacity of the Ponda Dairy Plant	Litres per day	35,000	11,000	16,000	20,000	
3. Dairy Co-operatives to be set up	No.	160	5	10	10	
4. Dairy Co-Operative Union	"	—	—	—	—	

9. Fisheries

a) Mechanisation of fishing crafts:

1. Marine Diesel engines ...	Nos.	203	5	4	10	
2. Hulls	"	112	5	—	5	
3. Out board engines/In board engines (upto 10 H.P.) ...	"	202	—	21	300	

b) Processing, Preservation and Marketing:

1. Cold storage unit	"	11	2	—	2	
2. Capacity	Tonnes	656	150	—	175	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Ice Plant	Nos.	2	1	—	3
4	Capacity	Tonnes	48	10	—	20
5	Freezing Plant	Nos.	3	1	—	3
6	Capacity	Tonnes	6	3	—	5
7	Fish curing yards	Nos.	2	—	—	2
c)	Construction of Jetties	"	7	1	1	2
d)	Fish seed production	Lakhs	8	—	—	—
e)	Development of brakish water area	Ha.	20	—	3	4
f)	Acquisition of boats for patrolling	Nos.	2	1	1	1
g)	Training of fishery youths	"	125	22	25	25
10. Forests						
a)	Production Forestry:					
1	Plantation	Ha.	17,208	602	627.16	400
2	Cashew	"	11,000	—	128.25	200
3	Rubber	"	1,000	51	50.00	40
4	Afforestation of barren land	"	1,000	—	25.00	200
5	Avenue canal and bank plantation	ha./R/Kms.	450	41	Avenue 12.50 Canal 12.50	50 12.50
II. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT						
1. Irrigation						
1.	Daman ganga Project	Ha.	2,833	—	—	—
2.	Salauli Project	"	14,500	—	—	—
3.	Tillari Project	"	—	—	—	—
4.	Anjunem Project	"	1,968	—	—	—
5.	Mandovi Project	"	3,000	—	—	—
6.	Dudsagar Project	"	—	—	—	—
2. Flood Control						
1.	Length of embankment	Kms.	2.80	—	—	—
2.	Town Protection works	Nos.	3 towns, 7 villages	—	2 towns 1 village	2 towns 3 villages

3. Length of Sea wall	Kms.	5.00	0.48	0.08	0.07
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3. Transmission and Distribution

1. 220 KV Sub-Station	Nos.	1	Phase I	—	Phase II
2. 220 KV Line	C Kms.	24.01	—	—	—
3. 110 KV lines	C Kms.	200.50	—	—	—
4. 110 KV sub-station	Nos.	4	—	—	—
5. 66 KV line (initially charged at 11 KV)	C Kms.	6.50	—	6.50	—
6. 66 KV sub-station	Nos.	1	—	—	1
7. 33/11 KV sub-station	"	20	—	3	3
8. 33 KV line	C Kms.	781.07	24.40	15.50	45.00
9. 11 KV line	"	1722.14	36.55	86.706	60.00
10. L.T. Line	"	3602.37	164.11	184.926	150.00
11. Transformer Centre	Nos.	1296	52	72	60
12. Village electrification	"	433	5	6	6
13. Wada electrification	"	—	15	36	40

4. Service connections

1. Domestic/commercial	Nos.	1,60,113	12,528	11,165	6,500
2. Industrial	"	3,410	215	250	200
3. Agricultural	"	2,422	376	205	200
4. Street lights	"	20,2999	397	1,037	400
5. L.I.G.	"	15,000	2,797	3,574	2,000
6. Special Competent Plan	"	3,000	—	—	1,500

III. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Village and Small Industries

a) Small Scale Industries

1. Units functioning	Nos. '000	2.80	0.16	0.20	0.20
2. Production	Rs. lakhs	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Employment	Nos. 000	25.00	1.13	1.10	2.00

b) Industrial Estates/Areas

1. Estates/Areas functioning	No.	11	—	—	—
2. No. of units	"	744	92	46	100
3. Production	Rs. lakhs	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. Employment	Nos.	10,725	500	1,100	1,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c) Large and Medium Industries						
1.	Units functioning	"	56	—	—	5
2.	Production	Rs. lakhs	—	—	—	N.A.
3.	Employment	Nos. 00C	9.38	—	—	1.00
d) Handloom Industry						
1.	Production	Metres	600,000	—	N.A.	100,000
2.	Employment	Nos.	165	—	N.A.	30
e) Powerloom Industries						
1.	Production	Metres	—	—	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Employment	Nos.	—	—	N.A.	N.A.
f) Coir Industries						
1.	Production	Kgs.	767,000	—	N.A.	11,000
2.	Production of other items	"	260,000	—	N.A.	40,000
3.	Employment	Nos.	300	—	N.A.	50

IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1. Roads and Bridges

1.	State Highways:						
a)	Surfaced new roads	Kms.	646.35	2.00	}	4.00	5.00
b)	Surfaced improvement of existing roads	"		7.00		7.00	
c)	Unsurfaced roads	"	129.63	0.60		Nil	5.00
2.	Major and other Districts roads						
a)	Surfaced new roads	Kms.	665.37	43.65	}	37.85	20.00
b)	Surfaced improvement of existing roads	"		40.32		40.32	
c)	Unsurfaced roads	"	182.00	0.70		4.40	5.00
3.	Village roads						
a)	Surface new roads	Kms.	74.26	32.35	}	83.51	32.00
b)	Surface improvement of existing roads	Kms.		83.83		83.83	
c)	Unsurfaced roads	Kms.	1245.05	47.50		96.96	60.00

1. Jetties	Nos.	3	1	1	1
2. Ramps	"	5	1	3	3
3. Ferry Boats	"	10	2	1	2
4. Building	"	2	—	1	3
5. Mechanised launch/boats	"	3	—	—	2
6. Engineers	"	8	—	4	3
7. Sheds	"	10	1	3	4

3. Road Transport

a) Buses	"	350	15	75	75
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4. Tourism

1. Government Accommodation ...	Beds	1615	—	639	473 beds
2. Private Accommodation ...	"	2520	345	150	534 beds
3. Paying Guests Accommodation ...	"	500	—	100	100 beds
4. Projects (construction) ...	Nos.	41	—	2	9 project

V. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. Education

a) Elementary Education:

1. Class I - IV (age group 5-8) enrolment (1000)					
i) Boys	000	85.50	69.67	71.67	77.20
ii) Girls	"	69.50	60.07	61.95	65.60
iii) Total	"	155.00	129.74	133.62	142.80
2. Class V - VII (Age group 9-11):					
i) Boys	"	50.65	39.01	39.74	45.05
ii) Girls	"	36.00	30.79	31.51	33.80
iii) Total	"	86.65	69.80	71.25	78.85

b) Secondary Education:

1. Class VIII - X (Age group 12-16)					
i) Boys	"	25.34	24.48	27.18	28.50
ii) Girls	"	18.25	18.63	20.92	22.60
iii) Total	"	43.59	43.11	48.10	51.10

c) Construction of class rooms ...	Nos.	250	20	33	100
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Sports and Cultural Affairs						
(277-Education)						
a) Physical Education, games and sports and youth services:						
1.	Coaching scheme	Coaching camps	1,000	145	50	200
2.	National Physical Efficiency drive	No. of Students	1,50,000	25,000	10,000	30,000
3.	Refresher course and seminars youth welfare schemes	Teacher	1,000	200	200	200
4.	National service scheme	Volunteers	16,000	3,000	2,500	3,200
5.	Establishment of Vyayamshalas ...	Vyayashalas	25	5	5	5
6.	Development of yoga education ...	Yoga Class	50	10	4	10
7.	Films on sports and youth activities and Culture	Films shows	1,000	200	59	200
8.	Days of National importance Independence day Republic day	Participants	2,00,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
9.	Grants to Bharat scouts and Guides	"	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
10.	Awards for special talent and games and sports	Awardees	25	5	5	5
11.	Grants for construction of stadium/ pavilion/playground	Mun/Village	20	4	4	4
12.	Sports festivals	Participants	3,00,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
13.	Civil schemes	— do —	12,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
14.	Acquisition of land construction and maintenance of state Sports complexes and swimming pools/sports cum cultural halls	Sports Complexes/Swimming pools	10	2	2	2
			4	1	1	1
15.	Promotion of literature pertaining to sports, physical education recreation and culture	Books	10	2	2	2
16.	Supply of sports equipment	Schools	150	30	30	30
17.	Development of playground for village panchayat and schools	"	20	4	4	4
b) 278 - Art and Culture:						
1.	Grants to cultural organisation ...	Organisation	80	16	21	16
2.	Inter state exchange of cultural Troups	Troups	25	5	4	5

	conary schools for the purchase of musical instruments	Schools	100	20	20	20
4.	Purchase of cultural instrument for Government Schools	"	50	10	10	10
5.	Institution Awards for special talent in Arts and Cultures	Awards	100	10	10	10

2. Technical Education

a) Government Polytechnic:

Annual Intake (Course wise)
Spill over scheme

1.	Diversified course in civil engineering	Courses	60	40	40	40
2..	Scholarships:					
	i) Stipends for Mech. Eng. ...	Scholarship	60	50	50	50
	ii) Stipends to electrical Eng. ...	"	40	20	20	20
	iii) Stipends for S. F. & E. E. ...	"	40	20	20	20
	iv) Stipends for Ind. Elect. ...	"	40	20	20	20
	v) Stipend for Mines and M. Survey	"	30	20	20	20
	vi) Stipend for P. H. F. T. ...	"	20	10	10	10
	vii) Stipends for S. E. P. S. P. ...	"	30	20	20	20
	Total	"	320	200	200	200

3.	Part time courses	Courses	60	60	60	60
4.	Post Diploma Courses	"	60	—	—	—
5.	Short courses	"	60	—	—	—

3. Engineering College

1.	Annual intake students in Engineering College	Nos.	132 (120+10% permissible extent)	120	120	132
2.	Annual intake students for Architectural course	"	20	—	—	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Medical, Public Health & Sanitation						
a) General Health						
1.	Health & Family welfare Hospitals and Dispensaries:					
	i) Urban	Nos.	4	—	—	—
	ii) Rural	"	23	—	1	—
	Total	"	27	—	1	—
2.	Beds					
	i) Urban hospital and dispensaries	Nos.	818	—	155	100
	ii) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	"	743	—	37	—
3.	Primary Health Centres					
	i) Main centres	Nos.	15	—	—	—
	ii) Sub-Centres	"	150	32	33	10
	iii) Subsidiary Health centres ...	"	—	—	—	—
4.	Control of Diseases					
	i) T. B. Clinics	Nos.	—	—	—	—
	ii) Leprosy control units	Units	—	—	—	—
	iii) V. D. Clinics (S. T. D.)	"	3	1	—	—
	iv) Filari units	"	4	—	—	—
	v) Set centres	Nos.	—	—	—	—
	vi) District T. B. Centres	"	—	—	—	—
	vii) T. B. Isolation Beds	"	271	—	75	—
	viii) Filari control clinics	"	8	8	—	—
b) E. S. I.						
1.	Employees State Insurance scheme Insual persons families (I. P. S.) ...	Nos.	15,000	14,146	14,626	14,600
c) Goa Medical College						
1.	Patients care	Hospital	1 hospital at G.M.C.	—	—	—
2.	Beds	Beds	750 beds in addition	645	—	—
3.	Annual intake of students	Admission of students for 1st MBBS Graduates	70 per year	60 per year	70 per year	70 per year
4.	Annual outgo		70 per year	70 per year	70 per year	80 per year

1. Urban:					
i) Special ward for Acute patients	No.	1	—	—	—
ii) Residential block for residential doctors	No.	1	—	—	1
iii) Expansion of occupational therapy unit	Not quantifiable	—	—	To be done during 1982-83	
iv) Establishment of 24 hours casualty service unit	No.	1	—	1	1
v) Setting up of Lithium clinic	No.	1	—	—	1
vi) Setting up of Geriatric unit	No.	1	—	—	1
vii) Setting up of community Psychiatry unit	No.	1	—	—	1
viii) Setting up of forensic Psychiatry unit	No.	—	—	—	—
ix) Setting up of a Addition Behaviour clinic Research	No.	1	—	—	1
x) Strengthening of Research Programme Education	Not quantifiable	—	—	To be taken up in 1982-83	
xi) Expansion of Post Graduate Training in Psychiatry	No. of doctors to be trained	18	—	—	6
2. Rural:					
i) Setting up of Rural Psychiatry clinics	No.	5	—	—	1
c) Sewerage and water supply					
1. Urban water supply corporation Towns					
i) Augmentation	—	—	—	—	—
ii) Population covered	—	—	—	—	—
Other towns					
2. Fresh schemes					
i) Towns covered	Nos.	13	1	1	—
ii) Population covered	"000"	227	50	50	—
3. Augmentation scheme					
i) Towns covered	Nos.	10	2	1	5
ii) Population covered	"000"	98.00	5.00	10.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Urban sanitation (Fresh scheme)					
	i) Towns covered	Nos.	3	—	—	1
	ii) Population covered	"000"	110.00	—	—	33
5.	Augmentation scheme					
	i) Towns covered	Nos.	2	—	1	1
	ii) Population covered	"000"	10.00	—	2.5	2.5
6.	Drainage scheme					
	i) Towns covered	Nos.	—	—	—	—
	ii) Population covered	"000"	—	—	—	—
7.	Rural Water Supply (Under normal programme)					
	Piped water supply:					
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	54	3	19	3
	ii) Population covered	"000"	71.00	3.2	5.00	3.00
	Bored well/tube well with hand pumps:					
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	38	2	4	5
	ii) Population covered	"000"	3.5	0.5	0.45	0.5
	Dug wells:					
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	82	4	5	5
	ii) Population covered	"000"	55.00	3.5	5.00	2.5
8.	Under Minimum Need Programme					
	Piped water supply:					
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	52	3	5	8
	ii) Population covered	"000"	119.25	7.6	11.6	16.00
	Bored wells/Tube wells with hand pumps:					
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	31	2	4	4
	ii) Population covered	"000"	7.20	0.5	0.5	0.35
	Dug wells:					
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	83	2	41	10
	ii) Population covered	"000"	196.5	5.7	23.00	16.00

5. Housing

a) Housing Board
a) Housing Board

1.	Integrated subsidised Housing scheme for Industrial workers and Economically weaker section of the community	No. of tenements	156	—	—	6
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	"	346	98	104 (taken in hand)	56
3.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	"	358	110	16	20
4.	Slum clearance and rehousing scheme	"	800	—	100	16
5.	Land Acquisition and Development scheme	Ha.	149.36 (Acq.) 72.00 (Dev.)	2.56 (Acq.) 29.12 (Dev.)	0.57 4.00	14.00 6.00

b) Village Housing

1.	Village Housing Project schemes (Families)	Nos.	4000	67	11	500
2.	House sites for landless (Families)	"	1,047	2	156	3,000
	c) Police Housing Scheme	"	A-382 B-155 C- 12 D- 5	A-44 B-23	A-44 B-23	A-104 B- 40 C- 2 D- 1 E- 1 F- 1

d) Public Works

1.	Construction of New buildings	M ²	5,000	—	1036.84m ²	600
2.	Modification, extension & renovation of buildings	M ²	1,000	—	400.00m ²	300
3.	Departmental Housing	M ²	13,000	—	1927.44m ²	3,500

6. Town and Country Planning

(Preparation of Regional Plans & Development Plans)

a)	Regional Plans	No. of Draft Regional Plans	3	Schemes/work in progress	—	—
		No. of statutory Regional Plan	3	"	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b) Master Plan	...	No. of land use Maps & Re- gisters	18	"	3	3
		No. of outline Dev. Plan	7	"	3	3
		No. of compre- hensive Development Plans	7	"	—	3
7. Environmental Improvement Scheme	...	No of persons benefited	33,000	4,900	5,700	5,700
8. Labour and Labour Welfare						
i) Industrial Training Institute and Expansion	...	Nos.	13	10	13	13
ii) Seating capacity / Industrial Training Institutes	...	"	2,000	1,950	1,950	3,000
iii) Utilisation of seats at the Indus- trial Training Institutes	...	"	1,600	1,950	3,000	3,000
Apprenticeship Training						
i) Seats Located	...	"	290	230	230	290
ii) Utilisation of seats	...	"	290	165	280	280
9. Social Welfare						
a) Welfare of Backward classes						
1. Pre-matric education incentives						
i) Scholarships stipend	...	Nos.	6,150	1,337	1,324	1,230
ii) Other incentives like boarding grants, books/stationary and uniforms	...		—	—	—	—
iii) Ashram schools	...	No. of students Nos. (cummu- lative)	—	—	—	—
2. Economic Aid						
i) For Agriculture	...	No. of families	1,850	296	275	220
ii) For Animal Husbandry	...	"				
iii) For cottage industry	...	"				

House sites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Drinking water wells/tanks	Nos.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
b) Social Welfare							
1. Child Welfare							
i) Schemes under IYC	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
ii) ICDS (Anganwadis)	"	590	187	271	141	—	—
iii) Balwadis	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
iv) Creches	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Women welfare							
i) Training cum Production centres	No. of units	—	—	—	—	—	—
ii) Hostels for working women	Total No. of beneficiaries (commulative)	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Welfare of the handicapped							
i) Programme for the Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ii) Programme for the Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
iii) Programme for the Orthopaedically handicapped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
iv) Programme for the mentally retarded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Welfare of Destitute and poor (finance assistance to)							
i) Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ii) Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
iii) Old age Pension	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT III

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Annual Plan 1982-88 — Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Sixth Plan Outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expenditure 1980-81	Actual Expenditure 1981-82	Approved Outlay 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. AGRICULTURE					
1.	Development of Sugarcane	5.36	0.79	0.44	—
2.	Farmer's Training Centre	N/A	1.35	1.56	1.56
3.	National Demonstration	N/A	1.13	1.26	2.05
4.	Development of Cashew	N/A	0.54	0.73	0.88
5.	Improvement of cashewnut for vegetative propagation	N/A	0.47	0.65	1.14
6.	Development of spices	N/A	0.33	0.24	0.66
7.	Subsidized plantation	N/A	3.42	7.62	7.62
8.	Soil and water conservation D. I. Soil Survey Organisation	N/A	2.59	1.74	8.42
9.	Development of land shaping and contour bunding	45.00	12.60	12.00	12.00
10.	Development of coconuts	—	0.27	0.48	0.35
11.	Development of fruit for export (Banana)	—	0.29	0.33	0.60
12.	Eradication of pests in endemic area including weed control	—	0.20	—	—
	Sub-total	50.36	23.98	27.05	35.48
II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY					
1.	Assistance to small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for rearing cross bred calves	40.00	4.00	4.50	4.00
2.	Assistance to small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for Poultry and Piggery Development	60.00	8.00	7.50	10.00
	Sub-total	100.00	12.00	12.00	14.00
III. PUBLIC WORKS					
1.	Roads and Bridges				
a)	Central road fund scheme	—	21.00	19.50	21.00
b)	Central aid programme of interstate of economic importance	—	10.99	15.00	10.00
	Sub-total	—	31.99	34.50	31.00
2.	Sewerage and Water Supply Scheme				
a)	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme	—	5.75	20.50	20.00
	Sub-total	—	5.75	20.50	20.00

11	2	3	4	5	6
IV. ELECTRICITY					
1..	Transmission & Distribution ...				
	a) Erection of 220 K. V. Kolhapur Ponda Interstate line	—	—	3.67	0.92
	b) Erection of 220 K. V. Nagjhari Ponda Interstate line	—	—	84.00	130.00
	Sub-total	—	—	87.67	130.92
V. INDUSTRIES					
1..	Engincer Enterpreneurs Training Programme, Interest subsidy scheme	0.60	0.17	0.18	0.01
2..	Census cum sample survey of SSI units/strengthening of statistical cell — creation of nucleus cell	0.80	—	—	—
3..	Payment of 10/15% outright grant subsidy to the industrial units set up in selected backward areas	—	—	175.00	100.00
4 4.	District Industries Centre	43.60	0.78	2.69	12.00
	Sub-total	45.00	0.95	177.87	112.01
VI. EDUCATION					
11.	National scholarship	—	0.91	1.28	1.50
22.	National service scheme'	7.00	1.25	1.51	1.50
33.	Annual state level coaching camp.	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20
4 4.	Rural sports centres (grants to state council of sports)	1.00	0.17	0.20	0.20
	Sub-total	9.00	2.53	3.19	3.40
VII. ART AND CULTURE					
11:	Inter state exchange in cultural troups	2.00	—	0.40	0.40
	Sub-total	2.00	—	0.40	0.40
VIII. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE					
1.1.	Integrated child development scheme	—	8.66	11.33	15.70
2.2.	FLAW (Functional Literacy for Adult Women)	—	0.29	1.55	2.39
	Sub-total	—	8.95	12.88	18.09
IX. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION					
1.1.	National School Health Programme	1.40	—	—	0.10
2.1.	Family Welfare Programme ...	133.08	20.77	122.55	30.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Control of Communicable Diseases				
a)	National Filaria Control Programme	8.50	0.81	0.19	—
b)	National Smallpox Eradication Programme	0.15	—	—	—
c)	National S. T. D. Programme	0.25	—	—	—
d)	National Trachoma Control Programme	8.75	—	0.01	—
e)	National T. B. Control Programme	1.10	6.13	—	—
f)	National Leprosy Control Programme	5.05	0.54	0.76	50
g)	Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers	9.20	0.54	0.30	77
h)	National Malaria Eradication Programme	50.50	6.23	1.23	—
i)	Community Health Volunteers Scheme	67.60	6.40	6.31	1.81
j)	Combined Food and Drugs Laboratory	0.30	—	—	—
	Total 1-3	151.40	20.65	8.80	2.08
	Total	285.88	41.42	31.55	5.34

X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

1.	Economic Census	3.00	0.39	0.47	0.50
2.	Agricultural Census	3.00	0.16	0.61	0.90
	Sub-total	6.00	0.55	1.08	1.40

XI. LOANS FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1.	Loans for Urban Development	—	5.00	7.50	15.00
	Sub-total	—	5.00	7.50	15.00
	Grand Total	498.24	133.12	416.17	431.04

NIEPA DC



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 Date 27.9.84