

## FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-79

GOVT. OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

## Government of India PLANNING COMMISSION

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# FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-79

## **PREFACE**

The present publication shows various schemes which will be taken up for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Planning Commission has finalised an outlay of Rs. 85 crores for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in order to implement the Plan Schemes which are contained in the present publication.

The Plan proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan were formulated by my predecessor, Shri S. M. Goyal. Shri S. K. Gandhe, Deputy Secretary (Planning) and Shri R. V. Urankar were associated since the beginning for the formulation of the schemes contained in this publication.

With a view to assess the sectoral outlays, Statements II to IV have been attached at the end of this publication. Also in order to facilitate ready reference in terms of individual schemes, Annexure I containing index of schemes (sector-wise) alongwith the respective Fifth Plan outlays has been appended.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, I.A.S.

Development Commissioner and
Secretary, Planning

Panaji, Goa, 21st March, 1974.

## CONTENTS

	CHAPTER I								Page No.	
1 :	,1									
			CHAI	PTER	TT					
		Agricultu	-			amme	8			
11.	Agricultural Product	,			_					19
,	•									40
										44
	•									49
										52
										71
	_									78
										99
										115
	•									117
	ingiloditurar marites.	mg, Stora	ge and	***********		<b></b>	•••	•••		
			CHAP	TER I	II					
	Cooperation	and Com	munity	Deve	opmer	nt and	Panel	hayats		
1.	Cooperation					•••		•••	•••	121
2.	Community Develop	ment and	Pancha	yats					•••	136
			СНАР	TER 1	v					•
		Iri	igation	and I	Power					
78	Major and Medium		•						•••	141
	Flood Control and A	-					•••			147
	_				•••	•••		•••		150
ω.	10,701		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	100
			CHAI	PTER	V					,
		Ind	ustries	and M	lining					
1.	Large and Medium	Industrie	s				•••		•••	1
2.	Mineral Developmen	nt	•••	•••					•••	155
3.	Village and Small	Scale Ind	ustries		•••				•••	J
		Transpo		TER Comn		tions				
1.	Roads and Bridges	•••								173
2.	· ·							,,,		182
	Enforcement of the		_	_						-02
	including the New C	•								184
4.	Creation of a Stati									185
5.							•••			186
€.	Tourism			•••						196

## CHAPTER VII

	Socia	l Se	ervice	5					Page No.
1.	General Education		••						211
2.	Technical Education			•••		•••		•••	260
3.	Health Programme			•••		•••			271
4.	Water Supply and Sanitation								299
5.	Housing Programme						•••		304
6.	Town and Country Planning				•••				308
7.	Social and Backward Classes Welfar	re .	•••				•••	•••	314
8.	Craftsman Training and Labour W	elfa	re				•••		330
	CTTAT							-	
	CHAP								
	Misc	ælla	neous	i					
1.	Statistics and Evaluation				• • •		• · ·		337
2.	Information and Publicity								350
3.	Local Bodies				•••	•••			35 <b>6</b>
	ANN	IEX	URE	3					
т	Index of Schemes (Sector-wise) ar			-	Dlan	Outlass			359
	Outlay and Expenditure — Summa				Гац	Ounay			376
	Programme-wise Outlay and Expe	-			•••	•••			380
	Physical Programmes — Targets ar							•••	390
Ι۷.	Filysical Hogrammes — Targets at	iu .	Acmic	vemen	·w	•••	•••		000
Ch No		S &	сна	RTS				(Fac	ing No.)
1.	Growth of population of Goa, Dama	n a	nd Di	u (Ati	ached	to Cha	pter I	:)	2
2.									
	tached to Chapter I)		•••						4
3.	Sector-wise outlay for the Fifth Fiv	e Y	ear P	lan (A	ttache	ed to C	hapter	I).	18
	Total area under paddy cultivation								
	of paddy (kharif and rabi) (Atta	che	d to	Chapt	er II)			•••	30
5.	Enrolment for School Education	(	Stds.	I to	XI)	(Att	ached	to	
	Chapter VII)		•••	• • • •	•••	•••			<b>21</b> 2
6.	Hospitals and their bed-strength (	Att	ached	l to C	Chapte	r VII)			272

### CHAPTER I

## OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND RESOURCES

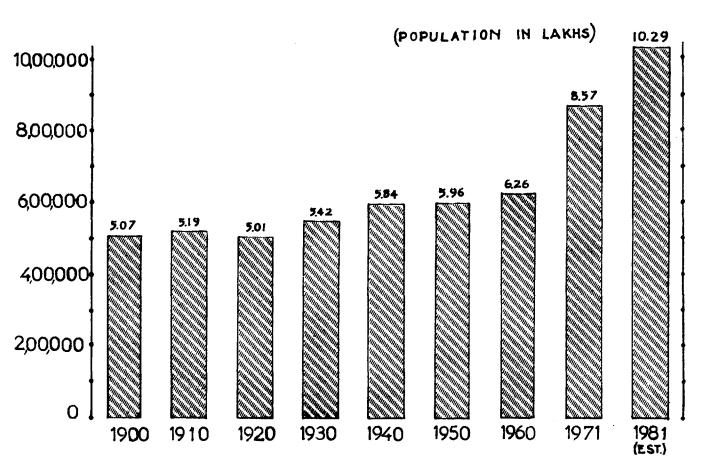
## I — THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

- 1.1 Goa, Daman and Diu which were constituted into a separate Union Territory on being liberated from the erstwhile regime on 19th December, 1961, comprise of an area of 3813 km² of which 97.06% (3701 km²) is in Goa district alone, the remaining districts of Daman and Diu respectively accounting for 1.89% (72 km²) and 1.05% (40 km²) of the area. 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 off the Saurashtra coast near the port of Veraval. According to the 1971 Census, the Territory's population is 8.58 lakhs, about 92.66% of which is inhabited in the Goa district, the districts of Daman and Diu accommodating 4.54% and 2.80% of the population respectively.
- 1.2 Though the Territory is comparatively small both in respect of area as well as population, it presents a complex economic situation. Agriculture constitutes here the single largest factor of the primary sector of economy not only in respect of provision of gainful employment to local population but also in generating the Territory's regional income. The agricultural sector which comprises of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry & logging and fisheries contributes only about 36% of the total regional income of this Territory as against the 50% contribution made by the same sector in the total national income. Though the Territory has a total geographical area of about 3.71 lakh Ha., the net sown area is only 1.33 lakh Ha. or about 36% of the total. At the national level the proportion of net sown area to the total geographical area exceeds 42%. The per capita net sown area here is 0.16 Ha. which is again much less compared to 0.25 Ha. for the whole country. While on the one hand the

net sown area available in the Territory is proportionately less, there is on the other a considerable amount of area under what can be termed as culturable waste. In fact, about one-fourth of the total geograthical area is at present culturable waste which can be reclaimed and brought under the plough.

- 1.3 The reasons for the comparatively less important place of agriculture in the total economy of this Territory are not far to seek. Not more than 4% of the total cropped area is sown more than once and the agricultural economy of the Territory is essentially based on a single-crop system. The most important factor that accounts for this situation is lack of adequate irrigation facilities inspite of the fact that being located on the west coast a major part of this territory comes under an assured rainfall zone. The average rainfall of this Territory exceeds 3,000 m. ms. and the monsoons rarely fail here. Inspite of these favourable factors, the area irrigated is not more than 7% of the cultivated area, as against the national average of 25%. There is not even one medium or major irrigation project and the state of mmor irrigation works also, was far from satisfactory uptil few years back. Though almost 28% of the geographical area is under forest, the total contribution of this sector to the regional income is less than half per cent. There is apparently good scope to conserve and exploit the vast forests in the Territory and the Forest Department was set up scon after liberation to achieve this goal. With a coast-line extending over 100 kms and inland waterways of more than 260 kms., the Territory abounts in marine and inland fishery. The coast is full of creeks and estuaries formed by the major rivers of the Territory which provide a good shelter for the fishing craft. But the present level of catch estimated at 27,000 tonnes per annum is mostly consumed by the local population, hardly leaving any for export.
- 1.4 Mining & quarrying is the most important part of the secondary sector of the Territory's economy. In fact, this sector contributes almost 12% of our regional income as compared to its share of only 1% in the country's national income. What is more important is the fact that the metalliferous ores mined in this Territory have in totality a much larger impact on Goan economy. Besides direct contribution in the form of the pit-mouth value of the mineral ore production, this sector also plays a very important role in generating income under the sector of transport and communication, and by way of employment of the port activities, etc. The growth of mining industry over the last two decades has also resulted in a large scale capital investment in road-transport which includes, besides heavy road-vehicles, construction of a net work of mining roads in the interior of the Territory. A unique feature is the use of the two principal rivers of this Territory viz. Mandovi and Zuari as the inland-waterways for transportation of mineral ores.
- 1.5 In the sphere of industrialisation, however, this Territory is far below the levels attained by other States/Union Territories. Both large and small scale industries taken together do not contribute more than 5% of our regional income while at the national level they share about 13%. Inspite of the tremendous progress made by the Territory in various socio-economic fields over the last one decade, not much industrialisation

## GROWTH OF POPULATION OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU



has taken place. With the creation of the infra-structure needed for it, the Territory is now well poised for a faster industrial growth in the coming years.

- 1.6 In the tertiary sector of the economy, transport and communications have a much important role to play in this Territory. About 13% of our regional income is contributed by this sector as against its share of only 4.5% at the national level. It has a very meagre rail mileage but it is much better off in respect of road communications and inland waterways. The length of surface roads per 1,000 sq. kms. of area comes to 957 kms. in this Territory which compares very well with the corresponding figure of 92 kms. for the country as a whole. The extensive inland waterways are abundantly used for transportation of the heavy mineral ores at very economic rates.
- 1.7 In the field of general trade and commerce, this Territory is somewhat lagging behind the rest of the country. Banking, insurance and other financial institutions have developed here only recently.
- 1.8 If the per capita income is any indicator of the economic prosperity of an area, this Territory is better off than most of the States and Un on Territories of the country. From the latest figures available (relating to the year 1968-69), the per-capita income of this Territory is Rs. 715, while the national average is Rs. 555.
- 1.9 One of the challenging problems faced by this Territory is the unprecedented rise in its population over the last one decade. It was almost double than that of the preceding sixty years taken together. The general rate of population growth during the last decade was about 37% which is almost one and a half times of the national rate of population growth. Urban population has grown at a far too much faster rate. It increased by 125,3% over the same period. This phenomenal rise in population has brought in its wake additional burdens on the Territory's economy. Not only the progress achieved during the last one decade of planned economic development, has been rendered inadequate but a multitude of problems has been thrown up. The economy was hardly geared up to cope with this challange of galloping population growth with the result that shortages of various essential consumer goods are keenly felt. Inspite of the production of paddy being almost doubled, the level of overall deficit of food supply remains almost the same as at the beginning of the Fourth Plan. The considerable addition to the population in the working--age groups and the beavy immigration of labour has severely acceptuated the unemployment situation. The slow race of industrial development coupled with rapid growth in the number of educational institutions both in urban and rural areas has created a problem of educated employment which calls for special attention in the Fifth Plan. Disequilibrium in demand and supply of consumer goods has created a spiral of rising prices. House rents have soared high and a keen shortage in housing accentuated by large influx of labour from outside has given rise to growth of slums round the city centres. All these problems if allowed to grow unabated are bound to seriously retard the economic growth of the Territory and net welfare benefit of its people.

1.10 As planned development of the Territory started in 1963 after liberation it has missed the benefits of the First, Second and half of the Third Five Year Plans. Its economic growth, therefore, has been hindered and needs special consideration to give it a greater push for acceleration to catch up with the lost time.

## II — THE FOURTH PLAN EXPENDITURE

2.1 The total outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan of this Territory originally fixed was Rs. 3950 lakhs. To this could be added any increase arising from the additional resource mobilisation effort by the State Government during the Plan period. Such additional mobilisation amounting to Rs. 218 lakhs has been added to the plan outlay during the last two years. Besides this, taking into consideration the needs of this Territory the outlay of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been increased by Rs. 50 lakhs, bringing the total outlay to Rs. 4218 lakhs. The yearwise breakup of the outlay and expenditure is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

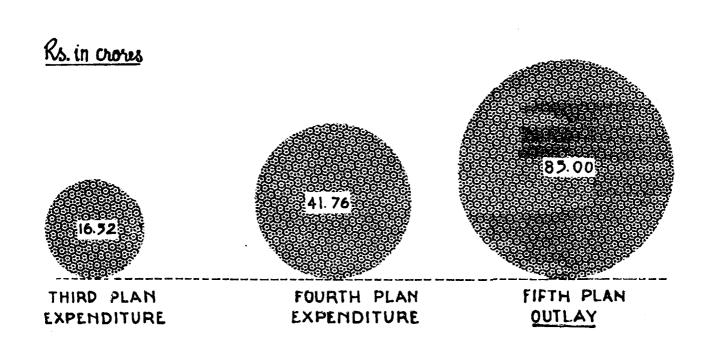
	Year				Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
1969-70		•••	•••		668.84	590.72	88%
1970-71					742.42	651.19	88%
1971-72					835.00	794.80	95%
1972-73					<b>9</b> 80.00	972.69	99%
1973-74	•••		•••	•••	1173.00	1167.40	99%

2.2 The outlay earmarked and the expenditure incurred on different sectors are as given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. N	o. Name of the Sector	Fourth Plan Outlay	Likely expen- diture upto the end of the Fourth Plan
1.	Agricultural Programme	. 894.70	820.32
2.	Co-operation Community Development and Panchayats	12070	192.66
3.	Irrigation and Power	. 1040.00	742.75
4.	Industries and Mining	. 123.60	90.79
5.	Transport and Communications	. 448.00	691.75
6.	Social Services	. 1251.10	1563.33
7.	Miscellaneous	. 53.90	75.20
		3950.00	4176.80

## EXPENDITURE DURING PREVIOUS PLANS AND OUTLAY FOR THE FIFTH PLAN



- 2.3 It is obvious that the Fourth Plan Outlay is likely to be exceeded by about Rs. 2.25 crores.
- 2.4 The agricultural programmes claimed a little more than 20% of the total Fourth Plan allocation. Rising of food-production to the level of wiping out the deficiency was an important goal set up for the agriculture programmes in the Fourth Plan. Actually the production of food-grains which was about 78,000 tonnes at the beginning of the Fourth Plan is expected to reach 98,000 tonnes at its end, thus registering a rise of 25% or an average annual growth of 5%. Unfortunately, efforts towards modernisation of agriculture including introduction of the high yielding varieties programme which, interalia, called for the use of a package of improved practices, could not meet the desired extent of success because of the comparatively slow progress in the field of irrigation. At the same time the rate of population growth has surpassed the rate of agricultural production. Unless, therefore, rapid strides are made in extending area under irrigation, it will be difficult to raise food production to the level of wiping out the deficiency even in the Fifth Plan.
- 2.5 An important achievement of the programme of animal husbandry and dairying during the Fourth Plan was the commissioning in 1971-72 of the modern dairy at Ponda with a capacity of 10,000 litres per day. This has facilitated supply of wholesome milk to the cities of Panaji, Mapusa, Margao and some smaller towns while, at the same time, ensuring a steady return to the rrimary producers of milk who have formed co-operative societies for the purpose of co'lection and sale of milk to the dairy. Lot of financial help has been extended to these societies as well as individual farmers for purchase of milch cattle.
- 2.6 Large sca'e expansion in area under economic and quick growing plantations for commercial exploitation has been the most important aspect of the forest development programme. Almost 50% of the total Fourth Plan expenditure has been incurred on this one scheme only. At the end of the Fourth P'an more than 10,000 Ha. of area is likely to be covered under such plantations.
- 2.7 With a long coast-line and a considerable length of inland water ways, fishery development is an important aspect of the economic development of this Territory. Considerable effort has been done in the Fourth Plan towards mechanisation of fishing crafts and for powered fishing. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, four trawlers would be acquired by the Fisheries Department for exploiting the marine fish potential of this Territory.
- 2.8 In the field of co-operation, the setting up of a Co-operative Sugar Factory is the most important scheme of the Fourth Plan. It has started production towards the end of the Fourth Plan.
- 2.9 In the field of irrigation (medium and major projects) a sum of Rs. 3.00 crores was provided for construction of the Sa'auli Irrigation Project and the Tillari Irrigation Project during the Fourth Plan. The Salauli project was technically and administratively cleared by the Government of India in 1972-73 and work has been commenced on the said Project since 1972-73.

- 2.10 The Territory suffered from a chronic shortage of power supply before the Fourth Plan. In the absence of local generation of power, bulk purchases had to be made from the neighbouring states of Mysore and Maharashtra. This, however, called for a net-work of transmission and distribution lines, d stributing transformer centres and service connections. A considerable progress has been made in this respect during the Fourth Plan. A 33 KV sub-station has been set up at Ponda and a 33 KV line has been laid between Ponda and Margao. Practically all the towns in the Territory and about 56% of villages would be electrified by the end of the Fourth Plan, covering 100% of the urban population and more than 80% of the rural population.
- 2.11 The Territory has been declared as an industrially backward area, which, among other things, admits an outright subsidy of 15% to the entrepreneurs setting up new industrial units here. The Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation, established during the Fourth Plan, has already constructed two industrial estates, one at Corlim near Panaji and the other near Margao. Two more industrial estates are under construction.
- 2.12 The Central Government have declared three important roads of this Territory as national highways during the Fourth Plan, and improvement of these roads to bring them to the standards of national highways is going on. Some important state roads and roads of touristic importance as well as those necessary for the development of mining industry have been taken up in the Fourth Plan. In completing the bridge across the river Mandovi, a most important missing link on the west coast highway has been bridged up. Construction of a bridge across the river Zuari, which is another important missing link of the west-coast highway, has been taken up in the central sector towards the middle of the Fourth Plan and is likely to be completed in the third year of the Fifth Plan.
- 2.13 Looking from the point of view of financial allocation, social services were accorded a much higher priority in the Fourth Plan. most 37% of the total allocation was earmarked for social services alone. Education and Water Supply were the two important programmes Education in particular expanded at a very fast under these services. rate in the post-liberation period. The Fourth Plan aimed at consolidating the expansion and imparting to it a qualitative improvement. Setting up of an Engineering College campus at an expenditure exceeding Rs. 75.00 lakhs was an important scheme of the Fourth Plan. Another important feature of the Fourth Plan was provision of grant-in-aid to the Bombay University for setting up a Post-Graduate Centre with a view, ultimately, to establish an independent university here. Under the water supply programme, expansion of the Opa Water Works to raise its capacity by 12 m.g.d. was the most important scheme. Similarly, heavy expenditure had to be incurred on laying C. I. gravity mains from Curti to Margao and Ambora to Sambhaji during the Fourth Plan. Water Works Schemes for the towns of Mapusa, Bicholim, Tivim and Assonora were completed. Similarly, piped water supply was arranged for about 20% of the rural population during the Fourth Plan under the Rural Water Supply Scheme.

- 2.14 Construction of a Medical College Complex at Bambolim near Panaji formed an important scheme under the programme of health and medical services. A number of other construction works had to be taken up during the Fourth Plan to ensure an efficient system of medical care in the Territory. These included construction of nurses' quarters buildings for rural and urban health centres, improvement in some of the existing hospital buildings at Panaji, Ribandar, etc.
- 2.15 An independent Housing Board which started functioning in the Fourth Plan has already taken up implementation of the important housing schemes for the low income and the middle income groups. A slum clearance programme has also been taken up in the port-town of Mormugao.
- 2.16 Various schemes for the welfare of backward classes were taken up for the first time in the Fourth Plan after the President's notification of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes of this Territory.
- 2.17 The Territory has started participation from 1972-73 in the National Sample Survey Rounds carried out all over the country by the Government of India.
- 2.18 The Territory has become an important place of tourist attraction over the last few years. The Fourth Five Year Plan made a modest beginning in this respect by taking up construction of tourist bungalows and cottages, improvement of beaches, lakes, springs etc. Beautification of some places of tourist interest was also taken up as a Plan Scheme. Development facilities have, however, not kept pace with the increase in tourist traffic which is growing by leaps and bounds.

## III — OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY OF THE FIFTH PLAN

- 3.1 It has earlier been stated that one of the most important problems faced by this Territory is the phenomenal rise in its population which has brought with it severe strains and stresses on the economy. Keeping in view the attainment of self-reliance as one of the two major tasks which the country has set out to accomplish, one of the basic objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan of this Territory should be to attain self sufficiency in food. This can only be hoped if there is a manifold increase in the area under irrigation. Utmost emphasis has, therefore, to be placed on extending major irrigation facilities. Side by side efforts have also to be made in the Fifth Plan to take up a larger number of small irrigation works like bandharas, lift irrigation schemes, repair and renovation of tanks, construction and repair of open wells, filter points, deep tube-wells etc. which can be completed in short span of time. The minimum achievement expected in the field of irrigation would be to raise the present level of irrigation from 7% of the cultivated area to 25% at the end of the Fifth Plan.
- 3.2 The production of rice which is the principal crop of the Territory and the staple food of the population was only about 40,000 tonnes before liberation. The level of production of rice at the end of the Fourth Plan is likely to be around 90,000 tonnes. Ragi, other inferior

- millets, and wheat and bajri (grown in small area in Daman and Diu districts) are together likely to provide another 8,000 tonnes of food grains. But this leaves a deficit of about 30,000 tonnes, still. Accounting the expected increase in population in the Fifth Plan period the total requirement of food-grains at the end of that Plan would be around 1,40,000 tonnes. In other words production of food-grains will have to be raised by at least 45,000 tonnes over the plan period if self-sufficiency in food supply is to be attained. Modernisation of the techniques of cultivation and heavier use of inputs like fertilizers, plant protection measures, irrigation, and improved tools and equipments have to be given the topmost priority in the Fifth Plan to raise productivity of agriculture.
- 3.3 With expansion in area under irrigation, some important cash crops (like sugar cane) are likely to be grown on much larger areas. Similarly, use of irrigation in horticultural crops notably arecanut, cashewnut, coconut, mango, banana, pineapple, etc. will raise their productivity and thus make them economically viable ventures.
- 3.4 Next to agriculture and irrigation comes power in the order of importance. In the pre-liberation period Goa's economic development was severely handicapped due to power shortage, there being only a few isolated diesel generating sets in the Territory. Considerable progress has been made over the last one decade in stepp.ng up the consumption of electric power by arranging bulk purchases from the neighbouring States. However, according to the Load Survey carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission demand for power, which is at present about 26 MW, is likely to go upto 140 MW by the end of the Fifth Plan. Extra 100 MW would be required for a refinary complex that may be put up in this Territory and 25 MW are needed for expansion of the fertilizer complex established in the Fourth Plan in the private sector. It is, therefore, essential that supplies of power are augmented mainfold to meet this demand.
- 3.5 Mining is the most important labour intensive occupation of this Territory. For a mainfold increase in the export of mineral ores, the inland navigation system has come to assume high importance as the most economic mode of transporting these heavy materials. But through gradual siltation and persistent neglect, considerable parts of the navigable waterways have been silted up and large scale dredging operations of the waterways are, therefore, needed requiring concerted action in this direction.
- 3.6 This Territory has already earned a place of importance in the tourist map of India. Tourism has to be viewed as an industry with high potentia's for this Territory. It is capable of providing large scale and diffused employment. Ambitious programmes of tourism development shall have to be taken up.
- 3.7 In the field of social services, especially education and health, considerable progress has been made by the Territory in the last one decade. The objective of the Fifth Five Year Plan will be to consolidate the progress made and attempt qualitative improvement in the services rendered. Social welfare, particularly that of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, has been a new item of the development programme of

this Territory and needs to be intensified. The Plan also lays emphasis on strengthening the institutional base for bringing about a rapid but sound rural development.

3.8 Economic development during the last one decade since the inception of planning in this Territory has resulted in a sizable increase in average per capita income. There is no doubt that living conditions have improved in every corner of this Territory, yet a large number of people have not been provided with minimum needs and one of the major tasks in this Plan is to provide a certain minimum standard in respect of education, health, nutrition, drinking water facilities, housing, communications, etc. With this end in view, a Minimum Needs Programme has been included for being implemented in this Territory in the different sectors. A vast majority of cultivators do not have an economic holding and have to be taken special care of. The Marginal Farmers Agency which started giving special assistance to this class of cultivators shall carry on this programme further in the Fifth Plan.

## IV — MOBILISATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

- 4.1 Compared to the standards of revenue collections of different States and Union Territories, the Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is one of these few which have the maximum per capita tax revenue.
- 4.2 Soon after the liberation of this Territory, a number of Acts were promulgated, introducing various taxes to be exclusively utilised locally. In addition, the various Central Acts imposing the Central levies and taxes, the returns of which go to the Central Government, were also extended from time to time. By now almost all types of taxes have been introduced and a saturation point in the matter of taxation has been reached. The smallness of this Territory and inelasticity of local revenue resuorces are the main factors which limit large increase in tax revenue. During the Fifth Plan period, emphasis will be laid on pugging loopholes in the existing tax structure and improving the collection machinery.
- 4.3 All the taxation laws that have been introduced in this Territory to-date have shown rapid progress and the revenues have registered an upward trend all along. By the end of the current Fourth Five Year Plan the total realisation would reach Rs. 2340.62 lakhs under tax revenue and Rs. 1964.69 lakhs under non-tax revenue, giving the overall total of Rs. 4305.31 lakhs.
- 4.4 There may be some scope for raising the rates of certain taxes such as the Sales Tax and the Entertainment Tax. The scope of raising Excise Duty on the various types of liquor is very limited as rates of all these levies have been raised from time to time in recent years and no further increase can be made in the next two or three years.
- 4.5 There is scope to enhance the existing rates of Sales Tax from 6% to 7% in respect of general goods and from 11% to 12% in respect of luxury and other items covered by Schedule I of the Sales Tax Act. These measures can be undertaken in the second and third year of the

Fifth Plan and fetch an additional revenue of Rs. 138.48 lakhs by the end of the Plan period. The rates of Entertainment Tax, which are at present fixed at 40% if enhanced to 50% in the third year of the Fifth Plan can yield an additional revenue of Rs. 2.56 lakhs.

- 4.6 Land Revenue is not yet levied in this Territory and cannot be levied until the work of the cadastral survey and preparation of land records is completed. The Raj Committee has commended the levy of an Agricultural Holdings Tax in place of Land Revenue in the various States. It cannot be given effect to until the land records are ready. The "Land Tax" which is in the nature of Agricultural Income Tax is inelastic and the yield from this Tax is expected to remain static.
- 4.7 Apart from these increases, other heads of tax revenue are expected to show a normal growth of 6% except in case of Sales Tax where the growth rates have been assumed to be ten percent.
- 4.8 On the basis of the above assumptions, the total collections from tax revenue during the Fifth Plan period is expected to amount to Rs. 3665.43 lakhs as against Rs. 2340.62 lakhs for the Fourth Plan period.
- 4.9 The non-tax revenue mainly comprises mineral concession fees and sale proceeds of various agricultural, animal husbandry and forest produce receipt from water supply and electricity and water transport services. These receipts are expanding as the development of the Territory proceeds.
- 4.10 Our total revenue collections during the Fifth Five Year Plan are estimated at Rs. 6709.13 lakhs as against Rs. 4305.31 lakhs for the entire period of the Fourth Five Year Plan. This reflects an increase of 55.8%.

## Non-Plan Expenditure:

- 4.11 This Administration, like all other Union Territories is deficit and depends to a large extent on the central grants to meet its revenue gap. The Central Grant-in-aid includes the amount of interest payable to the Central Government on account of the Central loans that this Govt. receives to meet the capital expenditure on various schemes. The amount of interest is paid back to the Govt. of India and has, therefore, been excluded from the calculations of Non-Plan expenditure.
- 4.12 The actual expenditure during the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan, excluding interest is as follows:

1969-70	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	Rs.	815.80	lakhs
1970-71		•••	•••	•••	Rs.	988.07	lakhs
1971-72		•••		•••	Rs.	1042.25	lakhs
1972-73			•••	• • •	Rs.	1149.66	lakhs
1973-74	(Estimates)	•••	•••	•••	Rs.	1175.93	lakhs
	Total				Rs	5171 71	lakha

The level of Non-Plan expenditure during the current year, which has been taken as the basis for estimating the Non-Plan expenditure during the Fifth Five Year Plan, is estimated at present at Rs. 1175.93 lakhs. On the basis of this figure, and the normal growth assumed at 5% per annum, the expenditure figures during the Fifth Five Year Plan are likely to be as follows:

		Total				Rs.	6822.96	lakhs
1978-79			•••		•••	Rs.	1500.93	lakhs
1977-78	•••	•••	•••		•••	Rs.	1429.42	lakhs
1976-77			•••	• • •	•••	Rs.	<b>1361.</b> 35	lakhs
1975-76	•••	• • •				Rs.	<b>1296.51</b>	lakhs
1974-75	•••	•••	•••		• • •	Rs.	1234.75	lakhs

To the above expenditure figures may be added the committed expenditure thrown up by the various development schemes executed during the Fourth Five Year Plan, viz:

1974-75	• • •	•••	•••		•••	Rs.	206.65	lakhs
1975-76			•••	•••	• • •	Rs.	209.39	lakhs
1976-77		•••		•••		Rs.	211.15	lakhs
1977-78			• • •	•••	• • •	Rs.	218.67	lakhs
1978-79		•••	• • •	•••	• • •	Rs.	220.18	lakhs
		Total				Rs.	1066.04	lakhs

Thus, the total Non-Plan expenditure during the whole of the Fifth Five Year Plan period is expected to be Rs. 7889.00 lakhs. The above estimates do not however, take into account the liability likely to arise from the Central Govt.'s decisions on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, with regard to the revision in the structure of pay scale and other service conditions of the employees in the Union Territory.

4.13 The increase in expenditure during the Fifth Five Year Plan over the expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan comes to 52.5%.

## Economies in Expenditure:

4.14 Due to the severe strain on the Government resources and on the economy during the past few years, various economy measures have been adopted to curb the growth of Non-Plan expenditure. Some of the Plan Schemes had also to be rescheduled without damage to the long term growth potential and to the essential requirement of economy in the next short run. The expenditure was periodically reviewed to achieve maximum

possible economies and all expenditure of conspicuous nature was pruned to the extent possible. All Non-Plan posts which have been left unfilled over six months have been held in abeyance. A blanket ban has been imposed on creation of posts on Non-Plan side. The expenditure on entertainments and deputation abroad has been substantially reduced. Curbs have also been introduced on the powers of various sanctioning authorities on augmentation of allocation for travelling expenses. The growth of travelling expenses has also been restricted by sanctioning, wherever possible Permanent Travelling expenses. A 5% cut was imposed on the provision for contingent expenditure. All these measures have resulted in curbing rise in Non-Plan expenditure. Due to continued difficult financial situation, which is likely to persist for some time, the measures of economy, already enforced would be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

### **Reduction in Inventories:**

4.15 Unlike other States, there is no problem of overstocking of materials required for consumption of various departments of this Administration. Except for foodgrains there is no Centralised Agency for purchase and stocking of materials for general distribution. Supplies are obtained through the various Central Purchasing Organisations such as D. G. S. & D. and the Medical Stores Depot. At times the purchases are made locally to meet the immediate requirements as also certain items which are authorised by D. G. S. & D. to be procured locally. Nevertheless constant watch is kept on the stocks maintained by each Department/Office by a specially created Stores Verification Cell. The inspections carried by this Cell help to keep the inventories at the proper level.

## Improvement in Collections:

4.16 The question of timely and speedy recovery of arrears is being periodically examined at the Government level every quater which helps to hasten the process of recovery and eventually to bring down the arrears, Action is also being taken to recover the dues by coercive methods when all other methods of recoveries fail. Steps will continue to be taken to ensure that arrears of revenue do not mount up.

## Savings:

- 4.17 The national saving movement in this Territory is of very recent origin compared to other parts of the country. It was introduced in Goa in 1962. This Territory does not have any organisation of its own but the State Government is providing required assistance both financial as well as administrative to the Field Officers of the National Savings Organisation stationed in Goa.
- 4.18 Against the population of six lakhs in the year 1962-63 the collections made by this Organisation were the highest in the country which showed the enormous saving potential of the Territory. The pro-

gress made so far is very encouraging as may be seen from the following table of collections since the movement started in Goa:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Financia	ıl Year			Gross	Net
Nov. 1962	te 31-	S-19 <b>6</b> 3			S <b>0.76</b>	26.76
1963-64	• • •	• • •			63.00	48.82
1964-65					70.01	34.67
1965-66		• • •			86.79	47.28
1966-67	• • •	•••		• • • •	72.61	10.24
1967-68					64.49	0.47
1968-69					66.18	7.06
1969-70					67.60	3.77
1970-71	•••		•••	•••	75.89	7.71
1971-72			• • •		95.82	9.64
1972-73					112.05	39.02

- 4.19 The position of gross collections in Goa is quite satisfactory as may be seen from the figures given above. However, so far as net collections are concerned, the position is complicated by encashment of matured and unmatured certificates which were purchased by local people from Post Offices in adjoining States during the pre-liberation period which led to substantial reduction in net figures. During the recent years there is a marked improvement in net collections.
- 4.20 This Administration will continue its efforts in working for larger collections during the Fifth Five Year Plan by providing all necessary help to the National Savings Organisation in their drive for mobilisation of resources for development purposes in our country.

## V — ROLE OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

## (A) Co-operative Institutions:

- 5.1 A two tier integrated structure of co-operative credit has been built up in the Territory. The Goa State Co-operative Bank at the apex level and the primary co-operative societies at the base level cover the entire field of agricultural finance and other credit needs to a very large extent.
- 5.2 The Goa State Co-operative Bank has been giving short and medium term loans through the primary co-operative societies which will amount to about Rs. 95 lakhs by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The estimated total finance through this Bank is expected to be Rs. 4.75 crores during the Fifth Five Year Plan period,

- 5.3 In three major towns namely Panaji, Margao and Mapusa, credit facilities for productive purposes are being provided by the Urban Co-operative Banks. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan the total finance which will be made available by these Banks to its members is estimated to be Rs. 170 lakhs. It is estimated that the loaning by these Banks will go upto Rs. 6 crores during the Fifth Five Year Plan.
- 5.4 The Goa State-Co-operative Bank, which is the central financing agency, also provides long term credit for land development. It has a separate section dealing with land development which however could not make much progress as the Records of Rights are yet to be completed in this Territory. In the course of the Fifth Five Year Plan it is expected that the Land Development Cell of the Bank will be able to meet the long term credit requirements amounting to about Rs. 17 lakhs.
- 5.5 The Goa State Co-operative Bank is also meeting the needs of the housing co-operatives and it has already disbursed total loans amounting to Rs. 45.26 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 30 lakhs were sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation. However, with the registration of a Housing Finance Cooperative Society, long term loans to housing cc-operative societies will be previded by this Society and it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs will be made available for this purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan.
- 5.6 The Goa State Co-operative Bank has been availing credit facilities from the Reserve Bank of India and the Life Insurance Corporation, besides raising deposits from its members.
- 5.7 The Housing Finance Society expects to avail loaning facilities from the Life Insurance Corporation.

## (B) Other Institutions:

- 5.8 The Co-operative Sugar Factory established in this Territory in the Fourth Five Year Plan has been partly financed by the Industrial Finance Corporation which has agreed to give a long term loan of Rs. 150 lakhs to the factory.
- 5.9 For housing schemes it is proposed to take a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs from HUDCO during 1973-74 and about Rs. 50 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 65 lakhs may have to be raised in the Fifth Plan for the Goa Meat Complex. It is proposed to raise this amount by way of borrowings from financial institutions including the nationalised banks.
- 5.10 Most of the nationalised banks have branches in this Territory and the total bank deposits amount to about Rs. 70 crores.

### VI — COMPOSITION OF INVESTMENT

6.1 The pattern of investment to be made in the Fifth Plan should be in consonance with the objectives and the strategy discussed above.

As such, 38% of the proposed outlay of Rs. 85.00 crores has been earmarked for the sector of irrigation and power.

6.2 The next in order of importance from the point of view of financial investment comes social services which account for about 28% of the total allocation. This broad group consists of several important sectors like education, health, etc. Their share in the plan allocations are indicated below:

		Percentage allocation
1.	Education including technical, physical education and sports and cultural activities	9.71
2.	Health, Medical College Pharmacy and Water Supply	14.16
3.	Town and Country Planning and Housing	2.76
4.	Social Welfare and welfare of backward classes including Nutrition Programme	1.18
<b>5</b> .	Labour and Labour welfare	0.40
	Total	28.21

6.3 A very general analysis of allocation of funds indicated above may not be very helpful in clearly understanding the investment pattern in the Fifth Plan. Distinction will have to be made between the current as well as capital outlays on the various plan programmes. The extent to which capital outlay play a dominant role as compared to the current outlays in the important sectors of economy is indicated in the following table from which it would be noted that of the total proposed outlay for the Fifth Plan, about 78% is earmarked for capital investment:

Sector	Quantum of Capital Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	% to total Capital Outlay	Quantum of Revenue Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	% to total Revenue Outlay	Quantum of Loan Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	% to total Loan Outlay
1. Agricultural Programme	. 740.34	11.89	550.31	30.98	127.35	25.62
2. Cooperation, Community Development and Pancha- yats		0.75	66.64	3.75	37.81	7.60
3. Irrigation and Power	3212.00	51.58		_	· <u> </u>	_
4. Industries and Mines	112.00	1.80	75.25	4.24	17.75	3.57
5. Transport and Communications	8 <b>31.6</b> 5	13.36	82.35	4.64	. ****	<u></u>
6. Social Services	1282.35	20.59	951.40	53.56	164.25	33.04
7. Miscellaneous	1.75	0.03	50.25	2.83	150.00	30.17
Grand Total	. 6226.64	100.00	1776.20	100.00	497.16	100.00

### VII — INTRA-STATE IMBALANCES

- 7.1 As said earlier, though this Territory comprises of three districts each forming an independent land-block and separated from each other by more than 500 Kms., 97% of the total area and 93% of the total population are accounted for by the district of Goa alone. This district is situated on the west-coast having a length of about 100 kms, and a maximum width of 65 kms. (total area 3813 Km²). This entire district is essentially a coastal area forming more or less one physico-geographical region. The district in itself is too small to have any distinct regions based on climatic conditions, rainfall, cropping pattern, etc.
- 7.2 The districts of Daman and Diu situated as they are far off from Goa have to be considered as independent regions. But these two disricts are indeed so small (Daman has 27 villages and an area of 72 Km² while Diu has only 5 and an area of 40 Km²) that a separate treatment by virtue of regional physico-geographical or social differences is not much warranted. In respect of basic infra-structural facilities like roads, water supply, electricity etc., these two districts are as much developed, if not more, as the Goa district.
- 7.3 None of the districts of this Territory can be classified as a purely hilly area or desert region or drought or flood prone area. There is no predominantly tribal area in this Territory. However, in the district of Daman about 18.5% of its total population is made up of tribals and programmes aimed at tribal development like the special nutrition programme, incentives for education amongst the tribal children, etc. are proposed to be implemented in that district particularly. The Damanganga Irrigation Project proposed to be constructed in collaboration with the Government of Gujarat and Dadra Nagar Haveli is expected to provide Irrigation to about 2,800 Ha. of Daman district bringing almost 65% of its cultivated area under irrigation. The district of Diu is in fact a tiny island off the Saurashtra coast having an area of only 40 Km<sup>2</sup>. There is not much cultivated area in this district and the major part of the population is comprised of sea-faring people. Adequate social amenities like roads, schools, electricity, water supply, etc. have been provided in this district also.

## VIII — PROGRAMMES FOR SPECIAL AREA AND SECTIONS OF POPULATION

- 8.1 In the absence of the cadastral survey of the area of this Territory it is not possible to present an exact data on distribution of cultivators according to the size of holding but a big majority consists of marginal farmers. The M. F. A. L. programme has been introduced in the Fourth Plan in nine blocks out of twelve.
- 8.2 The entire Territory has been declared industrially backward by the Government of India which has enabled the State Government to extend certain special concessions to the industrial entrepreneurs to set up their units here. These concessions are considered very useful and will continue to be extended in the Fifth Plan also.

## IX — OPERATIONAL PLANNING, ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION, APPRAISAL AND MONITORING

- 9.1 The planning machinery in this Union Territory comprised of a small administrative unit in the Secretariat. It was decided to strengthen the planning machinery by lending it some technical support. With this end in view, the Director, Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation of this Government has been designated ex-officio Dy. Secretary (Planning) and assigned the responsibility of framing the Fifth Five Year Plan and posts of one Dy. Director (Planning) and one Statistical Assistant have been created to assist him in this work. The Employment and Manpower Cell suggested to be created in each State and Union Territory by the Planning Commission is proposed to be integrated with the Planning Department.
- 9.2 A periodic review of plan progress has been almost a regular feature of this Administration. This is proposed to be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan also. Side by side, it also proposed to undertake an analytical assessment of the physical and financial achievements under the various plan schemes to pinpoint the progress of the schemes.
- 9.3 An evaluation machinery already exists in this administration for taking up a systematic and detailed evaluation of important plan programmes. However with the limited resources available the Evaluation Unit located in the Bureau has not been able to carry out more than, on an average, 2 to 3 evaluation studies per annum. The unit is proposed to be strengthened in the Fifth Five Year Plan so that at least 4 important projects are subjected to evaluation every year. The evaluation reports are considered by the Evaluation Advisory Board and the main findings and recommendations are also put up before the Cabinet for decision regarding implementation of the important recommendations.

## X — PROGRAMMES, TARGETS AND RESOURCES FOR DISTRICTS

10.1 Though this Territory comprises of 3 administrative districts it is only the district of Goa which accounts for most of its area as well as population. The Departments responsible for implementation of the plan programmes are expected to take care of the requirements of the small districts of Daman and Diu and no separate district-wise allocation of funds is proposed. Most of the important departments like Agriculture, Irrigation, P. W. D., Education, Industries and Mines, Electricity, Fisheries, etc. have branch offices in the district of Daman and a few of them in Diu also. These two small districts each comprising of only one taluka, have a Collector and a Civil Administrator respectively to head the administration. These districts are covered under the Community Development Programme with a full Block unit in each. In the Fifth Five Year Plan some more departments like the Town and Country Planning, Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation etc., have proposed to start branch offices in Daman to take care of the schemes in both the districts of Daman and Diu. Every care has been taken to ensure that the development effort is well distributed all over the Territory.

## XI — CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR NATURAL CALAMITIES

11.1 No part of this Territory can be considered as a drought-prone area, or a desert region or subject to constant floods or surface inundation. Incidence of natural calamities is very low. No separate financial provision has, therefore, been earmarked for natural calamities during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

## XII — SIZE OF THE FIFTH PLAN

12.1 As against the original Fourth Plan Outlay of Rs. 39.50 crores, the outlay of the Fifth Five Year Plan amounts to Rs. 85.00 crores. Detailed break-up of this outlay according to the major Heads, Sub-Heads, Schemes, etc., has been given in the prescribed proformae as annexures. However, a comparative summary table of outlays by major heads is reproduced below for ready reference.

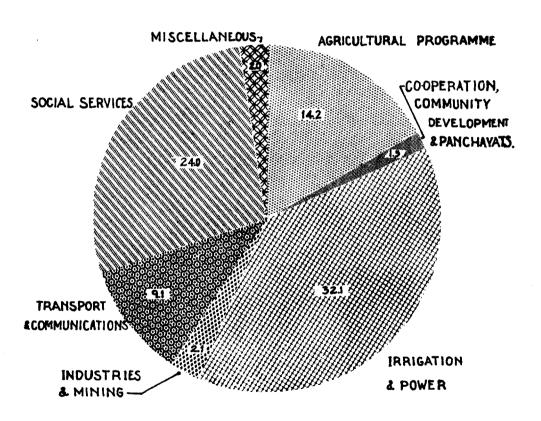
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major Head		Outlay in the Fourth Plan	% to total	Outlay proposed in the Fifth Plan	% to total
1	2		3	4	5	6
1. Agricu	ltural Programme		8.94	23	14.18	17_
	ration, Community t and Panchayats		1.38	4	1.51	2
3. Irrigat	ion and Power		10.40	26	32.12	38
4. Industr	ries and Mining		1.23	3	2.05	2
5. Transp	ort and Communicat	ions	4.48	11	9.14	11
6. Social	Services		12.48	32	23.98	28
7. Miscell	aneous		0.59	1	2.02	2 .
	Total		39.50	100	85.00	100

Note: — It may be clarified that the proposals presented hereafter relate to the outlay of Rs. 85.00 crores approved for the Fifth Plan of this Territory. Obviously the schemes under the central plan or the centrally sponsored schemes have not been included in this document.

# SECTOR-WISE OUTLAY FOR THE

( Rs. IN CRORES)



## CHAPTER II

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PROGRAMME

## 1. Agricultural Production

The importance that agriculture received during the erstwhile regime was practically insignificant. No planned attempt was made to develop agriculture systematically.

The erstwhile administration did not have proper machinery for the development of agriculture. The Territory is having a total surface area of nearly 3,70,672 Ha., of which only 36.0% is used for agricultural crops. Rice accounted for nearly 37% of the cultivated area and was responsible for the total production of about 60,000 tonnes of paddy per year which was sufficient to meet hardly 2/3rds of the requirements of this Territory. Thus, the Territory always had a deficit of about 30,000 tonnes per year by 1960.

Out of the total area of 3,70,672 Ha., an area of 1,33,575 Ha. was the net sown area. Cropwise distribution of the gross cultivated area is roughly as follows:—

Sr. No.	Crop			Area in Ha.
1.	Paddy	•••		<b>51,</b> 5 <b>6</b> 8
2.	Other cereals, millets	and pulses		26,511
3.	Sugarcane	•••		957
4.	Vegetables			400
5.	Coconut		• • • •	18,679
6.	Arecanut	•••		1,721
7.	Cashewnut			32,580
8.	Other fruits		• •••	8,030

(Note: The areas under sugarcane and vegetables are as reported by the Department of Agriculture and are much higher than what have been recorded by the Land Survey Department).

Of this total cultivable area only about 8,580 Ha. is irrigated and is under paddy, arecanut and sugarcane. The breakup of the irrigated area under each crop is as follows:—

Sr. No.	Crop					Area in Ha.
1.	Paddy	 	 • • •	•••		6,070
2.	Arecanut	 	 	• • •		1,710
3.	Sugarcane	 •••	 			800
		Total	 		•••	8,580

The sources of water for the paddy crop are tanks. These tanks are found on the field-beds where late monsoon showers are impounded during the month of September and the same water is used by gradient to irrigate the areas nearby. For the arecanut plantation which normally extends through the walleys, natural water resources come from springs and fountains and for the sugarcane crop, the sources are the perennial nallahas and rivulets from where water is lifted with the help of pumps.

## I. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

The main objective was to wipe out the food deficit as far as possible. With this objective in view, various intensive schemes were taken up such as improved seed programme, proper plant protection measures, proper use of fertilizers and also improving the condition of soil by soil-testing.

The first step taken to increase the production, was introduction of the Improved Seed Programme. The programme was initiated with the introduction of the High Yielding Variety Programme in this Union Territory in the Kharif season of the year 1966 alongwith other States of India. The varieties introduced were Taichung Native I and Taichung 65. An area of 3,000 Ha. was fixed to be covered under these two varieties out of which 2,409 Ha. were covered. During the year 1967-68 a new variety of High Yielding viz. IR-8 was introduced. The area covered during 1967-68 was found to be more suitable under local conditions both from the angle of yield-potential and quality of the grain. During the year 1968-69 some more varieties such as Jaya and Padma, were introduced. For the first time, a short-term variety of Padma of 100 days was introduced.

This variety was found very ideal for terraced land during Kharif and Rabi seasons, in all types of land where irrigation facilities were not adequate. The area covered during 1973-74 is 8,935 Ha. The area under H. Y. Variety has shown substantial increase every year. The area at the end of 1972-73 was 14,704 Ha. as against the target of 15,000 Ha., originally fixed for coverage. Latest varieties of High Yielding Paddy such as Ratna, Annapurna, Cauvery and Bala, have become very popular here. Similarly, improved varieties of other crops like Ragi and Jowar, have also been tried and have become very popular. Various demonstrations

conducted on paddy and other crops had an impact on the cultivators to follow modern packages of practices.

91 National Demonstrations, 336 Multicrop Demonstrations, 541 Soil Conditioner Demonstrations, and 634 ha. of area under prophylactic treatment on paddy have been taken in cultivators fields throughout the Territory upto the end of 1972-73. The target fixed for coverage, at the end of the Fourth Plan was 16,000 ha., and is expected to be fully achieved during the Fourth Plan Period.

The use of fertilizer consumption has been increasing. The consumption of fertilizers during 1972-73 was 1,214 tonnes of N, 861 tonnes of  $P_2O_5$  and 366 tonnes of  $K_2O$ . These consumption figures will be about 2,000 tonnes N, 1,000 tonnes  $P_2O_5$  and 600 tonnes  $K_2O$  by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

A Fertilizer factory with a capacity of producing over 3 lakhs tonnes of fertilizers per year, has been established under the private sector and the same has gone into production from July-August 1973. This will greatly help agriculture, as fertilizers in sufficient quantities will be readily available to the local cultivators, besides meeting the needs of neighbouring States.

The plant protection measures have also been encouraged. Till 1966-67 pesticides were supplied to the cultivators free of charge. The area covered under Plant Protection during 1972-73 is 12,409 Ha. against 11,665 Ha. covered during 1969-70. Although the area under plant protection is increasing, but compared to the area under H. Y. P., the area under plant protection is not increasing proportionately. This is because of the high cost of plant protection chemicals and also due to the less rate of subsidy which was only  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  upto 1972-73. It was proposed to the Government to raise the subsidy to 50%. The sanction for a new scheme has now been received wherein a pattern of 25% subsidy on prophylactic treatment on High Yielding Varieties has been conveved. The same pattern need be maintained during the Fifth Plan Period.

The pesticides-plant established at Corlim under the private sector, will meet the needs of the farmers, for some of the plant protection chemicals for this Territory. The factory has already gone into production and is presently producing Dimecron, Nuvan, Nuvacron, Cuman Technical, Monocrophos Technical. Also the Goa Pesticides plant at Margao helps to meet the needs of the various types of pesticides of the farmers in this Territory. The pesticides presently manufactured by "The Goa Pesticides plant" are BHC 5% BHC 10% BHC 50%, DDT 10% DDT 50%, DDT 25%, Malathion, Endrin, Dieldrin, Lindane, Copper Oxychloride etc.

The labour-wages in this Territory are very high and often there is a shortage of man-power as the labour is diverted and employed in more renumerative sectors like mining etc. Considering these problems, the Department took up the programme of mechanisation. As against only 28 tractors and one bulldozer at the time of Liberation, the Department has 56 tractors, 14 bulldozers and 22 power-tillers. The ploughing hours of the tractors have now gone upto 21,000 hours as against 10,000 hours during the year 1962-63 and that of bulldozers have increased to about 4000 hours. The power-tillers purchased during December 1972 have been

just put into use and during the last quarter of the year 1972-73 about 500 hours of work have already been covered.

The training centre at 'Ela' imparts training to Gramsevaks, Gramsevikas, Panchayat-Secretaries, and in-service-training for teachers, etc.

In 1971-72, for a population of 8.56 lakhs, the requirements of food grains was 1,17,000 tonnes. As against this, the total production obtained was 88,000 tonnes of food grains. During 1972-73, the production was approximately 87,000 tonnes. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the requirement, for a population of 9.11 lakhs, is estimated at 1.25 lakhs tonnes. The production of foodgrains at the end of Fourth Plan is expected to reach about 98,000 tonnes. Thus, there will be still a deficit of about 30,000 tonnes, at the end of Fourth Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 222.30 lakhs was made for Agriculture as against which the likely expenditure upto the end of Fourth Plan is expected to be Rs. 178.43 lakhs.

## II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The main objective during the Fifth Plan will continue to be the same as that during the Fourth Plan viz. to wipe-out the food deficit, as also to create additional potentialities to meet the needs of the increased population of about 56,000 during the Fifth Plan. Accordingly, for an estimated population of 9.97 lakes population at the end of the Fifth Plan, the requirement of foodgrains is estimated to be 1,40,000 tennes. Thus, 45,000 tennes of additional foodgrains will have to be obtained per year by the end of the Fifth Plan to make the Territory self sufficient in foodgrains. In order to boost the food production and to wipe out, the deficit as far as possible, special stress will be laid on making available to cultivators the following four inputs, viz. 1) High Yielding Varieties of seed, 2) fertilizers, 3) pesticides and 4) irrigation.

## 1. Improved Seeds:

- a) Paddy: Under High Yielding Variety Programme, stress will be laid to introduce various High Yielding Varieties of seeds evolved in other parts of the country which are suitable in different types of land under local conditions. By the end of the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to cover 25,000 Ha. of land under High Yielding Variety of Paddy.
- b) Ragi: Improved seeds of ragi will be made available to the cultivators on a larger scale. During the year 1973-74, it is expected that about 9,000 tonnes of ragi, will be achieved and efforts will be made to increase this to 10,000 tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan Period.
- c) Bajra: Bajra is the only food crop grown in Diu district covering about 100 Ha. During the Fifth Plan Period, it is proposed to introduce High Yielding Varieties such as HB<sub>2</sub>, of Bajra and the area will be extended to about 500 Ha. by the end of the Fifth Plan Period.

- d) Wheat: This crop is grown at present in Daman district only. Approximately 150 Ha. of land is under this crop and some of the High Yielding Varieties of wheat grown are Kalyan, Scna, S-227 etc. During the Fifth Plan period, this programme will be intensified. Improved seeds will be made available to the cultivators on a larger scale. By the end of the Fifth Plan about 400 Ha. will be covered under wheat cultivation.
- e) Maize: This is a newly introduced crop and the area under this crop is about 20 Ha. During the Fifth Plan, this area will be increased to 400 Ha. Importance will also be given only to Hybrid varieties such as Deccan Hybird, Ganga-3, etc.

## 2. Fertilizers:

With the setting up of a fertilizer factory in this Territory which has already started distributing fertilizers like Urea during 1973-74, it is hoped that adequate supply of fertilizers to this Territory will be made available easily. A fertilizer mixing plant is also under construction which will start production during the year 1974-75 and it will also supply fertilizer mixtures to the cultivators. The use of fertilizer mixtures in balanced doses has already become popular among the cultivators. It is expected that by the end of the Fifth Plan, fertilizer consumption figures will reach to 3,500 tonnes of N, 1,500 tonnes of  $P_2O_5$ , and 1,000 tonnes of  $K_2O_5$ .

### 3. Plant Protection:

With the increase in area under 'High Yielding Variety' Programme, it is necessary to follow proper plant protection schedule as a part of package of practices. During the Fourth Plan, the department has strengthened the plant protection unit by acquiring more plant protection appliances, storing the required pesticides and appointing additional field staff to guide the farmers. This programme will be further enhanced during the Fifth Plan Period.

## 4. Irrigation:

The area under double crop of paddy, will be increased by providing additional irrigation facilities. Steps will be taken to take up new works of irrigation like construction of bandharas, tubewells, etc.

## 5. Coconut Development:

This crop occupies the second largest area under fruit-crop next to cashew. Seedlings produced at the Government Farm are presently distributed at 50% subsidized rate, to the cultivators. The same programme will be continued during the Fifth Plan also. As a result of this, the coconut production which was 70 million nuts during 1963-64 has gone up to 97 million nuts during 1971-72 and it is expected that the production figure will reach to 100 millions by the end of the Fourth Plan.

During the Fifth Plan, besides local coconut-seedlings, the production of dwarf coconut seedlings will also be taken up. Action will also be taken

to increase the cashewnut production from 7,000 tonnes expected by the end of the Fourth Plan to about 10,000 tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan.

## 6. Sugarcane:

There is a good response for sugarcane cultivation in this Territory. The area presently under this crop is about 800 Ha. which will be increased to about 2,500 Ha. during the Fifth Plan period as a result of which various irrigation measures will be taken up. The production of sugarcane in terms of gur is expected to be 16,000 tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan and this will be increased further to about 25,000 tonnes during the Fifth Plan Period.

## 7. Impact of the Salauli Irrigation Project on Agricultural Programme:

The work of construction of the Salaulim Project has been started during September, 1972 and it is expected that, after completion of this project, an additional area of 14,000 Ha. is likely to be benefitted.

The project will be partially put into Commission during the last year of the Fifth Plan. Hence, an additional area of 2,000 Ha. under High Yielding Variety of paddy programme and 500 Ha. under Sugarcane Development Programme will be brought under cultivation. Also, an area of 250 Ha. will be put under vegetables, 25,000 coconut seedling will be supplied for planting in the areas, due to get irrigation facilities provided by the said project. Similarly, the consumption of fertilizers will also increase by about 2,000 tonnes as a result of additional area put under cultivation due to the Salauli Irrigation Project.

## III. PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 267.00 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Plan for implementation of various schemes under Agriculture Production Programme. The details of the schemes are given below.

## A) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

## 1. Agri-Horticultural Research Station and Chemistry Section:

The scheme aims at carrying out:

- (a) Various kinds of experimental and research work consisting of agronomic trials on various food and cash crops.
- (b) Adaptability trials on improved and High Yielding Varieties of fcod and other crops.
- (c) Establishment of progeny orchards of important horticultural crops and introduction of new improved varieties.
- d) Testing of soil samples from cultivators fields and recommending proper doses of fertilizers.

The total area of the Research Station at Ela was 32.3 ha. in the beginning of the year 1972-73. During 1972-73, an additional area of 4.8 ha. has been acquired, thus making the total area to 37.1 ha. During the year 1973-74 a further area of about 10 ha. belonging to the Communidade of Ela is likely to be acquired.

The following are the physical targets fixed for the Fifth Plan Period for different programmes under this scheme:

Item	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
a) Production of nucleous seed     b) Establishment of progeny	Tones	30	32	34	36	40
orchards	Ha	3	3	3	3	3
c) No. of Verital trials	Nos	35	40	45	50	55
d) Coconut Seedlings production	**	30000	30000	30000	30000	30000
e) Cashew seedlings produc- tion	"	30000	30000	30000	30000	<b>30</b> 000
f) No. of soil samples anal- ysed	,,	5000	6000	7000	8000	10000

An important activity during the Fifth Plan will be that, an additional area of about 20 Ha. belonging to Comunidade of Ela, will be acquired to take up the production of foundation seeds from the nucleous seeds produced at the research centre. This has been necessitated since the Durga farm, where multiplication of seeds was taken up has been closed down during the year 1972-73.

## Staff requirement:

Since the activities of the farm at 'Ela' increased due to expansion of their area, the cash transactions have now increased considerably and it is necessary to appoint one Accountant for the Research Centre. Also, the post of Research Officer in the scale of Rs. 350-800 which was earlier sanctioned will be created and filled in during the Fifth Plan Period.

## Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed (Rs. 8.00 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 12.00 lakhs under Capital Outlay). The year-wise details are as follows:—

(Outlay Rs. In Lakhs)

Item 1974-75 75-76 76-77 77-78 78-79 Total 0.12 0.15 0.20 0.20 0.25 0.92 . . . Acquisition of land and cons-2.55 2.52 2.40 truction works 2.40 2.43 12.30 Purchase of manures, fertililizers, farm implements, labour charges, etc ... 1.20 1.13 1.13 1.70 1.62 6.78Total ... 3.80 3.80 3.80 4.30 4.30 20.00 The Indian Council for Agricultural Research have sanctioned a Regional Research Station for this Territory. The I.C.A.R. Research Project is likely to start functioning from 1973-74.

# 2. Agricultural Education — Training of Personnel for Degree Course in Agriculture:

This is a new scheme proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan. No facilities exist locally to give training, at degree level, in the field of Agriculture and as such many of the Goan students are required to go to seek admission to outside places like Dharwar, Bangalore etc. Many a time, the students interested in the Agricultural Degree cannot fulfil their desire as they find it very expensive. It is therefore proposed to give a stipend to the trainees @ Rs. 200/- per student. In all 10 candidates will be deputed every year.

An allocation of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

#### B) AGRICULTURAL CROP HUSBANDRY

# 1. Agricultural Extension and Administration:

a) EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE: The Centre is at present, functioning at the site of the Research Station, Old Goa, which is now fully equipped with School and Hostel buildings, equipments, etc.

The Centre is presently conducting two years course for training Gram Sevaks, one month course for Associate women workers, seven days course for teachers, 10 days course for various Officers and workers under the Applied Nutrition Programme and 6 days training to Sarpanchas.

During the Fifth Plan, 40 Gram Sevaks in two batches of 20 each, will be given 2 years' training at the Centre. 50 teachers attached to the ANP and 100 Associate-women will be given training during the Fifth Plan Period.

During the year 1973-74, under the programme of 'Employment to the Educated Unemployed' one year training course was conducted for farmers' children at five different centres. A stipend of Rs. 100/per month per trainee was paid. In case, this special programme is discontinued during Fifth Plan, the same will have to be incorporated under this Scheme for which a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh per year has been proposed for payment of stipend. Under this programme an agricultural school is proposed to be set up at Kalay Farm.

In addition an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is necessary for the purchase of a Mini-Bus for the centre.

The year-wise distribution of the allocation of Rs. 16.00 lakhs for this Scheme during the Fifth Plan is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs
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Item	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Total
Capital works of expansion of Buildings of E.T.C.	0.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	_	4.00
Purchase of a Mini-Bus	1.00				_	1.00
Labour charges, water electricity charges, books, furniture, stationery, maintanance of vehicles, stipend to Gram Sevaks, etc	1.30	1.20	1.20	1. <b>2</b> 0	1.10	6.00
Stipend under 'Farmers' training	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5 <b>.0</b> 0
Total	3.80	3.70	3.20	3.20	2.10	16.00

b) FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHOWS: The Scheme provides for holding of fairs, and shows etc. to demonstrate to the farmers and public in general, the different benefits achieved through the improved agricultural practices.

The Scheme also provides for distribution of prizes to the winners of Crop and Kitchen Garden Competitions. The programme for this scheme during the Fifth Plan will be as follows:—

- i) Purchase of Agricultural Models: Agricultural Models, showing different agricultural operations related to the major crops grown in this Territory, in addition to the models of pests and diseases will be purchased to serve as models for demonstrations.
- ii) Charts and posters of important crops in this Territory will be prepared.
- iii) Leaflets of different crops giving relevant details of cultivations will be printed in local languages and distributed.
- iv) Documentary films will be purchased for screening in different villages.
- v) Prizes for Crop and Kitchen-garden Competitions will be awarded.
- vi) Exhibition and shows of agricultural interest will be held in every zone and the Government will also take part in the Fairs held both within and outside this Territory.
  - vii) Releasing of Advertisements.

Advertisements on agricultural production and other technical advice on Agriculture will be released in Souvenirs and leading newspapers both local dailies as well as other newspapers throughout India.

During the Fifth Plan Period, a separate Information Cell will be created with an Agricultural Information Officer in charge of the Cell.

The following staff is proposed to be appointed from the 2nd year of the Fifth Plan.

Sr. No.	Designation	l		Scale	No. of posts
1. Agricultural	Inforamti	on Officer	Rs.	350-800	1
2. Asst. Agricul	ltural Offi	cer Gr. II	Rs.	210-425	1
3. Upper Division	on Clerk		Rs.	130-300	1
4. Lower Divisi	on Clerk		Rs.	110-180	2
5. Field Assista	int		Rs.	110-131	. 1
6. Peon .			Rs.	70-85	1

Besides this Cell, the following staff has been proposed to be appointed for running the Offset Printing Machine allotted by the Government of India:—

Sr. I	No. Des	ignation			Scales	of	Pay	No.	of posts
1.	Press operator	• • •	•••		Rs.	21	0-425		1
2.	Asst. Press oper	rator	• • •		Rs.	130	0-300		1
3.	Cameraman-cum-	Platema	aker		Rs.	21	0-425		1
4.	Asst. Camerama	n-cum-I	Platema	ker	Rs.	13	<b>0-3</b> 00		1
<b>5</b> .	Compositor		•••		Rs.	21	0-425	•	1
6.	Layout Artist		•••		Rs.	370	0-575		1
<b>7</b> .	Binder	•••	• • •		Rs.	7	5-110		2
8.	Warehouseman	•••			Daily	w	ages		2

The break-up of the outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is as follows: —

		Years						
Br. No.	Item -	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Total	
2. P p t 8	ayment of Staff urchase of furnitures, Agricultural models, Pre- paration of Charts, pos- ers, Printing of leaflets by brochures Purchase of films etc., Prizes for eitchen garden competi-		0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	4.40	
t	ions, crop competitions	1.00	1.20	1 20	1,20	1.00	5.60	
	Total	1.00	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.40	10.00	

c) AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION: It is proposed to construct buildings for Zonal Agricultural Office, Mapusa and Staff-quarters for

Zonal Agricultural Officers and subordinate staff for other zones too. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed as per breakup given below:—

Item	Total outlay	Years					
rtem	(1974-79)	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
Construction of buildings a staff quarters, etc	nd 6.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	

d) Agricultural Statistics: In order to improve the agricultural statistics of this Territory by systematic and timely collection of reliable information on all aspects of agricultural activities such as land-utilization, crop pattern, yield rates and production of Agricultural wages, prices of agricultural commodities, irrigation, use of fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc.

At present, only surveys of crop estimation and World Agricultural Census are carried out.

During the Fifth Plan, the programme will be extended and the following surveys will be conducted.

- 1. Land-use-pattern survey.
- 2. Collection of data on Agricultural wages and prices.
- 3. Irrigation Surveys.
- 4. Data on use of fertilisers.
- 5. Agricultural Implements.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed (Rs. 20,000 for each year during the Fifth Plan Period to meet the expenditure on purchase of equipments, labour charges, maintenance of a jeep and other miscellaneous items under this scheme.

#### 2. Agricultural Inputs:

a) IMPROVED SEED PROGRAMME: The object of this sub-scheme is to take up the production and distribution of various high yielding varieties of seeds of food and cash crops. The production of foundation seeds will be done mainly on Government Farms.

This Scheme will be implemented under the following 3 heads:-

- i) High Yielding Variety Programmes.
- ii) Sugarcane Development Programme.
- iii) Farms.

# i) High Yielding Variety Programme:

Paddy: This programme which was launched during 1966-67 in an area of 2,408 Ha. has increased to 20,920 Ha. during 1973-74. Since starting of this programme, new varieties evolved in other parts of the

country, are being introduced every year and those which are suitable to the local conditions are recommended for use. Thus, so far varieties IR-8, Jaya, Padma, Annapurna have very high coverage and are very popular among cultivators. The recent releases of varieties like Bala, Cavery, Ratna, Krishna, Pusa 2-31, etc. which are found successful under field trials, will be released to the farmers in the beginning of the Fifth Plan Period. Any new varieties to be released henceforth, will also be tried under field conditions and then be recommended to the farmers, if found suitable. The area under High Yielding Varieties is steadily increasing and a target of 25,000 Ha. has been fixed for coverage by the end of Fifth Plan.

Wheat: This crop is grown at present, mostly in Daman District as a winter crop. Approximately 150 Ha. of land are under this crop and some of the H. Y. V. of wheat grown are Kalyan, Sona, S-227 etc. During the Fifth Plan Period, this programme will be intensified. Preliminary steps have already been taken to augment the present irrigational facilities available at Daman. Estimates of Lift Irrigation scheme at Bhimpur, which will irrigate an area of about 100 ha. have been prepared. So also desilting of 2 major tanks, namely Kachigan and Bhimpur, has already been taken up under crash programme for rural employment. Installation of tube wells will have to be taken up. Thus, by the end of the Fifth Plan, 400 ha. will be put under irrigation to be covered under wheat cultivation. Wheat cultivation is being tried in Goa District on experimental basis, and if found successful some area will be brought under this crop on regular basis.

Bajra: Bajra is the food crop grown only in Diu District, covering about 100 Ha. During the Fifth Plan Period, it is proposed to introduce the H. Y. Varieties such as HB-I, HB-2 and an area of 500 Ha. will be covered under this crop by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Maize: This is a newly introduced crop and the area under this crop is about 20 Ha. at present. During the Fifth Plan, this area will be increased to 400 Ha. Importance will be given only to Hybrid varieties such as Deccan Hybrid, Ganga-3, etc.

Jowar: This is entirely a new crop introduced during the 3rd year of the Fourth Plan. The varieties CHS-I and CHS-2 have been found to grow well here. The area proposed to be covered, is about 400 ha. during the Fifth Plan Period. Latest varieties will be tried and only the successful ones will be propagated further.

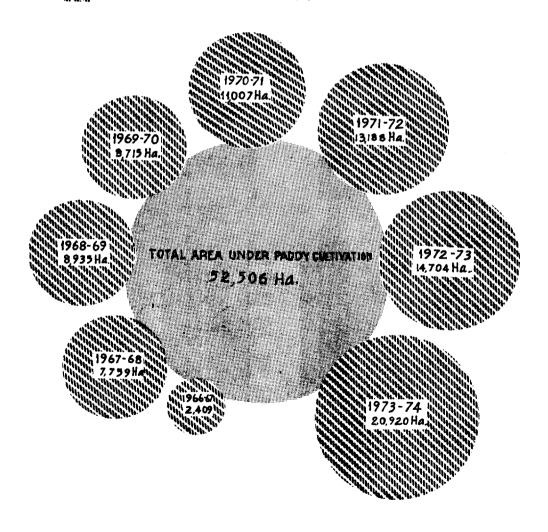
# ii) Sugarcane Development Programme:

There is a good response to Sugarcane cultivation due to high price of gur and the actual progress seen of the Sugar Factory erection. The area under sugarcane upto 1972-73 is about 957 Ha.

New lift irrigation projects taken up by the P. W. D. will create an additional potential of 800 Ha. Thus, all efforts are being made to cover about 1,600 Ha. under sugarcane by the end of the Fourth Plan.

# CHART NO.4 TOTAL AREA UNDER PADDY CULTIVATION AND AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES OF PADDY (KHARIF & RABI)

TATION : AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES



To feed the Sugar Factory minimum 2,000 Ha. will have to be covered. Sugar Factory will go into trial crushing, during 1973-74 season and will start functioning with full swing from 1975-76 onwards. During the Fifth Plan Period the target of 2,500 Ha. has been fixed to be achieved under this programme.

#### iii) Farms:

The work of production and multiplication of seeds will be continued at the Experimental-cum-Research Centre at Ela and other 5 Demonstration Farms. An additional area has been proposed for acquisition by the side of the Research Centre referred to above. It will be used for the production of foundation seeds during the Fifth Plan Period. Presently, 30 to 40% of the actual requirement of the High Yielding Varieties of seeds are met from these farms. By the end of the Fifth Plan, it is expected that about 60% of the requirements of High Yielding Variety seeds will be met from these farms. Among the farms, the Kalay Farm is the biggest, occupying an area of about 60 ha. Presently, about 40 ha. of area have been cleared and cultivated. The entire area of 60 Ha. will be developed for cultivation during the Fifth Plan. To look after the activities of the farms, it is felt that a Farm Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 350-800 will have to be appointed to be assisted by 2 Assistant Agricultural Officers in the pay scale of Rs. 210-425.

The break-up of the financial outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs proposed for this scheme mentioned at (a) viz. "Improved Seed Programme" is as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

That		Budget Requirements							
Item	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Total			
1) Staff	. 0.07	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	1.57			
<ol> <li>Development of Farms in- cluding construction of quarters etc</li> </ol>	£	2.30	2.30	2.35	<b>2.3</b> 5	12.10			
3) Sugarcane Development Grant of Subsidy		0.70	0.70	0.75	0.75	3.63			
4) High Yielding Variety Programme — Purchase or seeds, equipment etc.	f	0.70			0.90				
Total	. 4.00	4.00	4.15	4,40	4.45	21.00			

b) MANURES & FERTILIZERS: The object of this sub-scheme is to educate and convince the cultivators with the help of demonstrations and periodical meetings the effect of application of soil conditioner, manures and balanced doses of fertilizers in improving the physical conditions of their soil and thereby obtaining maximum yields.

The following physical targets have been fixed during the Fifth Plan period.

	Item		Years								
	тещ		Unit	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79			
1.	Nitrogenous		Tons.	2400	2600	<b>290</b> 0	3200	3500			
2.	Phosphates		,,	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500			
3.	Potassic		,,	700	800	900	1000	1000			
4.	Urban Compost	•••	"	600	700	800	900	1000			
5.	Green Manuring		Ha.	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000			
6.	Multicrop Demon	strations	No.	140	155	170	185	200			
7.	Soil Conditioner trations	Demons-	,,	300	350	400	450	500			
8.	Simple Fertilizer	trials	,,	300	300	300	300	300			
9.	National Demon	strations	**	760	820	880	940	1000			
10.	Green manuring trations	demons-	,,	680	<b>76</b> 0	840	920	1000			

The work of 'Urban-compost' will be intensified during the Fifth Plan. All the 13 Municipalities of this Territory will be involved in this Programme gradually by stages.

Financial assistance in the form of loan for the items such as transport, actual price of dumping land, etc. will be given to the Municipalities.

The break-up of the outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs for "Manures & fertilizers" during the Fifth Five Year Plan is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs) 1974-75 75-76 76-77 77-78 78-79 Total Item 7.20 Payments to staff etc. 1.35 1.40 1.45 1.50 1.50 Subsidy for soil conditioners, 1.75 8.45 river silts etc. 1.65 1.65 1.65 1.75 Demonstration Programme subsidy for pesticides, fertilizers and soil conditioners. 2.78 2.40 3.00 3.00 14.01 2.83 Manures - Rural compost demonstrations, purchase of green manuring seeds, sub-1.00 1.50 5.34 sidy for cattle buyers etc.... 0.67 0.671.50 Sewage utilization 4.75 4.75 20.00 3.50 3.50 3.50 5.00 Urban compost 2.00 2.00 0.50 0.50 Total ... 12.00 13.00 13.00 60.00 10.00 12.00

(c) PLANT-PROTECTION: The chief goal to be achieved during Fifth Plan is sufficiency in food as far as possible. This aim therefore calls for intensive efforts to increase the per unit yield of our cultivated crops

utilizing appropriate inputs, which implies saving and conserving all food produced from the ravages of the many pests and diseases through plant-protection measures. Thus, the objective is to make plant protection an agronomic practice in the calendar of operations of the farmers. With the inputs to be given to high yielding and cash crop programme aiming at increasing of production per unit areas, the farmers could tackle their job with complete confidence towards achieving their goals.

Physical Targets: The following physical targets have been fixed for coverage during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period:—

G				Years							
Cro	ps 			Unit	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79		
Paddy				Ha.	21000	22000	23000	24000	25000		
Coconut			•••	,,	1500	1800	2200	2600	3000		
Fruits				**	600	700	800	900	1000		
Vegetables .				,,	800	900	1150	1300	1500		
Cashew				,,	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500		
Anti-rat-Campa	ign			,,	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000		
Prophylactic tr	eatme	nt		**	400	400	400	400	500		
Arecanut		• • •		**	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		
Sugarcane	•••			,,	2000	2100	2200	2300	2500		
Paddy seed tre	atmer	ıt		Tons	500	<b>55</b> 0	600	650	700		

Staff requirements: At present 2 Zonal Agricultural Offices namely those at Curchorem & Daman do not have any Officer to look after the plant-protection activities of those Zones and as such it is proposed to create the following posts.

Sr. No.		Desig	nation		Scale	of pay	No. o	f posts
1.	Assistant	Agricultu	ral Officer	Gr. II	 Rs. 2	10-425		2
2.	Mechanic				 Rs. 1	10-139		6

The break-up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan is as given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	511		Budget Requirements							
	Items	1974-	75 75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Total			
1.	Staff		0.40	0.45	0.55	0.60	2.00			
2.	Pesticides — Subsidy .	·: 3.0	0 3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1 <b>5</b> .00			
3.	Equipments, spares, main tenance of vehicles, spray ers etc		0 2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	<b>12.</b> 50			
ŧ.	Biological control	. 0.3	0.30	0 30	0.30	0.30	1.50			
5.	Miscellaneous	0.2	0.20	0 20	0.20	0.20	1 00			
	Total	6.0	0 6.40	6.45	6.55	6.60	32.00			

d) AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS: This scheme envisages to provide agriculturists, with modern improved and suitable types of machineries for different agricultural operations at right time. This Scheme aims to stop the old traditional methods of cultivation and to introduce improved methods and also to reduce the farming cost by increasing the rate of agricultural production with the help of improved agricultural machinery and implements.

This scheme is a necessity in this Union Territory due to shortage and high cost of labour because of the Mining Industry and non-availability of bullock drawn implements to work effectively in khazan lands.

The Mechanical Cultivation Unit of the Department is at present having a fleet of 14 bulldozers, 56 tractors and 22 power-tillers.

The following physical targets have been fixed during the Fifth Plan Period.

1.	total hours tractors		165,000	hours
2.	total hours bulldozers		60,000	hours
3.	total hours		50.000	hours

The scheme also includes installation of filter points along the coastal tract of this Territory. By the end of 1972-73, about 80 filter points have been successfully installed. During the year 1973-74, another 200 filter points are expected to be installed. During the Fifth Plan Period, the number of filter points will be increased to 1000.

It is proposed to appoint 3 Foreman Supervisors in the pay scale of Rs. 175-240 and 3 mechanics (class I) in the scale of Rs. 130-212 to look after the day to day repairs and maintenance of various machineries of Daman, Curchorem and Bicholim Zones.

A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for this Sub-Scheme the breakup of which during the Fifth Plan Period is as below:—

	Item		1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Total
Staff		•••	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	ies, spares, lents, equip tors, bulldoz		m- for res					
and	tubes etc.	•••	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	<b>20.</b> 00
Loan		•••	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50

#### 3. CROP ORIENTED PROGRAMMES

# a) Horticultural Development:

The scheme aims to exploit fully the vast resources of this Territory for the cultivation of a wide range of fruits and vegetable crops. The scheme envisages to increase the general production of fruits and vegetables within the Territory in order to supply the minimum of dietary requirements of the local population and to increase the production of certain fruits with a view to achieve a sizeable export of fresh and processed fruits.

Development of the local commercial crops (Arecanut, cashewnut and coconut), development of spices and development of ornamental gardening are items of work to be taken up during the Fifth Plan.

The Scheme also aims to make available to the farmers, stocks of proper quality of horticultural items, alongwith proper credit facilities to make both new plantations as well as rejuvenation of the old ones.

The main programmes to be taken up during the Fifth Plan under this item will be:—

- i) Mango Development
- ii) Pineapple Development
- iii) Coconut Development
- iv) Vegetable Development
- v) Spices Development like pepper, nutmeg etc.
- i) Mango Development: The work of mango development initiated during the year 1963-64 and orchards have already been established at Mapusa, Ela and Kalay Farms, having a total of about 2000 grafts, majority of which are about 3-4 years old. The mature trees which are mainly at Mapusa Farm are now being used for grafting and annually about 3000 grafts are prepared. This programme will be expanded during 1973-74 mainly on Farm sites at Kalay and Ela where new land is being brought under cultivation. Additional land will be purchased, which is lying adjacent to the existing Farm.

Thus, it is proposed to have by the end of the Fifth Plan, orchards with a total strength of about 5000 mother trees which will serve as a parent material for further multiplication. As a result of this activity about 30,000 quality grafts are expected to be prepared by the end of the Fifth Plan.

ii) Pineapple Development: The regular work on pineapple development was taken up during the Fourth Plan period. Prior to that, only the local variety was grown as a mixed crop in areca gardens and the cultivation did not deserve any case, as far as the fertilizer application and irrigation were concerned. With the introduction of the scheme of pineapple development, stress was laid on procuring quality material and varieties like Giant and Mauritius pineapples from Farms outside the Territory. Since then the planting material has partly been acquired within the Territory and partly from the neighbouring States (Mysore). So far about 300 Ha. have been covered under the scheme by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

With the development of wastelands coupled with the availability of water resources from the Salau'im Irrigation Project suitable conditions for increasing the area with planting material that will be locally available, will be created by the end of the Fifth Plan.

iii) Coconut Development: This crop occupies the 2nd largest area under fruit crops next to cashew. The work of development of this crop was taken up right from 1963-64. In the earlier years planting material was raised through private nursery owners who were supplied with selected coconut seeds and pre-requisites like pumpset, the planting material etc. on 50% subsidy basis. This programme was, however modified during the Fourth Plan period, with the setting up of a new Government Farm. The nurseries are now being raised directly by the Department and quality planting material is now surplied annually to the cultivators. As a result of this programme during the last decade, the coconut production which was 70 million nuts during 1963-64 has gone up to 97 million nuts during 1971-72. This programme will be expanded during the last year of the Fourth Plan and also during the Fifth Plan. From an average of 80,000 seedlings produced annually the seedlings will be increased to 1.50 lakhs by the end of Fifth Plan period.

The other item of development is the introduction of hybrid variety of coconuts which are procured from the Central Government Research Institution at Kasargod and Ni'eshwar to the cultivators of this Territory. During the last 3 years, 3000 such seedlings have been distributed. Besides, dwarf coconut seedlings were also bought and distributed to the cultivators. A programme to cross these dwarfs with the !ocal talls is also in progress with the result that hybrid seedlings will be made available to the cultivators during the Fifth Plan.

The production of dwarf coconuts will be taken up locally during the Fifth Plan.

iv) Vegetable Development: At the time of liberation, very little attention was paid to the production of this commodity as most of the material was imported from outside the Territory. The area under this crop was only 40 Ha. giving an annual production of 3.400 tonnes. With a view to increase the production of this essential dietary commodity, development work was taken up by procuring and producing the planting material and supplying the same to the cultivators. As a result, the production of vegetables has gone up to about 10,000 tonnes. For a total population of 8.56 lakhs at the rate of 120 gms. per day per adult, the total vegetable-requirement works out to about 25,000 tonnes thus leaving a deficit of about 15,000 tonnes as at the end of the Fourth Plan.

For a projected population of 9.97 lakhs, anticipated at the end of Fifth Plan Period, the total vegetable requirements would be about 35,000 tonnes. So the main aim of this scheme will be to bridge the gap regarding this commodity for which the following programme is proposed to be taken up.

x) Quality planting material such as seed and seedlings will be supplied to the cultivators by producing the same on Government farms.

- y) Demonstrations will be held to introduce this crop in the cropping pattern under various demonstrations conducted by the Department every year.
- z) Competitions will be held and prizes awarded to the best vegetable growers.
- v) Development of spice-crops like arecanut, pepper, nutmeg etc.: Presently, these crops are grown on a small scale as an inter-crops in between areca plantations. Varieties used earlier were mostly local. However, during the last 2 or 3 years distribution of planting material of improved and hybrid varieties was made. The necessary planting material is procured from sources like the Central Arecanut Research Stations Sirsi, Bhatkal etc.

This programme will be continued during the Fifth P!an period by procuring the requisite material and distributing the same to the farmers.

The main 2 items to be implemented during the Fifth Plan period are Coconut and Mango Development. Under Coconut Development Programme, it is proposed to create one Officer for Coconut development in the pay scale of Rs. 350-800. This has also been recommended by the Horticulture Development Council (Government of India). Similarly under Mango Development Programme, a Mango Development Officer is proposed to be taken up in the scale of Rs. 350-800. Under this programme a target of 30,000 grafts has been fixed by the end of the Fifth Plan. In order to attend to the grafting work, it is proposed to create posts of 12 malis in the scale of Rs. 70-85.

Break-up of the outlay for the entire Scheme of Horticultural Development is as under:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item -			~Yea	rs		
rtem	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
<ol> <li>Staff</li> <li>General Development of fruits — Mango and other</li> </ol>	0.50	<b>0.6</b> 0	0.70	0.80	0.90	3.50
fruits 3) Training of gardeners payment of stipend and	0.40	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.65	2.80
journeys 4) Establishment of or-	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
chards-cum-nurseries  5) Development of Commercial crops — Areca, coco-	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.40
nut, cashew 6) Vegetable and Spices De-	2.80	3.10	3.10	3.15	3.15	15.30
velopment 7) Development of ornamen-	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	<b>1.05</b>
tal plants etc 8) Applied Nutrition Pro-	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
gramme 9) Demonstration Programme in Private Or-	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	2.20
chards 10) Loan	2.50	1.25 2.50	1.25 2.50	1.25 3.50	1.25 3.50	5.00 14.50
Total	7.50	9.40	9.55	10.70	10.85	48.00

#### b) Land development and utilization of cultivable wastelands:

The scheme provides for granting of 75% subsidy and 25% loans to Kumeri growers at the rate of Rs. 300/- per 4000 sq. metres per family subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- for 2 ha.

The Scheme also takes into account the grant of 50% subsidy towards the hire charges of buldozers for clearing the forest growth, levelling the land, terracing etc. under reclamation of wastelands.

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fifth Plan Period, the year-wise break-up of which is given below:

								(Rs. in	Lakhs)
	Item			197 <b>4</b> -75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Total
Subsidies	•••			1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	8.50
Loan	•••	•••	•••	2.00	2 00	2.00	2.75	2.75	11.50
	Total	•••		3.50	3.50	3.50	4.75	4.75	20.00

#### c) Projects/Programmes of Rural Development and Employment:

1. Special Programme for small farmers: The MFAL scheme was introduced in this Territory from March 1971. The main functions of the Agency are to identify its beneficiaries and to act as a catalytic agent to ensure greater flow of institutional credit and make available inputs and services in an integrated manner to the participant farmers.

Out of the total farmers of 1,03,958; 98,981 farmers are those who are having the size of the holding below 2 hectares. Initially, a target of 15,000 marginal farmers and 5000 agricultural labourers was earmarked for indentification. Of this, 11,767 have been indentified at the end of 1972-73. About 2692 participants farmers have been assisted by the Agency for various programmes viz. intensive inputs 1737, vegetable production 57, demonstrations 200, dairy 486, pumpsets 51, well 44, poultry 10, custom 105 and piggery 2.

During the year 1971-72, the co-operative Banks have extended short term loans of Rs. 10.14 lakhs and medium term loans of Rs. 3.95 lakhs to the Marginal Farmers. The Agencies grant-in-aid during the same period for agriculture alone was to the extent of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

During the year 1972-73, the Agency has sanctioned grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 2.72 lakhs so far and during 1973-74, about Rs. 9.00 lakhs will be sanctioned as grant-in-aid for agriculture alone.

During the year 1972-73, the scheme has been extended to 4 more blocks, thus bringing the total number of blocks under the scheme to 9. During the year 1973-74, the scheme is be extended to Tiswadi Taluka of Goa District. By the end of 1973-74, 17,550 small and marginal

farmers have been identified and are expected to get benefit under various agricultural programmes. As per the present indications from the Government of India, this scheme is likely to continue upto the 2nd year of the Fifth Plan Period and as per further instructions, the scheme is now included from third year onwards as a State Sector Programme, for which necessary provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for sanctioning grant-in-aid, whereas the loan part will be available from the State Co-operative Bank.

# 2. Soil Conservation

Importance of soil conservation in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu does not require much emphasis. The problems of soil conservation in Daman and Diu districts are different from those in Goa.

The marginal embankments not only afford protection to low-lying areas but also maintain the navigability of the rivers. These embankments are eroded away by the splash of the waves created by high horse-powered mechanised boats carrying mineral ore to the Port. To add to this, the Government by the Tenancy Act of 1964 have committed to meet 50% of the expenditure in the breaches and repairs to embankments. Under these circumstances the upkeep of the embankments is a must from the point of view of agricultural production, maintaining the navigability of the rivers, prevention of the potable water of the wells from becoming brackish, etc.

#### I. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the only item of work that was taken up in Goa was repairs and construction of the marginal land embankments which posed serious problems as far as the production of rice in the low-lying area is concerned. It may be mentioned here that about 8,000 Ha. of fellow land was brought under plough soon after liberation and at the end of the Fourth Plan, it is expected to protect about 6,000 Ha. of Khazan lands.

Physical Targets and Expenditure upto the end of Fourth Plan

Name of Scheme	Length of embank- ments re- paired (km.)	Area protected (Ha. )	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
Soil conservation, construction of river embankments, protection of paddy lands etc	133.4	4,500	46.00

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 74.50 lakhs for the Fourth Plan, an amount of Rs. 10.90 lakhs was spent on purchase of six D-52 type bulldozers for land levelling operations in hills and plants. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was given as subsidy for the works of repairs to breaches in embankments and its repairs in terms of the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agriculture Tenancy Act. Thus, during the Fourth Plan the total expenditure will be approximately Rs. 48.63 lakhs which will protect an area of 4,500 Ha.

#### II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The main objective for the Fifth Plan is to increase agricultural productions by protecting more and more areas by means of embankments which are other-wise devasted by the floods.

#### III. PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is hoped that this administration will be in a position to take up the necessary measures for Soil Conservation in Goa, Daman & Diu. The total outlay proposed for Soil Conservation is Rs. 90.00 lakks distributed as under on various Schemes.

#### 1. River embankments:

This is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme repairs to embankments, construction and repairs to sluice gates, closure of accidental breaches etc., will be taken up. The tentative phasing of expenditure and physial targets is as below:—

Year	Length in Km.	Area in Ha.	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs
1974-75	15.00	950	8.00
1975-76	14.00	950	8.00
1976-77	16.00	1,050	8.00
1977-78	16.50	1,200	9.00
1978-79	18.50	1,200	9.00
Total		5,350	42.00

Fifth Plan (Provision) Rs. 42.00 lakhs

# 2. Soil Conservation in Agricultural Lands in Plains, Graded Channel, Terracing and Waterways:

No such major scheme was taken up in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to introduce soil conservation legislation in this Territory. As an advance action, a copy of similar Act of the Maharashtra State has been obtained and is being studied. Since the introduction of this Act is likely to take some time, it is proposed to implement this scheme from the third year of the Fifth Plan. A provision of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is made for the scheme for soil-conservation measures for about 100 Ha. during the Fifth Plan.

# 3. Soil Conservation in agricultural lands, land levelling and field channelling in irrigated areas:

Minor irrigation section has taken up a number of schemes like construction or renovation of tanks, construction of bandharas, lift irrigation schemes in various talukas. More schemes are also being taken up during Fifth Plan.

The total area under minor irrigation schemes at the end of the Fourth Plan period, is likely to be about 8,580 ha. and at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan it is expected to increase to 13,590 ha. Under this

scheme it is proposed to level the irrigable land and give a proper lining to the field courses. The tentative phased programme is as follows:

Fifth Plan Provision Rs. 7.55 lakhs

Sl. No.		Year	Outlay Tentative ta (Rs. in lakhs) in Ha.			
1.	1974-75		0.55	75		
2.	1975-76		1.50	100		
3.	1976-77	***************************************	1.50	100		
4.	<b>1977-7</b> 8	*******	2.00	200		
5.	1978-79	•••••	2.00	200		
		Total	7.55	675		

#### 4. Training in Soil Conservation:

In order to strengthen the staff of Soil Conservation Division in the Department of Agriculture, it is imperative to get the staff trained in soil conservation practices in training centres like those at Ootacamund and Deharadun. A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh is made for the purpose and 8 Gazetted and 15 non-Gazetted staff will be trained during the Fifth Plan.

#### 5. Protective Afforestation:

This scheme is of high importance. The topography of Goa with lateritic soil and heavy rainfall (average 3000 mm) necessitates that this programme should be taken up on war footing to prevent soil loss. The Forest Department has taken up this programme but it has to be both extended and intensified in Goa, Daman and Diu, to check erosion on the hills and on the sea beaches for shifting sand. Pilot Projects taken up at Mira-Mar and Calangute in Goa, Deuka in Daman and Vanakbara in Diu have given heartining results in protecting the roads. It is proposed to intensify the programme in the Fifth Plan for which a provision of Rs. 15.25 lakhs is proposed. The Year-wise break-up of the outlay as well as physical targets for this scheme is shown below:

sl. N	o.	Year			Afforesting hilly areas (ha.)	Afforesting beaches and coats (ha.)	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1974-75		•••		20	30	1.25
2.	1975-76	•••			50	<b>5</b> 0	3.25
3.	1976-77		•••	•••	60	70	3.25
4.	1977-78		•••		80	70	3.75
<b>5</b> .	1978-79		•••		80	70	3.75
	To	tal	•••	• • •	290	290	15.25

## 6. Soil Conservation in Mining Areas:

Mining is the most important industry in Goa. About 10 million tonnes of ore are being exported annually, earning a foreign exchange of the value of more than Rs. 40 crores. While the mining industry needs to be encouraged, steps will have to be taken to protect the agricultural lands from being dumped by the mining rejects, and rendered uncultivable. Innumerable instances of cultivated fields, which once produced very good paddy becoming uncultivable due to dumping of mining rejects, can be cited in the mining areas.

Whereas action by the Mining Department is being taken to bring a legislation for a systematic dumping of mining debris. The existing problems created over the past 10 to 15 years necessitate working out of proper scheme to protect huge slopes and prevent the heavy soil erosion in monsoon. Both vegetative and engineering methods will have to be used for this purpose.

An Engineering Cell known as «Investigation Cell» is proposed to be set up to work out the schemes. This cell will be attached to the Directorate of Agriculture. It will work with a staffing pattern consisting of 2 Asst. Engineers, 8 Section Officers, 4 Agricultural Assistants and some ministerial staff etc. who will be provided with two vehicles.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for this Scheme starting from the 2nd year of the Plan.

# 3. Minor Irrigation

The total surface area of this Territory is estimated at 3,70,672 ha. out of which about 1,33,575 ha. is brought under cultivation, and about 8,580 ha. is irrigated. An area of about 20,000 Ha. of cultivable waste-lands which are mostly located in Sanguem, Satari, Canacona, Quepem and Pernem talukas, may be brought under irrigation by tapping the sources such as tanks, small diversion weirs, natural springs, canals etc. The waste-lands of about 93,000 Ha. include Government waste-lands, aforamentos given on long lease to private individuals, communidades and religious bodies. About half of the above area is suitable for crops like Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Maize and pulses, one fourth being for cash crops like sugarcane, groundnut, cashew, mango, pineapple etc. and the remaining for forest and fodder crops.

The improved irrigated crops, at present, are paddy (6070) Ha.). Arecanut (1710 Ha.) and sugarcane (800 Ha.). The sources of irrigation are:—

- 1. Tanks and pends.
- 2. Perennial rivulets and nallahs.
- 3. Open wells.
- 4. Natural springs.

All these sources irrigate presently about 8,580 Ha. of land.

#### I. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

Under minor irrigation programme, the gross area brought under irrigation during the Fourth Plan is about 3,000 Ha. as against the target of 3,200 Ha. The areas of 2,400 ha. under 'Surface Water Scheme' and 600 Ha. under 'Underground Water Schemes' like Dugwells, etc. are brought under irrigation.

Moreover, till 1971-72, 11 lift irrigation schemes were taken up and completed at the following places bringing a total area of 229.60 Ha. under irrigation.

1.	Lift Irrigation Scheme	Padel-Satari
2.	<u> </u>	Damse-Satari
3.	do	Sawarche-Satari
4.	do	Bironda-Satari
5.	do	Khadki-Satari
6.	do	Kevanshet-Sanguem
7.	— do —	Curdi-Sanguem
8.	do	Kalay-Sanguem
9.	— do —	Vatadeo-Bicholim
10.	— dc —	Usgao-Tillar-Ponda
11.	do	Pimple Muyan-Kalay-Sanguem

Details of these 7 works are as follows:

1. Li	ft Irrigation Scheme	Ibrahmpur-Pernem
2.	— do —	Assapur-Pernem
3.	— do —	Maulinguem-Bicholim
4.	— do —	Pariye-Satari
5.	— do —	Vatadev-Bicholim
6.	— do —	Gangem-Satari
7.	— do —	Vante-Satari

These works will irrigate totally about 586 ha. in addition to the 229.60 ha. as mentioned above.

The 'Filter Points' scheme was taken up during 1972-73 and about 80 such filter points have already been installed benefitting about 80 Ha. of area. The works will continue during 1973-74 and another 200 filter-points will be installed, thus benefitting an area of 200 Ha. under irrigation.

An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs was allotted for the Fourth Plan Period, as against which, an amount of Rs. 74.80 lakhs is the likely expenditure upto the end of the Fourth Plan.

#### II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

In order to increase the irrigation facilities, by bringing more and more area under irrigation, it is proposed to take up the following works and surveys:

- 1. Repairs, Desilting or Renovation of tanks.
- 2. Construction of Bandharas.
- 3. Lift-irrigation schemes.
- 4. Filter-points.
- 5. Wells and Tube Wells.
- 6. Distributaries and canals, and
- 7. Survey and Investigations.

#### III. PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

A total outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakhs is allotted for the Fifth Plan Period for which the scheme-wise details are given as below:

# 1. Repairs, Desilting or Renovation of Tanks:

There are about 500 tanks in this Territory mainly belonging to Communidades (Village Associations) and out of which, 36 tanks irrigate

about 20 Ha. and above, each (i. e. 720 ha. approximately in aggregate). These tanks are mainly situated in the Talukas of Salcete, Tiswadi, Quepem and Bardez and bring about 60% of the Paddy area, under irrigation. In view of the present tenancy regulations and being in possession of private institutions, these tanks have not been properly maintained and require renovation in order to increase their storage capacity for water.

A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is allotted during the Fifth Plan, for the scheme, the details of which are given below:

S1. No.		Name of work					Amount required (Rs. in lakhs)		Area (In Ha.)	
1.	Spill	over	works	•••	•••	•••	•••	9.25	470	
2.	New	large	tanks			•••		20.50	360	
3.	New	small	tanks	•••	•••	•••		5.2 <b>5</b>	130	
			Tot	al	•••			35.00	960	

# 2. Construction of Bandharas and Desilting of Nallahs:

a) Bandharas: The perennial water flowing through the Nallahs prior to Fourth Plan Period was allowed to go as waste into the rivers without being used for irrigation purposes. There were about 200 kutcha bandharas which were constructed as temporary measures by farmers to store water and out of these, 36 bandharas have been converted into permanent ones through these schemes.

A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is allotted during the Fifth Plan Period and the following works will be taken up:

Sr. No	Name of work	Amount required (Rs. in lakhs)		Area (In Ha.)	
1.	Spill over works	•••		13.00	660
2.	New large works		•••	17.75	315
3.	New small works	•••	•••	3.75	185
4.	Repairs to Khandepar work	•••	•••	0.50	
	Total		•••	35.00	1160

b) Desilting of Nallahs: Desilting of the following nallahs, which supply water to irrigated lands are also proposed to be taken up under this sub-scheme: (i) Mandrem, (ii) Bicholim, (iii) Kapileswari, (iv) Savoi Verem (v) Velinga and (vi) Siridao.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this sub-scheme for its implementation.

# 3. Lift Irrigation Scheme:

There are numerous perennial rivulets and nallahs flowing through the hilly areas of Satari, Bicholim, Pernem and Sanguem Talukas. These perennial nallash being the sources of irrigation, have a potential to irrigate upto 1200 Ha.

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is allotted for the Fifth Plan Period and the following lift irrigation schemes will be taken up:

S1. No.	Name of work	Amount required (In Ha.)
1.	Spill over works	11.00 160
2.	New Large schemes	29.50 815
3.	New Small schemes	9.50 265
	Total	50.00 1240

#### 4. Filter Points:

About 1000 filter-points (shallow tube wells) are proposed to be taken up by the Directorate of Agriculture under the "Agricultural Machinery & implements" scheme under which, necessary provision for this item has already been made. These 1000 filter-points will irrigate about 1000 Ha. of land.

#### 5. Wells and Tube Wells:

During the Fifth Plan Period 300 drinking water wells/irrigation wells and tube-wells are proposed to be constructed at an out-lay of Rs. 22.50 lakhs. From the trials taken at the six pilot tube-wells already constructed by this Department, it is found that the yield per tube-well is rather less and it may be an uneconomical venture to go in, for such tube-wells. But inspite of this, nine tube-wells are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan at the following localities:—(1) Mandrem, (2) Harmol, (3) Morgim, (4) Cabo, (5) Ponda, (6) Sankli, (7) Tisca-Usgao, (8) Chaudi and (9) Pallolem.

Also, open-wells, about twenty-seven in each taluka of Goa District, which on the whole bring about 400 ha. under irrigation are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan.

#### 6. Distributaries and Canals:

Major repairs to the wells and distributaties of Khandeapar and Paroda canals will be taken up during the Fifth Plan Period. At present, the water from the main canal is led into the fields through open earthen drains which allow considerable loss of water due to seepage. These drains will be properly aligned and prepared of concrete.

A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made during the Fifth Plan Period and the details of works to be undertaken are as follows:

•	Sl. No. Name of work	Amount required (Rs. In lakhs)	Area (In Ha.)
1.	Canals of Assonora and Tamboxem Bandhara	1.50	70
2.	Distributaries for L. L. Scheme	3.50	100
3.	Major repairs to Khandeapar and Paroda cannals	10.00	80
	Total	15.00	250

# 7. Survey and Investigations:

One additional division is proposed to be opened to undertake Survey and Investigations of all water-sources and their command areas with a view to harness the unused water potential and bring all available area under irrigation, during the Fifth Plan Period. This division will undertake (i) Ganging of all water sources (ii) Detailed topographical surveys of all catchment and command areas (iii) Soil investigation at sites of head-works and (iv) study of the cropping patterns.

An outlay of Rs. 17.50 lakhs, is proposed under this sub-head for the Fifth Plan Period.

The composition of the division will be as per the normal staffing pattern of the Central Public Works Department for such works.

# 4. Cadastral Survey

There are in all 429 villages in this Territory covering an area of 3,70,672 hectares approximately. The area had not been cadastrally surveyed before its liberation. During the Third Plan, a scheme for carrying out cadastral survey was taken up and only 24 villages were cadastrally surveyed.

The upto date cadastral survey maps and record of rights are essential bases of a better agrarian situation in the Territory and will facilitate implementation of various land reforms in connection with the improvement of agriculture. They are also necessary for formulating town planning schemes, acquisition of lands for public purpose viz. development of communications, implementation of rural development scheme, etc. The cadastral maps are also required to be made available to the public on demand for evidence in the court of law, improvement of agriculture and settlement of boundary disputes.

# I — REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE FOURTH PLAN

The target for cadastral survey scheme of Goa, for the Fourth Five Year Plan Period was fixed at 280 villages. As against this, 181 villages are completed by the end of March, 1973 and another 40 villages are expected to be completed during 1973-74. Thus by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan Period survey work will be completed for 221 villages. Since 24 villages were surveyed before the Fourth Plan, the total number of villages which remain to be surveyed during the Fifth Plan is 184.

The other schemes under implementation are Record of Rights and Land Classification which are in fact, part of the Cadastral Survey Scheme itself.

#### Record of Rights:

The target for Record of Rights for the Fourth Five Year Plan Period was fixed at 150 villages. As against this, 104 villages are completed by the end of March 1973. Another 50 villages are expected to be completed by the end of March 1974. Thus, the total number of villages that are expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan Period is 154, which will leave a balance of 275 villages to be carried forward to the Fifth Five Year Plan for preparation of Records of Rights.

#### Land Classification:

The target fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan was 57 villages. As against this, 21 villages are completed by the end of March, 1973 and another 20 villages are expected to be completed by March 1974, bringing the total number of villages completed to 41 by the end of Fourth Five

Year Plan Period, which will leave a balance of 388 villages for the Fifth Five Year Plan Period for the purpose of land classification.

## Financial Outlay:

The total expenditure likely to be incurred by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan Period is Rs. 155.20 lakhs against the plan outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs.

To undertake cadastral survey of Goa, necessity of trained surveyors was keenly felt, as hardly about 6 surveyors were available in the Department and whose services were needed for routine non-plan work of the Department. So in the month of November 1965 some deputationists from the Government of Maharashtra were brought and simultaneously local candidates were recruited and given training in land survey in successive (different) batches. Thus, at present the sanctioned field staff is 300 Field Surveyors, and 30 Head Surveyors for cadastral survey scheme.

After the cadastral survey operations, the work of writing record of rights is taken up by the staff specially appointed for this purpose.

In July 1969 the staff sanctioned and appointed for the work of writing record of rights has started functioning and commenced the enquiry work in the villages cadastrally surveyed. The work was initiated with the staff brought on deputation from the Government of Maharashtra as there was no experienced staff in this Administration. The Talathis brought on deputation were repatriated and local candidates recruited who were given necessary training. The existing staff of 6 Awal Karkuns, 6 Circle Inspectors and 24 Talathis is proposed to be doubled during 1973-74.

#### II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

There is no systematic incidence of land tax in this Territory. The rates that are prevalent were fixed by the erstwhile regime some years back. The land tax should be uniform to all lands as far as possible, after taking into account their productivity. With this end in view, it was decided to take up scientific classification of land from November, 1971 in the cadastrally surveyed villages. The aims and objectives for the Fifth Plan are as under:

- 1) To complete the work of Cadastral Survey in the remaining 184 villages.
- 2) To complete the work of preparation of Record of Rights for remaining 275 villages.
- 3) To complete the work of land classification for 100 out of the 388 remaining villages.

#### III. PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

#### 1. Cadastral Survey, Records of Rights and Land Classification:

a) Cadastral Survey (continued Scheme). — At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan Period, 184 villages are expected to remain

unsurveyed cadastrally. These will be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period, with the existing field staff of 300 field surveyors and 30 head-surveyors.

The cadastral survey consists of 2 operations, i.e. first theodolite frame work (theodolite survey) and then the detailed survey (plane table). The theodolite survey is expected to be completed by October 1975 and the detailed survey by October 1976. The theodolite staff will be working for the detailed survey after October, 1975.

- b) Records of Rights (Continued scheme): At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, 275 villages are expected to remain for preparation of Record of Rights. These 275 villages will be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan by the end of 1978 with the existing staff of 12 Awal-Karkuns, 12 Circle-Inspectors and 48 Talathis.
- c) Land Classification: At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, there would remain 388 villages to be covered under land classification. The work will be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan but it is expected that all the villages cannot be covered. Only 100 villages are expected to be completed by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The financial outlay for the cadastral survey scheme and other allied schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

#### Yearly phasing of physical targets

(No. of villages to be covered)

CU ST	. Item of work	Years							
SI, No	J. Item of work		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total	
1.	Cadastral Survey			9 upto					
	(a) Theodolite		70	31.10.75		-	_	<b>79</b>	
2.	(b) Detailed survey Records of Rights	•••	60 65	80 70	44 70	 70	<del>-</del>	184 275	
3.	Land Classification		20	20	20	20	20	100	

The schemes at Sl. No. a) and b) will be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. However the scheme at Sl. No. c) will have to be continued in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

# 5. Animal Husbandry

Very little attention was paid to the development of Animal Husbandry before Liberation and no scheme of any developmental nature was implemented and food products of animal origin like milk, milk products, meat etc., were largely met through imports.

The Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, is a coastal tract with heavy rainfall, and covered with tropical forests, paddy fields, areca gardens etc. The cattle of the Territory are of poor quality, conforming with the general conditions prevailing on the West Coast and there are no distinct breeds among either the cattle or the buffaloes; all being of non-descriptive type and poor producers of milk. Since Liberation, emphasis on input oriented policy has been shifted to attainment of self sufficiency in animal production.

The total livestock of the Territory according to 1972 Census is as follows:

(In Numbers)

Dis	strict		Cattle	Buffalo	Others	Total Livestock	Poultry
Goa	•••	•••	1,14,248	36,644	<b>70</b> ,87 <b>7</b>	2,21,769	3,19,829
Daman			7,263	1,132	3,441	11,836	14,703
Diu	•••		2,037	117	943	3,097	11,214

A systematic planning was introduced in the middle of the Third Plan to develop local resources as a step towards self sufficiency in various livestock products.

Available data estimate of the human population of the Territory, as projected, at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, and at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan are as under:

At 1974			• • •	• • •	 9,11,077
Estimated	increase in	5 years	3	•••	 85,424
Estimated	population	at 19	79	• • •	 9,97,501

The estimated annual production of milk at the end of 1974 is 35,000 tonnes and the per capita supply of milk is 106 grams as per the estimated population. The expected production by the end of the Fourth Plan, would be 40,500 tonnes and per capita consumption will be 112 grams.

The estimated production of eggs, at the end of the Fourth Plan is nine million eggs and it is proposed to achieve a target of 15 million eggs at the end of the Fifth Plan period.

# I—REVIEW OF PROGRESS UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The salient features of the Fourth Plan were the adoption of various measures to achieve the goal of self sufficiency in milk, eggs and meat in this Territory so as to bridge the gap between requirement and supply. Therefore, all efforts were directed towards implementation of schemes in various sectors of Animal Husbandry to consolidate and expand the efforts already made and adopt new schemes. Stress was laid on scientific breeding by introduction of exotic breeds and providing easy access to the inputs.

## A) Cattle Development:

- a) Key Village Scheme: The main plank in cattle development is in the improvement of cattle by cross breeding, upgrading with exotic cattle and superior quality sires. Under the Scheme, a Central Semen Collection Centre was established at Ponda wherein exotic and indigenous bulls of both cattle and buffaloes are maintained for production of semen. In all, six blocks will be set up at the end of the Fourth Plan, each Block covering a population of 800 breedable cattle and buffaloes. The six Blocks are located in the areas which are taken up for milk production and each Block is having four Sub-Centres, kept under the charge of a trained Stockman. The Sub-Centres provide breeding facilities, health cover and render technical assistance towards cattle management.
- b) Composite Livestock Farm, Dhat: The Farm which was established during the Third Plan period was expanded during the Fourth Plan with the acquisition of a Surti buffalo-herd and increasing the area under fodder cultivation. The main objective of the Farm is to produce breeding bulls of Sindhi cows, Murrah and Surti buffaloes, for artificial insemination programme and for distribution of the same under the Premium Bull Scheme. On an average, 10 breeding bulls of buffaloes and 5 breeding bulls of Sindhi cows are produced per year at the Farm. The Farm also supplies planting material of fodder crops like Gajraj grass, Para grass and Elephant grass. The area under Fodder Cultivation was increased from 30 acres to 75 acres during the Plan period. The Farm also serves as a demonstration and it produces about 450 to 500 litres of milk daily.

The present strength of the Farm is as follows:

Adult Sindhi cows	 53	Buffalo (she) Adult	125
Young Sindhi stock	 67	Young stock	135
Calves	 44	Calves	28
Bulls	 17	Bulls	6
Total	 181	Total	

Total strength of the Farm: 475 animals.

The Daman District Dairy Farm was expanded during the Fourth Plan Period. Also, an area of five acres was brought under cultivation of fodder. The object of the Farm is to supply milk and to serve as a Demonstration Farm. The strength of the Farm is as follows:

Adult She buf	faloes	• · ·			 •••	27
Young Stock					 	24
Calves				•••	 	6

- c) Premium Bull Scheme: Under the Scheme, breeding bulls of cows and buffalces are distributed in areas which are not covered under the Key Village Scheme. The bulls are distributed to individuals through Dairy Societies and 25% of the cost is recovered. The custodians of the bulls are given maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 180/- per quarter, if the bull is maintained properly and a minimum of 15 services are performed during a quarter. During the Plan period, it is expected to distribute about 50 bulls. The bull bred on the Composite Livestock Farm are distributed under the Scheme.
- d) Calf Rearing and Dry Stock Farm: This Farm was established at Bondla for maintaining dry animals and calves belonging to Societies and Government. The maintenance cost of Rs. 30/- per dry animal and Rs. 15/- per calf is recovered from the owner. An area of 30 acres was developed and a tank was constructed for supply of water for irrigation and drinking. But the Farm was transferred to the Forest Department as the area was subsequently declared Wild Life Sanctuary. At present these activities are carried on at the Dhat Farm. A new site having about 100 acres for establishing the Farm is being selected. The Farm will accommodate 200 dry animals and 150 calves.

# B) Feeds and Fodder Development:

a) Forage Conservation, Fodder Demonstration and Seed Production: Due to limited irrigation facilities and on account of pressure on land for fodder crops, difficulties are experienced in introducing cultivation of fodder crops and grasses on a large scale in normal crop pattern. However, this position is expected to improve with the implementation of major and minor irrigation in the Territory.

In order to popularize conservation of fodder in the form of silage and hay, demonstrations are conducted every year. It is expected to undertake 150 hay demonstrations and 100 silage demonstrations. Also, to popularize fodder cultivation, two fodder demonstration plots, each having an area of 2 to 4 acres have been set up. Also, the Fodder Seed Production Farm having about 10 acres of area will be set up for supply of planting material to farmers. At present, the material is supplied from the Composite Livestock Farm, Dhat.

In order to intensify the programme, a Special Cell for Fodder Development Programme is being set up under the charge of a Fodder Development Officer supported by field staff. b) Cultivation of maize and jowar for production of grains for compounding Cattle and Poultry feed: Normally maize and jowar are not grown in this Territory and these grains are important ingredients in compounding cattle and poultry feed. At present, these grains are imported from neighbouring States. Due to difficulties in getting suitable site having an area of 100 acres with irrigation facilities, the cultivation of maize is done at the Dhat Farm, covering an area of 25 acres. However, the farm will be set up during the Fifth Plan and it will produce about 125 tonnes of grains.

## C) Poultry Development:

a) Government Poultry Farm: In order to make available breeding stock to poultry keepers, a Central Poultry Farm was set up at Ela and during the Fourth Plan, it was raised to a capacity of 6,000 layers. There are six layer houses, each having a capacity of 1,000 layers and in addition, there are 4 brooder houses and a grower house. The Farm is provided with necessay equipments, like incubator, graders, etc., and maintains White Leghorns and Australorp breeds of poultry.

During the year 1972-73 25,000 chicks are hatched and distributed to farmers. Also, chicks are supplied under Applied Nutrition Programme and M.F.A.L. Scheme.

- b) Intensive Poultry Development Blocks and Eggs and Poultry Marketing Scheme: Three Intensive Poultry Development Blocks were organized and in each Block a Cooperative Society was established. However the performance of the Societies is not satisfactory, except in one Block—Salcete. As the Societies are unable to take up marketing of eggs and poultry, due to lack of co-ordination, a State level marketing Scheme was established during the Fourth Plan, i.e. in 1971-72. The Scheme collects eggs and poultry birds from poultry keepers and markets them in consuming centres like Panaji, Sambhaji and Margao, During the last year, the Scheme handled about 15 lakhs eggs and during 1973-74 it is expected to handle about 20 lakhs eggs.
- c) Credit facilities for Poultry Development: Financial assistance in the form of loan is granted to individual poultry keepers to set up poultry units. A loan of Rs. 2,500/- for a small 75 layer unit and Rs. 500/- for establishing a 25 layer unit is given to individual farmers as per approved pattern. During the Fourth Plan, it is expected to assist about 200 farmers, and also financial assistance is given in the form of loan and subsidy for setting up 100 layer units under M.F.A.L.

## D) Piggery Development:

Pig rearing is very common in this Territory mainly by catholic population and the majority of pigs are indigenous. In order to upgrade local pigs, boars of exotic breed are distributed. For starting Units, boars and sows of exotic breed are sold to farmers at subsidized price i.e. Rs. 1.50 per Kg. live weight.

a) Pig Breeding Farm: A Pig Breeding Farm was set up during the Fourth Plan at Curti-Ponda with Large While Yorkshire breed. The Farm

serves as a nucleus for supply of improved breed of pigs. On an average 150 piglings bred on the Farm are distributed annually.

b) Credit facilities for piggery development: Financial assistance in the form of loan is granted at the rate of Rs. 3,000/- per individual for setting up piggery units of five sows and one boar. Breeding stock is supplied from the Farm. About 20 units are expected to come during the Fourth Plan.

Due to the high cost on maintenance of exotic breed of pigs compared with the local pigs, the scheme is not very popular. However, Institutions have set up large units.

c) Pork Processing Unit: In order to provide remunerative market, it has been decided to set up a Pork Processing Unit to handle 10 pigs per day. The scheme will be taken up during 1973-74 and will be completed during initial stages of the Fifth Plan.

# E) Animal Health:

In order to provide health cover to livestock, all the Talukas are provided with Veterinary Dispensaries and they are kept under the charge of a Veterinary Officer, assisted by a Stockman and two Attendants. Also, mass vaccination programme for all classes of livestock is undertaken by the Dispensaries in their respective Talukas.

The conversion of two Dispensaries into Hospitals will be taken up during the Fifth Plan. The Hospitals will provide facilities for maintaining in-patients and they will be provided with necessary equipment and staff.

A mass immunization programme against Rinderpest was undertaken during the Fourth Plan and the entire animal population is expected to be covered.

#### F) Training and Education:

Twenty candidataes are expected to have completed training in various short-term and degree courses during the period of Fourth Plan.

#### G) Goa Meat Complex:

It was proposed to set up a Modern Central Slaugther House for large animals, to cater to the needs of meat of all consuming centres of the Territory. At present slaughter-houses are maintained by Municipalities, but they are un-hygienic and without any facilities. A site has already been purchased at Usgao and a company has been registered under the name "Goa Meat Complex". The Goa Government, Central Government and four Municipalities (Margao, Panaji, Mapusa and Mormugao) will be the share holders of the company. Work on the Project will be taken up in the beginning of the Fifth Plan.

As against the total outlay of Rs. 80.50 lakhs, provided for the Fourth Plan, an amount of Rs. 83.78 lakhs is the likely expenditure up to the end of Fourth Plan.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The main objectives of the Fifth Plan will be adoption of various development schemes in animal husbandry to achieve the goal of self sufficiency in milk, eggs, meat, etc. so as to make up the existing shortfall. Therefore, all efforts will be directed to intensify the programme under Cattle, Poultry, Piggery and Fodder development. Stress will be laid on scientific breeding by introduction of exotic breed and by providing easy access to inputs.

The present per capita availability of milk is estimated of the order of 104 ml. per day, which is much below the nutritional requirement which on an average works out to 210 ml. per day. According to latest estimates of population worked out, the population of this Territory is projected to be 9.97 lakhs in 1979. If the recommended nutritional allowances of milk in the balanced diet has to be made available at the end of Fifth Plan, the production requirements of milk in 1978-79 should be of the order of 2,09,370 litres. The expected production of milk at the end of the Fifth Plan is estimated at 1,10,000 litres i. e. 111 ml. per capita per day.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

#### 1. Strenghtening of the Administration:

This is a new Scheme proposed in view of the expansion of the Department, to keep pace with the increasing work load. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to recruit the following staff to cope up efficiently with the expanding activities.

	Designation of post	No.	of posts	Scale of pay
1.	Dairy Development Officer		1	Rs. 350-800
2.	Piggery Development Officer	•••	1	Class II Gaz. — do —
3.	Technical Assistant to Direct	or	1	Rs. 325-575 Class II Non- -Gazetted
4.	Poultry Extension Officer		1	Rs. 210-425
5.	Office Superintendent		1	Rs. 350-575
6.	Upper Division Clerks		2	Rs. 130-300

## 2. Cattle Development:

- (a) Key-Village Scheme: The programme under the Key Village Scheme will be introduced in all talukas of the Territory including Daman and emphasis will be laid on cross-breeding with exotic dairy breeds for raising the average milk production of the indigenous cattle. The breeding policy during the Fifth Plan period will be on the following lines.
  - 1. Cross breeding will be undertaken on large scale where adequate feeding, good management conditions could be provided.
  - 2. Selective breeding among indigenous breeding stock.
  - 3. Grading of non-descriptive and low yielding cattle in areas where cross breeding is not possible.
  - 4. In case of buffaloes, selective breeding among recognized breeds and grading of non-descriptive bufalloes.

It is proposed during the Fifth Plan to strenghten the existing Blocks and to set up three additional Blocks in the Territory with sufficient number of Sub-Centres depending upon intensity of breedable cattle population. A target of 5,000 inseminations and 250 castrations is proposed for the plan period .

## Additional staff required:

	Designation	of post		No.	of posts	Scale of pay
1.	Officer in lopment			Deve- 	1	Rs. 400-950 Gaz. Class I (Junior)
2.	Veterinary	Officers		•••	4	Rs. 210-425
3.	Stockmen				<b>36</b>	Rs. 130-300
4.	Attendants		•••	•••	24	Hs. 70-85

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period and details are as follows:

	Total	Rs.	20.00 lakhs
3.	Equipment, medicines, chemicals, feed, rent, maintenance of vehicles, etc	Rs.	5.50 lakhs
2.	Cost of two vehicles	Rs.	0. <b>5</b> 0 lakh
1.	Pay and Allowances of staff	Rs.	14.00 lakhs

(b) Composite Livestock Farm at Dhat and Daman District Dairy Farm: The main object of the Farm is production of superior quality breeding bulls for artificial insemination programme and distribution of

superior quality bulls under Premium Bull Scheme. The Farm at present maintains a hord of Sindhi cows and Murrah and Surti buffaloes.

During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to strenghten the Farm with the acquisition of 200 Surti buffaloes and 100 crossbred cows. The area under fodder cultivation will be increased to 150 acres in order to produce sufficient fodder for farm animals. Additional cattle sheds, calf pens and store room will be constructed to provide accommodation to the increased strength of animals. It is expected to breed about 100 breeding bulls for Key Village Programme and for distribution to farmers societies under Premium Bull Scheme.

In order to popularize the cross-breeding programme, it is proposed to distribute to progressive farmers in selected areas about 150 buffalo-heifers and 150 cross breed heifers during the Plan period.

To cope up with the activities, following additional staff will be recruited in a phased manner:

	Designation of po	ost		No.	of posts	Pay scale	
1.	Stockman	•••			6	Rs. 130-300	
2.	Milkman				12	Rs. 70-85	
3.	Labourer				25	Rs. 70-85	
4.	Upper Division	Clerk	•••	•••	1	Rs. 130-300	

An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period and details are as follows:

1.	Pay and Allowance	s of	staff			Rs.	2.00	lakhs
2.	Cost of animals		•••	•••		Rs.	3.00	lakhs
3.	Civil Works		•••		•••	Rs.	2.00	lakhs
4.	Cost of feed, medic	eines,	seeds		• • •	Rs.	6.00	lakhs
<b>5</b> .	Cost of equipment	like	spades,	pi <b>ck-</b> a	xes,			
	gamellas, etc.		• • •		•••	Rs.	0.50	lakh
6.	Labour Wages	• • •		• • •		Rs.	0.50	lakh
						Rs.	14.00	lakhs

c) Premium Bull Scheme: This is a continuing Scheme, mainly meant to serve areas where Key Village Scheme is not in operation.

It is proposed to distribute 75 breeding bulls during the Plan period. The bulls will be distributed at 25% of the cost and the custodians will be paid a premium of Rs. 270/- per quarter to cover the maintenance cost.

An outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed for the Plan period to cover the expenditure on payment of premium.

d) Dry Stock and Calf Rearing Farm: The farm is recommended to prevent the losses due to calf mortality and for salvaging useful animals that would otherwise be slaughtered. It is proposed to maintain about 200 calves and 200 dry animals belonging to the Societies of farmers. It is also proposed that the Farm may also maintain breeding bulls, during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The required area of the Farm will be developed with adequate irrigation facilities for growing fodder and accommodation for housing animals.

Additional staff will be recruited during the Plan period and details are as follows:

	Designation of post		No	of posts	Pay scale
1.	Stockmen	 		2	Rs. 130-300
2.	Agriculture Assistant	 		2	Rs. 110-180
3.	Labourer	 		12	Rs. 70-85

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period and details are as follows:

1.	Pay and Allowances of Staff	Rs.	1.10 lakhs
2.	Construction of sheds	Rs.	2.00 lakhs
3.	Development of area	Rs.	0.75 la <b>kh</b>
4.	Cost of equipment	Rs.	0.25 lakh
5.	Cost of feed, medicines, fodder, seeds, labour wages, etc	Rs.	0.90 lakh
	Total	Rs.	5.00 lakhs

e) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for rearing of cross-bred heifers: This is a new Scheme proposed to be included in the Fifth Plan in order to envisage maintenance of cross-bred heifers under adequate conditions. Under the scheme, it is proposed to provide the cost on maintenance of heifers to beneficiaries. The beneficiaries will be paid maintenance charges at the rate of Rs. 180/per quarter for 100 heifers during the Plan period.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period to cover the cost on maintenance of heifers.

f) Import of Exotic cattle: This is a new Scheme to be implemented during the Fifth Plan in order to popularize cross breeding by importing exotic cattle. The scheme envisages the import of Jersey cattle through the Government of India to set up a nucleus of exotic Cattle Breeding Farm.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to cover the cost of animals.

## 3. Feeds and Fodder Development:

a) Fodder Demonstration and Extension: This is a continuing Scheme envisaging development of fodder resources in this Territory by conducting demonstrations of fodder conservation in the form of silage and hay as well as by establishing fodder demonstration plots. Also, to induce farmers financial assistance is provided for silo-pits and fodder cultivation.

During the plan period, it is proposed to undertake 200 hay and 200 silage demonstrations. Also, subsidy will be granted to 100 silopits at the rate of Rs. 250/- per silopit and 100 acres of fodder at the rate of Rs. 250/- per acre. The farmers will be provided free of cost planting material like seeds and cuttings to cover an area of 100 acres.

The following additional posts will be required during the plan period:

Designation of post	No. of posts	Scale of pay
1. Agriculture Officer	1	Rs. 210-425
2. Agriculture Assistants	2	Rs. 110-180
3. Field Assistants	6	Rs. 110-139
4. Labourers and Attendants	6	Rs. 70-85

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed and details are as follows:

Total	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
3. Subsidy for silage, fodder cultivation	Rs. 0.60 lakh
2. Ccst on demonstrations	Rs. 0.30 lakh
1. Pay and allowances	Rs. 1.10 lakhs

b Fodder Seed Production Farm: Hitherto, there was no established Fodder Seed Production Farm, but a rart of the area of the Dhat Farm was set up apart for the production of planting material such as tussocks of Gajraj, Elephant and Para grasses and maize seeds.

It is proposed to set up a separate Fodder Seed Production Farm during the Fifth Plan. The main object of the Farm is to produce and make available propagation material of fodder crops and grasses to farmers. Also, tussocks of fodder crops and improved grasses including legumes, as fodder will be under cultivation on the Farm, subject to the adaptability of such crops and grasses under local conditions. The Farm will have an area of 50 hectares and efforts will be made to avail of Government land having water resources.

The following staff is proposed to be recruited:

Designa	tion of post	N	o. of posts	Pay scale	
1. Farm Mana	ger		• • •	1	Rs. 210-425
2. Agriculture				${f 2}$	Rs. 110-180
3. Labourer				12	Rs. 70-85
4. Watchman				2	Rs. 70-85

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period and details are as follows:

	(Rs.	in Lakhs)
1.	Pay and Allowances of staff	2.25
	Development of land including fencing, irriga-	
	tion facilities	1.25
3.	Construction of quarters, implements shed,	
	godown, etc	<b>2.50</b>
	Cost of seeds, manures, etc	0.50
	Cost of medium type vehicle	0.40
6.	Cost of equipment and implements	<b>1</b> .2 <b>5</b>
7.	Cost of cultivation	1.25
8.	Miscellaneous expenditure	0.60
	Total	10.00

## 4. Poultry Development:

a) Poultry Farm: The Farm was established during the Fourth Plan with 5,000 layers capacity in order to make available breeding stock of superior laying capacity to farmers. The Farm is provided with necessary equipment for hatching, brooding and rearing of chicks. The Farm mainly maintains white Leghorn and Black Australorp breeds of poultry.

During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to expand the Farm to 8,000 layers in order to meet increased demand of chicks. Also, birds for table purpose will be maintained to supply poultry products to consuming towns.

Additional poultry houses will be put up to accommodate the increased strength. Also, necessary equipment will be acquired including medium type vehicles.

Additional staff required for the Plan period as follows:

Designation of post	1	No. of po	sts Pay scale	
1. Poultry Assistant			2	Rs. 110-180
2. Attendant	•••		8	Rs. 70-85
3. Driver			1	Rs. 110-139
4. Operator (Mechanics)	• • •		2	Rs. 130-300

An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for the Fifth Plan and details are as follows:

	1(	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Pay and Allowances of staff	0.80
2.	Cost of vehicle	0.40
3.	Construction of poultry houses, store room	2.00
4.	Cost of feed, medicines, supplements	8.00
5.	Cost of equipment	0.30
6.	Maintenance of vehicles, generator, machi-	
	nery, etc	0.50
	Total	12.00

b) Intensive Poultry Development Blocks and Eggs Marketing Organisation: This is a continuing Scheme and envisages the development of poultry keeping and providing marketing facilities for poultry products.

During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to strengthen the existing Blocks by providing all inputs and storage facilities for poultry products. The existing Marketing Organisation will be strenghtened by increasing the volume of work and providing storage facilities at all production centres, namely Margao, Mapusa, Sambhaji and Panaji.

Additional staff required during the Fifth Plan is as follows:

	Designation of post					. of posts	Pay scale	
1.	Marketing	Officer	•••		•••	1	Rs. 350-800	
2.	Marketing	Supervis	sor			3	Rs. 210-425	
	Driver	•••				3	Rs. 110-139	
4.	Attendant	•••				6	Rs. 70-85	
<b>5</b> .	Poultry As	ssistant	•••		•••	6	Rs. 110-180	
	Operators		Store			6	Rs. 130-300	

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period and details are as follows:

	(Rs.	in Lakhs)
1.	Pay and Allowances of staff	1.00
2.	Cost of construction of coldstore with equip-	
	ment	1.00
3.	Cost of 4 medium type vehicles	1.00
4.	Cost of egg baskets, filler flats, etc	0.10
5.	Cost of Deep Freezer	0.60
6.	Maintenance of coldstore, vehicles, etc	0.20
7.	Miscellaneous expenditure	0.10
	Total	4.00

c) Credit facilities for Poultry Development: Financial assistance in the form of loan is provided to farmers to set up small Poultry Units of 75 and 25 layers. Hitherto, the loans were of the amount of Rs. 2,500/- and Rs. 500/- respectively. But due to all round increase in cost of commodities, it is proposed to increase the amount of loan to Rs. 4,000/- for 100 layer unit and eliminate smaller units due to the being uneconomical.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Fifth Plan period and 125 units will be assisted.

## 5. Piggery Development:

a) Pig Farm: A Pig Breeding Farm was set up during the Fourth Plan at Curti-Ponda with Large White Yorkshire and Landrace breeds of pigs. The Farm serves as a nucleus for supply of improved breeds of pigs. On an average, 150 piglings bred on the farm are distributed annually.

During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to expand the Farm by the addition of two pig houses and acquisition of boars to introduce fresh blood. The Farm will be able to produce about 200 piglings annually.

The piglings produced on the Farm are sold to breeders for upgrading and improving of indigenous stocks.

Additional staff required is given below:

Designation of post				No	o. of posts	Pay scale	
1.	Manager of	the	Farm			1	Rs. 210-425
2.	Stockman		•••			2	Rs. 130-300
3.	Labourer		• • •			4	Rs. 70-85
4.	Watchman		•••	•••	•••	1 '	Rs. 70-85

An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is towards capital expenditure and civil works.

The details of expenditure is given below:

					(Rs.	in Lakhs)
1.	Pay and Allowances	•••	•••	• • •		0.80
2.	Cost on civil works	•••			•••	1.00
3.	Cost on feed, medicines	•••	• • •	•••	•••	1.50
4.	Equipment	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.20
	Total	l	•••	•••		3.50

b) Pork Processing Unit: In order to provide remunerative market, it was decided to set up a Pork Processing Unit to process 10 pigs per

day. The products like bacon, ham, etc. will be produced. The preliminary details regarding the project are being finalized and its implementation will start from the 1st year of the Plan.

The requirement of staff is given below:

	Designation of post				No	of posts	Pay scale
1.	Technolog	ist cum	Mana	ger		1	Rs. 350-800
2.	Mechanic	Grade	I			1	Rs. 205-280
3.	Mechanic	Grade 1	П			1 .	Rs. 105-155
4.	Helper	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	Rs. 70-85
5.	Supervisor		•••			2	Rs. 130-300

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period and details are as follows:

						(I	Rs. (in lakhs)
1.	Pay and Allo	wance o	of sta	ff	• • •		0.75
2.	Civil works			•••	•••	•••	1.50
3.	Equipment			•••	• • •		1.25
4.	Others	•••		•••	•••	•••	0.50
		Total	• • •	•••	•••		4.00

- (c) Piggery Development Blocks: In select areas piggery development work will be taken up and all assistance will be provided to set up piggery units. During the Plan period, it is proposed to set up three Blocks and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose.
- (d) Credit facilities for Piggery Development: The Scheme envisages grant of financial assistance in the form of loan to set up piggery units. The amount of loan being Rs. 1,000/- for one boar and one sow and Rs. 3,000/- for one boar and five sow unit. The breeding stock will be supplied from the Pig Breeding Farm.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed during the Plan period towards grant of loan.

#### 6. Animal Health:

(a) Rinderpest Eradication: The programme of immunization against Rinderpest was taken up in the whole of the Territory and has covered almost all the animals. It is necessary to take follow up work so that calves which arrived at a susceptible age of six months need to be immunized.

An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period and details are given below:

		(1	Rs. lin lakhs)
1. Pay and Allowances of staff		•••	0.75
2. Cost of vaccines, equipment etc.		•••	0.65
3. Labour wages			0.05
4. Travelling allowance		• • •	0.05
Total	• • •		1.50

(b) Hospitals: Under this Scheme, it is proposed to set up four Hospitals at important Taluka-headquarters by upgrading the existing four dispensaries thereat. The hospitals will be equipped with required number of wards for large and small animals with adequate staff and equipment. The Hospitals will be kept under the charge of a Senior Veterinary Officer.

It is proposed to acquire land for construction of hospitals and residential quarters for the staff.

The requirement of staff is given below:

	Designation of post	No.	of posts	Scale of pay	
1.	Senior Veterinary Officer	 •••	4	Rs. 350-800	
2.	Veterinary Officer	 	4	Rs. 210-425	
3.	Stockman	 	8	Rs. 130-300	
4.	Compounder	 	4	Rs. 110-180	
5.	Lower Division Clerk	 	4	Rs. 110-180	
6.	Attendant	 	8	Rs. 70-85	
7.	Watchman	 	4	Rs. 70-75	

An amount of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period out of which Rs. 6.00 lakhs is for acquisition of site and civil works.

The details of expenditure are as given below:

			(1	Rs. in lakk	s)
1.	Pay and Allowances of staff	•••	•••	1.50	
2.	Equipment			1.00	
3.	Cost of land and civil works		•••	6.00	
	Total	•••		8.50	

(c) Clinical Investigation Unit: The Unit was set up during the Fourth Plan in order to facilitate prompt diagnosis of infectious and obscure diseases. The unit is equipped with a laboratory with necessary

equipment and it is proposed to render it more effective, by provision of a vehicle to undertake immediate action in case of outbreaks. The unit is kept under the charge of a Disease Investigation Officer with necessary supporting staff.

The requirement of additi	nal staff is given	below.
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Designation of post				N	o. of posts	Pay scale	
1. Technician					1	Rs. 210-425	
2. Driver					1	Rs. 110-139	
3. Peon		• • •	• • •	•••	1	Rs. 70-85	

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period, the details of expenditure is given below.

			(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Pay and Allowances of staff		0.75
2.	Cost of equipment and furniture		0.65
3.	Cost of chemicals, glassware		0.10
4.	Cost of vehicles		0.25
5.	Maintenance of vehicles, including of	cost of	
	petrol, spares		0.25
6.	Cost of civil works	•••	1.00
	<b>T</b> otal		3.00

(d) Control of Epizootics: This is a new Scheme proposed to be included in the Fifth Plan emphasizing control of Ranikhet, Foot and Mouth, T. B., Brucellosis and Swine Fever. Under the scheme, it is proposed to undertake mass vaccination of Livestock against the above five diseases.

An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period to cover the cost of vaccines.

#### 7. Education, Research and Statistics:

(a) Training and Education: This is a continuing Scheme and it envisages deputation of candidates for B.V. Sc. course on Government Scholarship @ Rs. 110/- per month and deputation of Departmental Officers for short duration courses to Government of India institutions in various disciplines. Also, Stockmen and Poultry Assistants' courses are conducted at the departmental Stockmen Training Centre and the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month for a year.

During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to depute 16 candidates for B. V. Sc. Course and 15 Departmental officers for in service training in various disciplines. Also, 400 farmers in poultry, piggery and cattle

management and 60 Stockmen/ Poultry Assistants will be trained at the Stockmen Training Centre. The farmers will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 5/- per day and the duration of the training will be for a week.

An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period to cover the expenditure on scholarships, stipends and honorarium.

(b) Stockmen Training Centre: This is a continuing Scheme. The Training Centre was established during 1973-74 in order to train Stockmen, Poultry Assistants and farmers. At present, it is functioning at the Extension Training Centre of the Agriculture Department and 54 candidates are undergoing training in Stockmen course. The duration of the training is of one year and trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 100/- p. m. The Centre will also undertake training of farmers in poultry, piggery and cattle management. The first batch will complete training in October 1974.

During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to train 60 Stockmen/Poultry Assistants and 400 farmers. The Centre is provided with necessary staff consisting of a Principal and two Instructors.

The following additional staff is proposed for the Centre:

	Designa	ation of	post		No.	of posts	Pay scale
1.	Instructor			•••		1	Rs. 210-425
2.	Peon	•••				1	Rs. 70-85

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the Plan period and details are as follows:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Pay and Allowances of staff	0.75
2.	Equipment, furniture, models	0.10
3.	Expenditure on tours - inside and outside	<b>;</b>
	the Territory	0.10
4.	Travelling Expenses	0.05
	Total	1.00

c. Statistical Cell: A Statistical Cell was set up in the Department during 1973-74 in order to collect and compile data on various plan schemes and organize surveys on various animal products. Already milk collection survey has been taken up and data is being processed. The data will help in evaluating and formulating plan schemes. The Cell at present consists of one Statistical Assistant and one Investigator.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the Plan period and details are as follows:

1. Pay and allowances of staff	 Rs. 0.45 lakh
2. Travelling allowances	 Rs. 0.05 lakh
Total	 Rs. 0.50 lakh

#### 8. Other Schemes:

a) Extension Services: As there were no Extension Officers of Animal Husbandry at Block level, it is proposed to provide Extension Officers of Animal Husbandry in each Block. This was found necessary in order to acquaint the farmers for various developmental schemes. This Scheme was taken up during 1973-74 and necessary staff is being recruited.

Additional staff required during the Plan period:

Designation of post	No. of posts	Pay Scale
1. Extension Officer	2	Rs. 210-380

An outlay of Rs. 3.30 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period and details are as follows:

- Pay and Allowances of staff ...
   Travelling allowance ...
   Total ...
   Rs. 3.05 lakhs
   Rs. 0.25 lakh
- b) Publicity and Propaganda: Publicity and propaganda is necessary to educate farmers to be conversant with the various schemes implemented and facilities and services available. For this purpose, exhibition, education leaflets, demonstrations on various subjects are conducted.

During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to continue this activity. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the plan and details are as follows:

						(Rs.	In Lakhs)
1.	Cost of films		•••	•••		•••	0.05
2.	Cost of publications	•••		•••		•	0.15
3.	Cost of advertisements	•••	•••	•••			0.05
4.	Demonstrations, Exhib	itions,	Compe	titions		•••	0.25
		Total		•••	•••		0.50

c) Goa Meat Complex: It was proposed to set up a modern central slaughter house for large animals, having capacity of 150 per day to cater to the need of meat to all consuming centres of the Territory. At present slaughter houses are maintained by Municipalities but they are unhygienic and without any modern facilities. A company by the name of Goa Meat Complex has therefore been registered. The Goa Government, Central Government and four Municipalities (Panaji, Salcete, Bardez and Marmagoa) are to be the share holders of the Company.

The present estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 69.70 lakhs which is, however, expected to go up to Rs. 100.00 lakhs due to the increase in the cost of equipment, stainless steel, building material, etc. by the time the project is taken up for implementation.

Goa Administration, Central Government and Municipalities concerned have to contribute jointly towards share capital formation equivalent to  $32\frac{1}{2}$  percent of the total cost in the ratio of 1:2:1. The remaining cost on the project  $(67\frac{1}{2}\%)$  has to be raised through loans from the Agriculture Finance Corporation and the Scheduled Banks. On the basis of the above pattern and taking into account the expected cost on the project, the share contribution of the different participants has to be as follows:

 Goa Administration ...
 ...
 Rs. 8.125 lakhs

 Central Government ...
 ...
 Rs. 16.250 lakhs

 Municipalities ...
 ...
 Rs. 8.125 lakhs

 Rs. 32.500 lakhs

The balance of Rs. 67.50 lakhs is proposed to be raised through loans from the Agriculture Finance Corporation and the Scheduled Banks.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period towards Government Share Capital Contribution.

d) Feed Factory: The existing Feed Factory is having a capacity of four tonnes per day and it is unable to cope up with the demand of cattle and poultry feeds. With the implementation of cattle, poultry and piggery development schemes, the demand for balanced feed is increasing day by day and hence necessity is felt to set up a Feed Factory of a higher capacity during the Fifth Plan, having 30 tonnes capacity per day. The Factory will be set up in the public sector and the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 30.00 lakhs, covering the cost of equipment, land and building.

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period and details are as follows:

1.	Cost of	land	•••	•••	•••	 Rs.	1.50	lakh
2.	Cost of	building	•••	•••	•••	 Rs.	10.00	lakhs
3.	Cost of	equipment				 Rs.	15.00	lakhs
4.	Pay and	l Allowances	of sta	ff	•••	 Rs.	3.50	lakhs
			Total			 Rs.	30.00	lakhs

## 6. Dairying and Milk Supply

It has been proved that dairying is an effective field which could bring an economic and social change on community in rural areas. Dairying can act as effective investment not only to bring a social change in the rural areas but also to create favourable conditions to promote employment of agricultural landless and marginal farmers. For the successful implementation of such a programme, the best level of development has necessarily to be in the villages. Dairy development programme was first introduced in this Territory in the middle of the Third Plan, with the twin objectives of providing gainful subsidiary occupation to agriculture and to supply wholesome milk to consumers.

Practically all the bevine population of this Territory is of non-descriptive type with poor production capacity both in regard to milk production and draught.

## I—REVIEW OF PROGRESS UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The salient features of the Fourth Plan were to create a production potential for milk and to develop dairying as an organized rural industry, subsidiary to agriculture in the cooperative sector with due regard to marketing problem for the produce.

The areas which were found suitable to support milk production were taken up for development. In such areas primary milk producers' cooperative societies were organised and these societies are provided with necessary financial support in the form of loan, subsidy, share capital contribution and technical guidance. At the end of the Third Plan period, procurement of milk from societies was round about 3,500 litres per day and during 1972-73 the procurement of milk during the flush season reached to 7,000 litres per day. It is expected that procurement of milk will go up to 10,000 litres per day by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

A Pilot Pasteurisation Plant with a capacity of 2,000 litres was commissioned in 1966-67 and was found inadequate. Hence it was decided to set up a Dairy Plant having a capacity of 10,000 litres per day, in a centrally located place at Ponda. The work of establishment of the Dairy was taken up during 1969-70, and the same was commissioned in October 1971. The Dairy is centrally located and almost equi-distant from the important consuming centres like Panaji, Margao and Sambhaji. With the commissioning of the Plant, it was possible to quicken the supply to consuming centres like Mapusa, Margao, Panaji and Ponda, and during 1973-74 it is proposed to extend the supply to Sambhaji town.

The dairy development programme is supported by the Rural Dairy Extension Service, with necessary technical field staff, in order to render technical advice on various aspects of management of cattle and milk production and to maintain a close watch over the utilisation of loans and subsidies.

A Rural Dairy Centre was established to cater to the needs of small milk consuming centres and to provide market for milk in rural areas.

The survey of milk production was taken up during 1971-72 and was completed during 1972-73.

The dairy personnel were trained in different fields of dairying like Dairy Extension, Quality Control, Products Manufacture, etc. It is proposed to train during 1973-74, 60 Secretaries of dairy societies in quality control of milk. The training is of one week's duration.

A Federation of Primary Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies has been organised to co-ordinate activities of the primary societies. The Federation has recently taken up distribution of cattle-feed and wheat bran and it will also take up cultivation of fodder, collection of milk, etc.

Dairy Societies were assisted in the form of loan for purchase of milch cattle, share capital contribution and managerial subsidy. The details of assistance are as under:

				1969-70	to 1	972-73	1973-74	
				(Rs. in Lakhs)				
1.	Loan			•••	<b>15.0</b>	0	2.00	
2.	Share Capit	tal			1.42	2	0.55	
3.	Managerial	Subsid	ly .	••	0.3	6	0.20	

The Dairy Federation, which was organized in 1972-73, will be assisted in the form of share capital and managerial subsidy as under:

1. Share Capital		•••	•••	Rs.	1.00 lakh
2. Managerial Subsidy	•	•••		Rs.	0.10 lakh

An outlay of Rs. 45.50 lakhs was provided for the entire Fourth Plan Period and as against which an amount of Rs. 63.49 lakhs is expected to be the likely expenditure upto the end of the Fourth Plan.

#### II -- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The salient features of the Fifth Plan would be to achieve the national objective of self-reliance, generation of employment in rural areas, improvement of economic condition of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.

The dairy development programme will be intensified in areas which are already covered and extended to new areas which are potential for such a programme. The programme will be supported with necessary financial assistance, improvement of milch animals, scientific cattle development programme and markets for milk based on a sound milk pricing policy.

With the increase in population, the demand for milk especially in urban areas is increasing and hence it is envisaged to procure at

least 20,000 litres of milk during the Fifth Plan period. This is proposed to be achieved by improving the productivity of milch animals by proper breeding, feeding, management, etc. It is also proposed to import 6,000 milch cattle and buffaloes from the neighbouring States during the Fifth Plan.

The Societies will be provided with financial assistance in the form of loan for purchase of 4,000 milch animals. Financial assistance will be sought from the M.F.D.A. for purchase of additional 2,000 milch animals during the first two years of the Fifth Plan. With the implementation of various programmes, it is expected that the procurement of milk, will go up to 20,000 litres per day.

The Schemes under the Fifth Plan can be broadly classified as follows:

- 1. Expansion of the Ponda Dairy to handle 20,000 litres of milk per day and introduction of facilities for manufacture of products.
- 2. Financial Assistance to Primary Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies and Federation, in the form of loan, share capital, managerial subsidy, etc.
- 3. Rural Dairy Extension Programme.
- 4. Establishment of a Rural Dairy Centre.
- 5. Training of Dairy Personnel and Farmers, and
- 6. Publicity and Propaganda.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

## 1) Ponda Dairy:

The Ponda Dairy, which was commissioned in October, 1971, has a capacity of 10,000 litres of milk. The Dairy Plant is centrally located at Ponda and supplies milk to Panaji, Mapusa, Margao, Ponda and Bicholim. It was expected to attain the full capacity by the end of the Fourh Plan but due to drought conditions prevailing in the last years of the Plan, there was a set-back and the expected target could not be achieved.

This is a continuing Scheme and it is proposed for its expansion during the Fifth Plan to 20,000 litres. The Dairy is so designed that with the addition of certain equipment like Pasteurizer, Storage Tank and extension of factory building, the Plant will be able to handle 20,000 litres of milk per day. Also, to utilize the surplus milk during the flush season, it is proposed to instal the equipment for manufacture of milk products like butter, ghee and casein.

During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to take up the expansion of Dairy Plant in phases and it will be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan.

The requirement of additional staff is given below:

	Designation of p	ost	No	. of posts	Pay scale	
1.	Quality Control Of	ficer	•••	1	Rs. 350-800	
2.	Dairy Supervisor		•••	2	Rs. 210-425	
3.	Operator	•••	•••	4	Rs. 110-180	
4.	Helper	•••		4	Rs. 70-85	
5.	Head Clerk			1	Rs. 210-380	
6.	Lower Division Cler	k		2	Rs. 110-180	

An outlay of Rs. 33.50 lakhs has been proposed for the Plan period out of which Rs. 16.00 lakhs is earmarked for capital expenditure.

The details of expenditure are given below:

	(	Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Pay and Allowances of staff	6.00
2.	Equipment like Pasteurizer, Storage Tank, Products Manufacturing equipment	10.00
3.	Civil works consisting of extension of factory building, residential quarters, store room, etc.	6.00
4.	Purchase of vehicles	4.00
5.	Maintenance of vehicles and machinery, including cost of fuel, lubricants, spares, etc	<b>6.5</b> 0
6.	Cost of miscellaneous stores like milk bottles,	
	caps, etc	1.00
	Total	<b>33.5</b> 0

## 2) Rural Dairy Extension:

The main objective of the Scheme is to render technical assistance to individual members of Societies in cattle management, clean milk production, feeding and popularising of fodder cultivation and its conservation. The programme is supported by field staff.

During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to intensify the programme by extension of staff and installation of one more Chilling Centre at Suitable location. It is also proposed under this scheme to provide subsidy @ Rs. 2,000/- per Society towards the cost of milk handling and testing equipments. The Secretaries of Dairy Societies will also be trained for a week at Ponda Dairy in quality control. They will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 5/- per day per trainee during the training period.

The requirement of additional staff is given below:

	Designation of post					o. of post		Pay scale
1.	Rural Dairy	Exter	nsion	Officer	•••	2	Rs.	210-425
2.	Field Super	visor		•••	•••	6	Rs.	110-139
3.	Mechanic					2	Rs.	110-180
4.	Attendant	•••		•••		6	Rs.	70-85
5.	Watchman		•••	•••		2	Rs.	70-85

An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is towards capital expenditure. The details of the expenditure are given below:

						(Rs.	In lakhs)
1.	Pay and Allowances of	staff	•••	• • •			1.50
2.	Cost of Civil works		•••				1.00
3.	Cost of equipment		•••				1.75
4.	Cost of two vehicles	•••	•••	•••			0.80
5.	Maintenance of vehicles	and e	quipme	nt			0.45
6.	Payment of subsidies fo	r 50 So	cieties	@ 2,00	0/-		
	per society				•••		1.00
7.	Payment of honorarium Secretaries @ Rs. 5/-						
	70 Secretaries	• • • •	• • •	•••			0.03
8.	Miscellaneous expendit				es,		
	chemicals, detergents, e	etc.	• • •	• • •	•••	•	0.47
						_	7.00

## 3) Rural Dairy Centre:

The main object of the scheme is to provide market for the surplus milk available in villages and supply the same to small towns. During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to install one more centre at a convenient place. This Centre will have facilities for collection and distribution of milk. The requirement of staff is given below:

	Designation of post				o. of posts		Pay scale
1.	Dairy Supervis	sor			1	Rs.	210-425
2.	Procurement :	Supervisor		•••	1	Rs.	210-425
3.	Operator				2	Rs.	110-180
4.	Mechanic			• • •	1	Rs.	110-180
5.	Attendant	• •••			5	Rs.	70-85
6.	Watchman	• •••		• • •	1	Rs.	70-85

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proopsed for the Plan period out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is towards capital expenditure.

Details of expenditure are given below:

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Pay and Allowances of staff	0.80
2.	Cost of civil works, construction of centre, residential quarters	2.00
3.	Cost of equipment like milk cooler, cans,	
	bulking tank, herd recorders, etc	<b>1.50</b>
4.	Cost cf vehicles	0.40
5.	Maintenance of equipment and vehicles	0.30
	Total	5.00

## 4) Training of Dairy Personnel:

In order to carry out the programme efficiently, it has to be backed with the necessary trained staff in various fields of Dairy. The programme during the Fifth Plan consists of deputation of training of 4 candidates for Indian Dairy Diploma Course with Government Scholarship. Also, officials working will be deputed for short term courses in Dairy Extension, Dairy Management, Dairy Engineering, Quality Control and Manufacture of milk products. During the Plan period 10 officials will be trained in different fields of training. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed during the Plan period to cover the expenditure on stipends, D. A., etc.

## 5) Publicity and Propaganda:

This is a new scheme and aims at to publish leaflets on various aspects of dairying. Propaganda will be made through film shows, farmers meetings, etc. Tours of farmers to neighbouring States will be conducted to acquaint themselves with the development activities. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the Plan to meet the expenses of purchase of films, cost on tours, etc.

## 6) Financial Assistance to Dairy Co-operatives and Dairy Federation:

- (a) Programme of Dairy Development: The programme of Dairy Development should be supported with necessary finance in the form of loan for purchase of milch cattle. Also, efforts will be made to secure institutional finance for the purpose. Loans will be granted to members through Co-operatives on usual terms and conditions. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed for the plan period for the purchase of milch cattle.
- (b) Share Capital Contribution: Primary Dairy Cooperatives as well as the Federation will be provided with the Government Share Capital

Contribution on the basis of approved pattern to strengthen their financial position. The outlay proposed during the Plan period is Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards share capital contribution.

(c) Managerial Subsidy: During the initial stages of establishment of the Societies and the Federation, it is necessary to assist the Societies and Federation in the form of Managerial Subsidy to cover the expenditure on management. The Societies will be granted Managerial Subsidy @ Rs. 1.800/- per Society spread over a period of 3 years and Rs. 20,000/- to the Federation spread over a period of 4 years.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the Plan period.

(d) Cattle Mortality Fund: In the absence of insurance facilities against milch cattle, there is no safeguard against the death of animals on account of reasons beyond the control of a farmer. Hence, it is proposed to build up a Cattle Mortality Fund at Federation level by collecting one paise per litre from members. It is expected that the Federation will be able to collect about Rs. 10,000/- per year towards this fund. It is proposed to contribute towards this Fund on matching basis.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the Plan period.

## 7. Forests

Forests constitute an important feature of National wealth. They are a renewable resource which is indispensable, both in peace and war, for day to-day domestic use for various purposes, communications, defences and wood-based industries. Their organisation, protection and development must, therefore, form a progressive function of the State. Properly managed, these resources cannot only be perpetuated at a sustained yield but also considerably be enhanced gradually, both in quantity and value by scientific management.

The area under forests in this Territory is about 1,053 sq. kms. This amounts to about 28.4% of the total land area. Besides, there are about 250 sq. kms. of private forests. Their immediate protection and scientific management are absolutely essential so as to ensure their protection from destruction as also to make them contribute to the development and expromy of the Territory.

The forests are confined only to Goa. They are mostly situated in the Western Ghates in the foot-hills of Satari, Sanguem, Quepem and Canacona Talukas. There are no forests in Daman and Diu. Only a few plantations of Casuarina have been raised there during the recent years alongside the sea cost, mainly for the purpose of stabilization of the soil.

Forests in this Territory did not receive much attention during the erstwhile regime. There was no regular explcitation of forest produce. Fellings were done haphazardly, mostly close to centers of habitation, to meet the emergent demands of the Government. Large areas were also hacked down by *kumeri* (shifting) cultivators. Some of these areas have so badly sufferred that at present, there is hardly any vegetation there. The interior forests, which were not within the easy reach of, or where the population was scanty, remained unexploited and unreboised. As a result, in such areas, trees continued to overmature and decay. Thus the forests did not have the benefit of scientific management during the erstwhile foreign regime over a period of a about 450 years.

Scientific management and development of forests started only in 1963 with the establishment of a regular Forest Department. Forestry in this Territory is, therefore, only 9 years old in comparison with other States in the country, where it is more than 100 years old, and where, during this long period, great strides in forestry development have taken place.

#### Type of Forests:

Forests of Gca can be broadly classified into the following types of Champion and Seth —

(i) Tropical Wet Ever-green: These forests occur in moist pockets along side streams. The important species occurring in these forests are Poon (Calophylum inophyllum» Binda (Garcinia indica) Jambal (syjyium cumini). This type is of no economic importance.

- (ii) Tropical Semi-ever-green: This type also occurs in moist patches and merges imperceptively with the Tropical Wet Ever-green on one side and Tropical Moist deciduous on the other side. The species met in these forests are more or less the same as occurring in the «Tropical Wet Evergreen». This type is also of no economic importance.
- (iii) Tropical moist deciduous: This is the most important type of forests as it covers a large area in the Territory and is of great economic importance. This type is comparatively rich in timber, soil and largely found suitable for plantation. The main timber species occurring in these forests are Matti (Terminalia crenulata) Kindal (Terminalia paniculata) Ghoting. (Terminalia belerica) Shishanm (Dalbergia latifolia) Nano (Lagerstroemia lanceolata) etc.
- (iv) Tropical Dry Deciduous: This type occurs in patches on rocky and poor soils. The important species of timber, occurring in these forests are Marat, Kindal, Ghoting etc. The forest growth is stunted and is not of much economic use.
- (v) Mangrove or Tidal forest: These forests are confined to tidal creeks and estuaries. The area occupied by these forests is negligible. The important species found in these forest are Kamdli (Rhizophora mucronata) Impli (Bruguiera conjugata) etc. This type is not of economic importance at all.

#### Condition of Forests:

Most of the forest areas are stocked poorly. Further, most of the local species of timber are slow growing and are not very economically important. It is therefore, necessary to replace these forests with plantations of more valuable and fast growing timber, to increase their productivity both in quality and quantity. However, replacement has to be gradual so as to ensure sustained supply of timber locally.

#### Configuration:

Topography of Goa is undulating with the hills mostly running in the North and South direction. It forms parts of the Western Ghats and towards the east of the Territory i. e. windward face of the Western Ghats, the slopes are considerably steep rising to an elevation of about 680 metres.

#### Rock and Soil:

The main sub-strata is the trap. Outcrops of laterite occur, particularly towards the North Western Sector. The soil is murmury converging into loan at the foot hills with humus where vegetation is thick. In the North Western sector the soil is shallow, and the shifting cultivations allowed to be practised here in the past, have left a devastating effect, both on the soil and the forests.

These forests are rich in iron ore. In certain areas there are also Manganese and Bauxite ores. As a result of this considerable areas have been leased out for mining.

#### Climate:

The Union Territory enjoys a Tropical Oceanic climate with a touch of cold in winter and heat in summer. Summer is more pronounced than winter. Rainfall is heavy and almost the entire annual precipitation of about 2150 mm is received during the South-West Mcnsoons from July to September. Major part of the year (8 months or so) is almost dry.

The relative humidity is 83%. The maximum and minimum temrerature as recorded for the year 1971 are 18.08.°C and 23.1°C respectively.

#### Forest based Industries:

The only forest based industry for the time being in this Territory is the Saw Mills. They are located in and near the towns and are of small capacities to meet the local requirement of sawn timber. There is a scope for setting up of timber treatment and seasoning plants in selected localities for encouraging the use of the secondary species of timbers for constructional purposes. Another local Industry which has great scope for development and expansion is 'Cashewnut and Cashew Liquor Industry'. This Department can play an important role in its development. The large scale planting of cashew trees will augment the needs of the local cashew nut factories and the liquor distilleries for the time to come.

# I. REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Fourth Five Year Plan laid emphasis on consolidation of forests, protection of forests, scientific management of forest suiting the present needs of rapid industrialisation, raising plantations of valuable and economic species of timber, rubber and cashew, opening of the forest areas by constructing forest road and providing adequate office and residential accommodation for the staff, especially in the forest areas, for efficient functioning of the Department. All these have been aimed at to achieve self sufficiency in meeting the demands of timber, poles, firewood and other forest produce of the local people for domestic, constructional and industrial purposes. Further, as the Territory is industrially backward, it was essential for the Department to implement the employment-oriented schemes, especially for the benefit of the rural population who suffered greatly during the foreign regime for want of adequate communication facilities and suitable employment in the villages.

To build up the industrial wood resources in the shortest possible time, plantations of teak, Eucalyptus and other timber and other industrial and economic species were taken up on an extensive scale during the Fourth Five Year Plan 2347.67 hectares of teak plantation, 279 hectares of casuarina plantation 190.22 hectares of rubber plantation

65.89 hectares of miscellaneous species would be raised. Taking into consideration, the plantations raised during the earlier Plans periods, the total area under Teak 5188 hectares, Eucalyptus 5239 hectares Casuarina 66.89. Teak is doing well. Eucalyptus has not fared well all over the area. Hence its cultivation has been restricted only to more productive areas. Rubber plantations were raised only on experimental basis. All the rubber plantations so far are doing fairly well. One of these plantations is expected to be ready for tapping during the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

A Farm Forestry Scheme was introduced in 1972-73, with a provision of giving a subsidy of Rs. 100/- per acre to the private people for raising plantations in their areas. During the first year, they would be given a subsidy of Rs. 25/- by way of supply of seedlings of cashew and other forest species and Rs. 25/- by cash. In the next year, they will be given the balance of Rs. 50/- in cash for carrying out cultural operations. Under this scheme, 245.80 hectares of plantations would be raised by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Exploitation of forest produce has been till quite recently confined only to easily exploitable areas. Remote areas still remain untapped for want of proper communications. Keeping this in view, this Department introduced a scheme of construction of forest roads in the Third Plan itself, immediately after liberation. The scheme has been continued since then into the Fourth Plan. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Forest Department have constructed about 46 kms. of forest roads in this Territory.

The forest roads, no doubt play an important role for the development of backward areas. Some of the roads have, therefore, been converted into all weather roads, for the benefit of the local public.

With the establishment of a regular Forest Department, a large number of field staff were recruited to implement various developmental activities. It was therefore, incumbent upon the Department to provide them with office and residential accommodation. For this purpose, a scheme was undertaken for the construction of buildings especially in the forest areas. By the end of the Fourth Plan, 2 Assistant Conservators of Forests' quarters, 12 Range Forest Officers' quarters, 31 Foresters' quarters, 51 Forest Guards' quarters, 7 Forest Rest Houses and 1 office of the Divisional Forest Officer will be constructed. With the construction of Divisional Forest Officer will be constructed. With the construction of the above said buildings, nearly 3/4th of the existing field staff will be provided with the accommodation facilities. The Forest Rest Houses have been found quite useful for the touring officers.

As most of the forests in the Territory were not surveyed and demarcated, it was felt necessary to take up this work during the Plans. The undermarcated forests were delimited by erecting boundary cairns along the forests. By the end of the Fourth Plan, these forests are to be mapped and surveyed, to give them the legal status.

A scheme was introduced in 1965-66 for regulating the forest produce in transit and prevention of illicit cutting from the Government and private forests. A Mobile Squad was therefore, set up to have a proper vigil over the movement of the forest produce. Several forest checkposts

were established at strategic places. The Mobile Squad is also successful in minimising the incidence of forest encroachments.

The forests of this Union Territory have not been systematically managed in the past. In fact there was no regular organization to carry out the systematic working. It was only on establishment of a regular Forest Department in this Territory, a scheme for collection of data for preparation of Working Plan was taken up during the last year of the Third Five Year Plan and it has been continued since then. However, due to the non-availability of topographical maps and adequate staff, the Working Plan work has not progressed satisfactorily. Now, however topographical maps of most of the forests areas have been obtained. A regular Working Plan Division has also been set up. Preparation of working Plan for North Goa Forest Division has been taken up and is in full swing during the last years of the Fourth Plan. Due to voluminious oriental work involved, it will be completed only during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Preparation of the Working Plan for the remaining forest areas of the Territory will have to be taken up late on, after completion of the Working Plan for the North Goa Forest Division.

During the control of the erstwhile regime, most of the wild-life have been wiped out. It was considered necessary to rehabilitate it for an integrated development of the Territory. The scheme for the development of the wild life was, therefore, undertaken during the Third Five Year Plan immediately after liberation. The scheme has since been continued into the Fourth Five Year Plan. By the end of the Fourth Plan, there will be three wild life sanctuaries in the Territory at various stages of development.

To educate the public regarding the significance of forest, wild life and their benefits, in the larger interests of mankind in general and our Nation and Territory in particular, adequate publicity through the audio-visual media is necessary. For this purpose, a few documentary films on forests and wild life and a Projector have been procured under a scheme introduced in the Third Plan, which is being continued into the Fourth Five Year Plan. Press notes on the important occasions of Wild Life weeks and Vanamahotsava Weeks have also been issued. A few talks have also been delivered.

Considering the potentialities of the tract for large scale cashew plantation, a scheme for raising cashew plantations was undertaken by the Department during the Fourth Five Year Plan with an approved outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. By the end of the Fourth Plan an area of about 3000 hectares would be planted with cashew. Besides, an area of 1274 hectares has been planted with cashew in the earlier plans, under the scheme of "Plantations of Industrial Economic Species". The total area under cashew by the end of the Fourth Plan would thus be 4726 hectares. Some of these plantations are in the early nut-yielding stage.

The Fourth Plan outlay for 'Forestry' was Rs. 110.60 lakhs as against which the anticipated expenditure is 126.65 lakhs.

Much remains to be done still, however, in all fields of forestry development to make this Territory self-sufficient in timber, firewood and

other forest-produce including preservation wild life. Development of forests is also essential to make them contribute their due share towards the development of the economy of the Territory and provide much needed employment to the people, especially in the rural areas where other means of employment are generally absent.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The main aims and objectives of the Forest Department for activising forestry development programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan are: —

- (i) To replace the inferior existing forest crops with plantations of economic and industrial species such as Teak, Eucalyptus, etc. with a view to ensure maximum production of timber and other forest produce to meet the local demand of the public for domestic uses, constructional and industrial purposes.
- (ii) To grow rubber in suitable areas to meet the requirements of the local rubber tyre industry to the maximum extent possible.
- (iii) To grow cashew to meet the local requirements of cashewnuts and cashew liquor industry to the maximum extent possible.
- (iv) To maintain old plantations of timber, etc. and industrial well-wooded areas by doing cultural operations.
- (v) To extend and improve forest communications for exploitation of inecessible areas.
- (vi) To determine the forest estate by proper survey, demarcation and forest settlement.
- (vii) To protect forest area from illicit felling and encroachment.
- (viii) To ensure scientific management of forest areas by drawing up proper and regular Working Plans for the forests of both the Territorial Divisions of South and North Goa Forest Divisions.
- (ix) To provide adequate residential and office accommodation to the staff.
- (x) To preserve and develop wild life, including wild life Sanctuaries in the Territory.
- (xi) To provide adequate training facilities to the staff to cope up with the development programme.
- (xii) To organize and strengthen the Department suitably to cope up with the increased development programmes as outlined above.
- (xiii) To provide employment opportunities to the local people, especially in the rural areas where other means of employment are either absent or rare.

## III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

In all 20 schemes are proposed to be implemented at a total outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs during the entire Fifth Five Year Plan as per details given below:

## A) Research and Training:

#### 1. Forest Research (Continued Scheme):

Forests occupy an area of 1053 sq. kms. within this Territory. These forests need to be managed on scientific lines for the all-round development of this Territory. For this purpose, growth data on the local and exotic forest species and information on phenology and nursery techniques of selected species etc., needs to be collected. This will have to be done through experimentation and laying out sample plots, linear increment plots, etc. Studies will have to be taken up, to determine effect on various dosages of fertilizers for optimum growth and yield of the plantation crops and other species. There is also very little information available in regard to utilisation of the local forest produce. It is therefore, necessary to have a suitable organisation for taking up the above works in this Territory.

Keeping the above facts in view, a Silvicultural-cum-Utilisation Division has been proposed for implementation during 1973-74 i.e. the last financial year of the Fourth Plan. This Division has to be continued during the Fifth Plan period for achieving the desired results.

To conduct research on the silvics of important tree species of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made.

The additional staff required for this scheme is shown below:

	Designation					de of pay	No. of posts
a) G	lazetted	<i>l</i> :					
	1.	Dy. Conservator of H	orests		Rs.	700-1250	1
	2.	Asst. Conservator of	Forests	s	Rs.	350-900	1.
b) N	Ion-Gaz	ette <b>d</b> :					
	1.	Range Forest Officer	·		Rs.	170-380	3
	2.	Forester		• • •	Rs.	110-155	6
	3.	Forest Guard		•••	Rs.	70-85	8
	4.	Stenographer			Rs.	130-300	1
	<b>5</b> .	Accountant			Rs.	210-380	1
	<b>6</b> .	Statistical Asst			Rs.	210-425	1
	7.	Upper Division Clerk			Rs.	130-300	2
	8.	Lower Division Clerk	• • •		Rs.	110-180	4
	9.	Peon			Rs.	70-85	3
	10.	Mali			Rs.	<b>70-85</b>	2
	11.	Meteorological Obse	rver		Rs.	110-155	1
			Total	, ,		., ,,,	34

## 2. Training of Staff (New Scheme):

There are over 200 forest-Guards and 40 Foresters in this Department. Of these, except eight Foresters, all others are untrained. About 300 posts of Forest-Guards and 100 posts of Foresters are likely to be created in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the various works.

Besides, about 40 Rangers and about 11 Asst. Conservators of Forests are likely to be appointed in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Forestry is a technical Department like Public Works Department. Training in forestry is a compulsory pre-requisite for efficient execution of various forestry operations. Training of the technical staff employed and to be employed is, therefore a necessity.

It is not possible to send the Foresters and Forest Guards outside for training. Apart from the heavy expenditure that will be incurred by the Government on their capitation fee and other expenses, there is the difficuty of medium of instruction. The medium of instruction in the neighbouring states is their local language. It is therefore, essential to have a Forestry Training School for the training of Foresters and Forest-Guards in this Territory, as it is obtaining in all other States and Union Territories. Provision is, therefore, made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for setting up a Forestry Training School in this Territory.

It is also necessary to train Forests Rangers and Assistant Conservators of Forests. These Officers will be trained at the Colleges provided by the Government of India for the purpose. The Assistant Conservators of Forests will be trained in the State Forest Officers' College, Coimbatore. Accordingly, a provision has been made to train 4 Assistant Conservators of Forests and 29 Forest Officers.

It is proposed to impart training to 4 Asstt. Conservators of Fcrests, 20 Range Forest Officers, 20 Deputy Rangers and Foresters and 90 Forest-Guards in forestry and also to establish a local Forestry Training School with a hostel, for the training of lower staff e.g. Foresters and Forest Guards. Till the Training school mentioned above is established, the Foresters will be deputed for training to the Forest School, Dandeli or any similar school. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the Fifth Plan.

#### Staff Requirement is as under:

	Designation		Scale of pay	No. of posts
a)	Gazetted:			P
b)	1. Asst. Conservator of Forests Non-Gazetted	•••	Rs. 350-900	1
	1. Renge Forest Officer	•••	Rs. 170-380	2
	2. Dy. Ranger		Rs. 130-300	1
	3. Peon		Rs. 70-85	2
	4. Upper Division Clerk	•••	Rs. 130-300	1
	5. Steno-Typist	•••	Rs. 130-300	1
	6. Sweeper		Rs. 70-85	2
	7. Stewards		Rs. 70-85	2
	8. Lower Division Clerk		Rs. 110-180	2
	•	Total		1.4

## B) Consolidation, Demarcation and Management:

1. Consolidation, including survey and demarcation: (Continued Scheme).

All the forest areas were not demarcated, surveyed and settled during the erstwhile regime. After liberation a scheme was drawn up, to demarcate the forests and a number of forest areas have since beeen demarcated. They are now to be surveyed and settled under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. This work is under way. However, as it will not be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to continue the scheme under the Fifth Five Year Plan. The work needs to be completed early to protect the forests from encroachment and avoid legal complications in their management.

To carry out survey and demarcation over 300 sq. kms. of forest areas, a provision of Rs. 7.50 lakks is made during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Staff requirement for this purpose is given below:

	Designation			Scale of pay	No. of posts
(a)	Gazetted:				
	Demarcation Officer		•••	Rs. 350-900	1
(b)	Non-Gazetted:				
	1. Range Forest Officer		•••	Rs. 170-380	2
	2. Forest Guard		•••	Rs. 70-85	10
	3. Forest Surveyors		•••	Rs. 170-380	8
	4. Lower Division Clerk			Rs. 110-180	2
	5. Draftsman	•••	•••	Rs. 170-380	1
	6. Tracer		•••	Rs. 110-180	1
	7. Accounts Clerk	ø.		Rs. 130-300	1
	8. Peon			Rs. 70-85	3
	-		Total	•••••	29

#### C) Introductory Plantations of Utility Species:

1. Economic Plantations for Industrial and Commercial uses: (Continued Scheme).

Most of the forest area of the Territory is covered with low grade forests which have been subjected to kumeri cultivation. Further, local timbers are of a low grade and slow growing type.

Realizing the need for early conversion of the low grade forests into plantations of valuable industrial species of comparatively fast-growing nature, plantations of Teak, Eucalyptus and a number of other miscellaneous species were taken up immediately after liberation in 1963. Since then 5188 hectares of Teak, 5239 hectares of Eucalyptus, 1720 hectares

of plantations of other miscellaneous species are expected to be raised by the end of the Fourth Plan. A large forest area still remains to be covered with such plantations.

Keeping the above facts in view, and to ensure maximum production of timber and other forest-produce to meet the local demand of population for construction and other purposes as well as industrial purposes, it is proposed to continue raising the plantations of Teak and other forestry species as mentioned above during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

To replace the degraded forest lands by species of economic importance, suitable for industrial and commercial utilization and to raise plantations of Teak, Eucalyptus and other species over an area of 4,000 ha., a provision of Rs. 65.00 lakks is made under this scheme.

The Staff requirement is as follows:

Designation	Scale of pay	No. of posts
a) Gazettd Officer:		
Asst. Gonservator of Forests	Rs. 350-900	2
b) Non-Gazetted:		
1. Deputy Ranger	Rs. 130-300	12
2. Forest Guard	Rs. 70-85	36
3. Forest Surveyor	Rs. 130-300	2
4. Motor Truck driver	Rs. 110-180	2
5. Tractor driver	Rs. 110-180	4
6. Tractor Asstt	Rs. 110-180	4
7. Motor Mechanic	Rs. 110-180	2
8. Jeep driver	Rs. 110-180	6
9. Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 110-180	14
10. Peon	Rs. 70-85	2
11. Mali	Rs. 70-85	8
Total		94

#### 2. Rubber Plantations (Continued Scheme):

Rubber was planted on an experimental basis from the year 1965 onwards and by the end of the Fourth Plan period, plantations of Rubber are likely to be raised over 266 hectares. Growth in all these plantations proves to be quite satisfactory. It is therefore proposed, in the Fifth Plan, to end the old plantations, to take up tapping operations wherever feasible, and to extent the plantations in suitable areas.

To convert the degraded forests under the control of the Forest Department by high yielding varieties of Rubber, raising of Rubber plantations over 400 Ha. and maintenance of old plantations, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided.

Staff Requirements for this Scheme is as under:

		Designation	s	cale of pay	Ne. of posts
<b>a</b> )	Gazetted	<i>t:</i>			
	1.	Deputy Conservator of Fore	ests Rs.	700-1250	1
b)	Non-Gaz	xetted:			
	1.	Range Forest Officer	Rs.	170-380	2
	2.	Forester	Rs.	110-155	3
	3.	Forest Guard	Rs.	<b>70-</b> 8 <b>5</b>	10
	4.	Lower Division Clerk	Rs.	110-180	4
	5.	Upper Division Clerk	Rs.	130-300	2
	6.	<b>T</b> apper	Rs.	70-85	32
	7.	Supervisor Production	Rs.	110-155	2
	8.	Operator	Rs.	110-155	2
	9.	Smoke House Supervisor	Rs.	110-155	2
	10.	Store Keeper	Rs.	110-155	2
	11.	Peon	Rs.	<b>70-85</b>	5
	12.	Jeep Driver	Rs.	110-155	1
	13.	Mali :	Rs.	70-85	3
	14.	Smoke House Asst	Rs.	70-85	4
	15.	Head Clerk	Rs.	210-380	1
		T	otal		76

#### 3. Cashew Plantations (Continued Scheme):

There are vast areas of barren land lying scattered all over the Territory, under the charge of Communidade and other organisations. They are not put to any economic use at present. As such they do not contribute towards the development and economy of the Territory. These areas, however, could be profitably put under cashew plantations.

There is also a scheme for cultivation of cashew in the Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. Under the scheme, it is expected to cover an area of 3000 hectares under cashew cultivation during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. It is now proposed to continue this scheme into the Fifth Five Year Plan and to raise cashew plantation in an additional area of 5000 Ha. during the Fifth Plan, mainly with the idea to provide sufficient quantity of raw nuts and cashew apples to feed the local industry. The scheme provides for the maintenance of about 5000 hectares of cashew plantations that would be raised by the end of the Fourth Plan period. To raise plantation of cashew on denuded, degraded and private uncultivable land and from Government forest areas over 5000 ha. and to maintain the existing plantations, a provision of Rs. 85.00 lakhs is allotted for implementation of this Scheme.

Staff requirement for this scheme is as under:

Designation	Scale of Pay	No. of posts
a) Gazetted:		
1. Divisional Forest Officer	Rs. 700-1250	2
2. Asstt. Accounts Officer	Rs. 350-575	1
3. Soil Chemist	Rs. 350-900	1
4. Plant Protection Officer	Rs. 350-900	1
5. Asstt. Conservator of Forest	Rs. 350-900	1
b) Non-Gazetted:		
1. Range Forest Officer	Rs. 170-380	9
2. Forester	Rs. 110-155	20
3. Forest Guard	Rs. 70-85	50
4. Forest Surveyor	Rs. 170-380	2
5. Draftsman	Rs. 170-380	2
6. Accountant	Rs. 210-380	2
7. Accounts Clerk	Rs. 130-300	2
8. Upper Division Clerk	Rs. 130-300	4
9. Steno Typist	Rs. 130-300	2
10. Jeep Driver	Rs. 110-155	4
11. Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 110-180	8
12. Peon	Rs. 70-85	6
13. Tractor Driver	Rs. 110-155	4
14. Laboratory Asstt	Rs. 170-380	4
15. Laboratory Attendant	Rs. 110-180	2
16. Deputy Ranger	Rs. 130-300	2
17. Head Clerk	Rs. 210-425	1
18. Bull Dozer driver	Rs. 110-180	1
19. Bull Dozer Asstt	Rs. 110-155	1
Total		132

## D) Environmental Forestry:

## 1. Wild-Life Scheme (Continued Scheme):

At present three Wild-Life sanctuaries exist in this Territory. These are required to be developed for rehabilitation of Wild-Life and development of recreational facilities for the local populace and to encourage tourism.

Apart from the development of wild-life sanctuaries, there is an urgent need to protect, preserve and develop the wild life in the forest areas outside the wild life sanctuaries.

There is already a 'Nature Conservation Scheme' in operation during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to continue and expand the scheme in the Fifth Plan so as to attain the objects mentioned above.

This scheme of Wild Life sanctuaries in the Union Territory envisages as under:

- a) To develop and maintain the Wild Life Sanctuaries at Bondla, Mollem\_and Cottigao.
- b) To develop and maintain the ornamental and botanical garden at Bondla and to develop ornamental nursery at Campal.
- c) To maintain a Deer Farm and Wild Life Boar Farm at Bondla and Ponda respectively.
  - d) Development and maintenance of children's park at Campal.
  - e) Development of children Zoo at Campal.
  - f) Construction of a Green House at Bondla, and
- g) To protect and develop the Wild Life in and outside the Wild Life sanctuaries.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made for the implementation of the scheme.

#### Staff requirement for the Scheme is shown below:

Designa	ation		Scale of pay	No. of posts
a) Gazetted:				
1. Deputy Conser	vator of F	orest	Rs. 700-1250	1
2. Asst. Conserva	tor of Fore	st	Rs. 350-900	2
b) Non-Gazetted:				
1. Range Forest (	Officer	•••	Rs. 170-380	4
2. Forester			Rs. 110-155	6
3. Forest Guard			Rs. 70-85	10
4. Stenographer			Rs. 130-300	1
5. Head Clerk			Rs. 210-380	1
6. Accountant		• • •	Rs. 210-380	1
7. Upper Division	Clerk		Rs. 130-300	3
8. Lower Division	Clerk	•••	Rs. 110-180	7
9. Peon		• • •	Rs. 70-85	3
10. Jeep Driver			Rs. 110-155	3
11. Truck Driver		•••	Rs. 110-155	1
	Total	•••		43

#### 2. Animal Park (New scheme):

There is an urgent need to develop a Zoological Park in Goa, for the education and recreation of the local people as well as development of tourist industry. This also will help in creating love and consciousness towards the tree-growth and wild-life in the minds of people. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a scheme for the establishment of a Zoological Park in Goa at an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Staff requirement for this scheme are as under:

,	Designation	Scale of pay	No. of posts
a)	Gazetted:	·	
	1. Forest Engineer	Rs. 350-800	1
	2. Veterinary Officer	Rs. 350-800	1
b)	Non-Gazetted:		
	1. Forest Surveyor	Rs. 170-380	1
	<b>2.</b> Draftsman	Rs. 170-380	1
	3. Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 110-180	2
	4. Zoo Keeper	Rs. 70-85	8
	5. Deputy Ranger	Rs. 130-300	1
	<b>6.</b> Sweeper	Rs. 70-85	3
	<b>7.</b> Peon	Rs. 70-85	1
	8. Forester	Rs. 110-155	1
	9. Veterinary compounder		1
	Total		21

## E) Social Forestry:

## 1. Farm Forestry (Continued scheme):

The Scheme of Farm Forestry has been introduced in 1972-73. It aims at raising plantations of forest species and cashew over the private area through the agency of private people and village Panchayats etc. It is proposed to continue the scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

To raise plantation of cashew and other important species on private and community lands, in and around fields and at private holdings, over an area of 500 Ha., a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for the scheme.

No additional staff is needed for this scheme.

#### 2. Plantations of Avenue trees along roads (New scheme):

There are a number of roads in this Territory. Some of them are old and others have come up recently. There is no regular tree-growth on the sides of most of the roads. To provide shade and beautify the land-scape, it is keenly felt to plant trees on both sides of the road. It has therefore been decided to take up planting of avenue trees along side the important roads during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

To beautify the roadsides by plantations of avenue trees, and to raise avenue trees over a length of 320 row kms., a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the scheme.

## Staff requirements are as under:

Designation	ı			Scale of Pay	No. of posts
1. Forester		•••	• • •	Rs. 110-155	1
2. Forest Guard				Rs. 70-85	4
3. Tractor Driver			• • •	Rs. 110-155	1
		_			
	Tota	1			6

## F) Others:

#### 1. Statistical Cell (Continued scheme):

Collection, compilation and analysis of reliable statistical data are on essential pre-requisites for proper planning. This aspect has unfortunately not received proper attention in the past and the Central Board of Forestry and the Planning Commission have stressed and need for a Statistical Cell in the Forest Department.

The need for a Statistical Cell is all the more essential in this Territory where practically no information on forest statistics is at present available. The scheme for the establishment of a statistical Cell was implemented during 1973-74 i. e. the last year of the Fourth Plan period and it is proposed to continue and strengthen the Cell during the Fifth Plan period.

To maintain and strengthen the Forest Statistical Cell started in the Fourth Plan period for the purpose of Collection, Collation and analysis of data on forest statistics in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is allotted.

#### Staff requirements for this scheme are as under:

Designation	Scale of Pay No. of posts
a) Gazetted:	
1. Statistical Officer	. Rs. 350-900 1
b) Non-Gazetted:	
1. Statistical Asstt	. Rs. 210-42 <b>5</b> 1
2. Investigator	Rs. 150-300 2
3. Steno-typist	. Rs. 130-300 1
4. Lower Division Clerk	. Rs. 110-180 2
5. Peon	Rs. 70-85 1
Total	8

#### 2. Planning Cell (New scheme):

The Forest Department is to take up developmental scheme involving a total outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores. For the implementation of these developmental schemes, a cell for systematic planning and co-ordination is required to ensure success.

To set up a Planning Cell at the headquarters in order to activate and coordinate the implementation of the Fifth Five Year Plan schemes and to watch progress of the schemes individually and collectively, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakks is made for this scheme.

Staff requirements for the Planning Cell are as under:

	Designation	Scale of pay	No. of posts
a)	Gazetted:		
	1. Deputy Conservator of Forest	Rs. 700-1250	1
b)	Non-Gazetted:		
	1. Range Forest Officer	Rs. 170-380	1
	2. Upper Division Clerk	Rs. 130-300	1
	3. Stenographer	Rs. 130-300	1
	4. Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 110-180	2
	5. Jeep Driver	Rs. 110-155	1
	6. Peon	Rs. 70-85	1
	Total		8

## 3. Intensification of Management (New scheme):

The forests of Goa have not been organised into proper forest Divisions as in other Union Territories of the country. Forests occupy a total area of 1053 sq. kms. and it is not possible for one Conservator of Forests to look after the day to day work of the entire Department. It is therefore, proposed to constitute two properly organised Forest Divisions each under the charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests. In order to intensify Management, there is need for the strengthening of the Territorial staff of these two Forest Divisions and to open two additional Ranges in the South and North Goa Forest Divisions. Two posts of Deputy Conservator of Forest for manning the Divisions are already there but office, and technical and clerical staff need to be provided. Besides, the clerical staff of the Circle office needs to be strengthened.

For reorganisation and strengthening of the Forest Department for better and more effective management, protection and utilization of the forests areas and forest produce, organisation pattern obtaining in other Forest Department in the Country, it needs:

- a) Strengthening and maintenance of the staff of the Divisional Forest Officers and reorganization of the North and South Goa Forest Divisions.
  - b) Creation of two additional Ranges at Balli and Keri, and
- c) Strengthening of the staff in the Office of the Conservator of Forests. Hence, a provision of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is made for implementation of the scheme.

## Staff requirements for this scheme are as under:

	Designation			Scale of pay	No. of posts
1.	Head Clerk	•••		210-380	2
2.	Accountant			210-380	2
3.	Accounts Clerk		·	130-300	2
4.	Stenographer			130-300	2
<b>5</b> .	Upper Division Clerk			130-300	6
6.	Lower Division Clerk			110-180	14
7.	Range Forest Officer			170-380	4
8.	Office Superintendent			350-575	. 1
9.	Gesteiner Operator			110-180	1
10.	Peon			<b>7</b> 0-85	6
11.	Deputy Ranger			130-300	2
12.	Forester			110-153	6
13	. Forest Guard	•••	•••	70-85	12
		То	tal		60

## 4. Working Plan (Continuing scheme):

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has a rich heritage of forests. The proper and scientific management of these forests depends entirely on preparation of working plans drawn up as the basis of the needs of the people, the site, quality, extent and types of forests. There are no working Plans for the Territory and unfortunately it has not been possible to make much progress in this regard due to want of adquately trained staff, topographical maps etc. In the Fourth Plan period, a regular Working Plan Division has been created and proparatory work in this behalf has been taken up in the last year of the Fourth Plan. The Working Plan which is at present, in progress will be the first of its kind and as such involves considerable field work. The work of preparation of the Working Plan for the North Division will be continued in the Fifth Plan.

Preparation of working Plan for the forests of Goa, Daman and Diu, such as carrying out field work, laying out of blocks and compartments, enumerations and stock marping and collection of growth-statistics for the forests of the North Goa Division, and preparation of Working Plan for the same, an cutlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided.

## Staff requirement is as under:

Designation	Scale of pay	No. of posts
A. Gazetted:		
1 Deputy Conservator of Forests	700-1250	1

	Designation			Scale of pay	No. of posts
B. Non-Ga	zetted:				,
1.	Range Forest Officer			170-380	1
2.	Forest Surveyor	•••		170-380	1
3.	Forester			110-155	5
4.	Forest Guard			70-85	8
5.	Steno-typist			130-300	1
6.	Ul per Division Clerk		• • •	130-300	1
7.	Lower Division Clerk	•		110-180	2
8.	Pecn		• • •	<b>70-85</b>	2
9.	Draftsman			170-380	1
	To	tal			23

## 5. Cultural Operations (New Scheme):

No cultural operations have been done on the natural young crops available in certain forest areas. The areas are heavily swamped with climbers. They also require early thinning for proper development of the crop. Plantations of teak of old times and raised during the Third Plan also require urgent tending and thinning. Hence it is proposed to take up these works in the Firth Five Year Plan.

The scheme envisages carrying out, of such tending operations as thinning, bush and climber cutting in plantations raised earlier as well as natural regeneration for the development of a better forest crop, and to carry out cultural operations over 2500 ha. Hence, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

## Staff requirements for this scheme are as under:

Designation		Scale of pay	No. of posts
1. Deputy Ranger	•••	Rs. 130-300	2
2. Forest Guard	•••	Rs. 70-85	8
Total			10

#### 6. Forest Protection (Continued scheme):

This scheme was introduced in 1965-66 for regulating the forest produce in transit and prevention of illicit cutting from the Government and private forests. A Mobile Squad was therefore, set up to have a proper vigil over the movement of the forest produce. Several forest check posts were established at stratigic places. The mobile squad is also successful in keeping down the incidence of forest encroachments. It is proposed to continue the scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

For maintenance of existing check posts and creation of additional check posts, as well as strengthening of the mobile squad, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided under this scheme.

Staff requirements for this scheme are as under:

Designation		Scale of pay	No. of posts
Non-Gazetted:			
1. Range Forest Officer	•••	Rs. 170-380	3
<b>2.</b> Forester	•••	Rs. 110-155	3
3. Forest Guard	•••	Rs. 70-85	18
4. Jeep Driver	•••	Rs. 110-155	3
Total			27

#### 7. Communications (Continued Scheme):

As there was no organised forestry and forestry-development in this Territory, there was no development of communications in the forest areas during the erstwhile regime. On liberation, a Plan Scheme for development of communications was started in 1963. It has since been continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan period. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period 46 kms. of forest roads will be constructed in this Territory. There are still a number of areas which are in-accessible. For the exploitation and development of these areas, it is necessary to open them by constructing roads. Apart from serving the needs of the forest Department, these roads play an important role in the development of backward areas. It is therefore, proposed to continue the scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Due to the heavy rains, kaccha forest roads do not give good service, hence construction of metteled roads in due course is essential.

It is proposed to construct 32 kms. of roads during the year 1974-75 and maintenance of existing roads, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided under the scheme.

Staff requirements for the scheme are as under:

	Designation		Scale of pay	No. of posts
a)	Gazetted:			
	1. Forest Engineer	•••	Rs. 350-900	1
b)	Non-Gazetted:			
	1. Forest Section Officer	•••	Rs. 170-380	2
	2. Draftsman	•••	Rs. 170-380	2
	3. Surveyor		Rs. 170-380	2
	4. Lower Division Clerk		Rs. 110-180	3
	5. Jeep Driver	•••	Rs. 110-155	1
	6. Peon	•••	Rs. 70-85	2
	Total			13

#### 8. Buildings (Continued Scheme):

After setting up a regular Forest Department after liberation, a regular scheme for construction of buildings was taken up in 1963. It has

since been continued into the Fifth Five Year Plan period. By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, there will be 51 quarters for Forests Guards. 31 for Foresters, 12 for Range Forest Officers and 7 Forest Rest Houses. These accommodations have considerably eased the situation. However, residential and office accommodation provided by the above said buildings is far from adequate. A number of additional buildings are, therefore, essential to provide office and residential accommodation for the staff at Panaji and in the other towns and forest areas where forest staff is stationed. Construction of more buildings is also necessary to provide office and residential accommodation to the new staff. It is, therefore, proposed to construct one office for the Forest Department to house the office of the Conservator of Forests and other Forest Officials stationed at Panaji, staff quarters at Panaji and other places, as well as Range Forest Office at Range quarters, godowns and a number of other buildings.

The scheme envisages the construction of residential and office accommodation for the staff of the Department, Store, Godowns and Forest Rest Houses and other buildings required for the functioning of the Department.

Constructions of Divisional and Range Forest Offices, stores, godowns, Forest Rest House, Inspection bungalows and residential quarters for the staff and other building will be taken up under this scheme and as such an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

#### 9. Public Relations (Continued Scheme):

There is already a publicity scheme in operation in the Department. It was first introduced in the Third Five Year Plan. It has since been continued to date.

There is a great pressure on forests and forest lands from the ever increasing population with conspicuous absence of the knowledge of the uses and benefits of forests. Most of the people think that the forests unnecessarily occupy the land which could be better utilized for producing the much-needed food in the country. They also look upon the forest to harbour undersirable animals. With these ideas in the minds of the public, little help can be expected from them for protection of forests which are greatly needed for the development and prosperity of the Territory in particular, and the country at large, as they not only provide the much needed raw materials for the development of the industries but also provide employment to a very large number of people, especially in the interior areas where other sources of employment are conspicuous by their absence. They are also much needed to protect the agricutural land from devastation by wild and water erosion. The public, therefore needs to be educated and convinced of the benefits of the forests. This can be achieved only by giving wide publicity to the aforesaid advantages of Forests among the rural population. To achieve the desired results there is an urgent necessity to have a regular establishment of a public relation unit.

Setting up of a unit to generate forest consciousness amongst people and induce public cooperation for the preservation and use of the natural forest resources in perpetuity. To set up a forest publicity unit for the education of the public on the benefits of forest and forest products for mankind, this scheme is to be implemented with a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakks for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

## Staff Requirements for this units are as under:

Designation			Sc	ale of pay	No. of posts
Non-Gazetted:					
1. Projector Operator	• •••	,	Rs.	170-380	1
2. Range Forest Offic	er	• • •	Rs.	170-380	1
3. Photographer			Rs.	210-425	1
4. Forest Guard			Rs.	70-85	1
5. Van Driver	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Rs.	110-180	1
	Tot	al			5

#### 10. Labour Welfare (New Scheme):

At present there is no scheme to provide amenities to the staff and labour working in the Forest Department.

Staff and labour working in the interior forest areas have no amenities for life. It is therefore, essential for efficient functioning of the Dept. that they are provided with suitable amenities. Hence it is proposed to provide a new scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan to provide amenities for the staff working in the forest area with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

## 8. Fisheries

The present average catch of fish in Goa is 27,000 M.T. out of which nearly 80 p. c. is pelegic fish composed of mackeral, oil sardines. seer, scinoids etc. Prawns constitute an economically important demersal resources. Their annual landings is around 1000 M.T. With nearly 5180 sq. km. of fishable area upto 65-75 meters line, there exists a vast potential for extending the fishing operations beyond the traditional fishing zone of 10 fathom by employing modern technique of fishing. The mechanised fishing was introduced in the territory in an extensive way only from 1963 onwards while in the neighbouring states the programme was already introduced during the first and second plan period (1951-1961). It is estimated that 15,000 M.T. potential demersal resources (prawns lobsters etc.) exist upto 200 m. The schools of shoaling fishes like mackerels, sardines have been located upto 30 miles in offshors waters and it is likely that their sources exist beyond this limit. At present these resources are exploited by traditional methods and the craft and the gear used for this purpose cannot be used for extending the area of operation. A further increase in catch will, therefore, depend on increase in the number of mechanised vessels and use of sufficient modern gears like purse seine, pelagic trawl, for exploiting pelagic resources. The use of modern gear and craft not only extends the area of operation, but also if used with proper knowledge, can extend period before and after the normal fishing season. Such effective use of modern technological improvements will lead to regular supply of fish to market and create a base for fish processing industry in the region which now depends on raw material only for 5-8 months during the year.

The scope for inland fish culture is limited. Although about 100 hectares of area is covered under fresh water, the tanks are smaller in area. Large perenial tanks are very few in number. Many of the tanks are owned privately or by the Comunidade. There is no demand for fresh water fish in general, however the available area can be brought under fish culture to augment resources and fish can be exported to distant urban centres in the neighbouring states or even to metropolitan cities like Delhi and Calcutta. On the basis of yield of 200 kg. per Ha. 200 M. T. of additional resources will be available per year.

There are many areas which are inundated by tidal waters. About 250 Ha. of such brackish water areas can be effectively brought under systematic culture. Although fishing is carried out in such brackish water areas the yield per Ha. of 250 is very poor. It is possible to increase the yield upto 500 kg. per 0.4 ha. The fish caught in the area i. e. the mullets, lady fish, chanos, pearl spot, bekti, prawns are quality fishes which fetch good returns and many of them can be caught during the monsoon which is a lean season for marine fishery.

The increase in catch will not improve the present position of distribution and supply of fish to consumers without adequate facilities for preservation and transport. Non-availability of preservation facility leads to fluctuations in prices and low returns to producer. Besides

anywhere upto 20% of fish caught will lose its prime quality if not well iced and lead to lowering of the price. As majority of the population is dependent on fish as a source of protein, it would be necessary to maintain even supply throughout the year round which will also lead to stabilization of prices. As these facilities are not well provided in the territory so far, an emphasis during the Fifth Plan will be laid on creation of infrastructure for distribution and marketing of fish.

## I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakhs was fixed for fisheries development under the Fourth Five Year Plan in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The expenditure during the first four years of the plan was Rs. 65.87 lakhs. Taking into consideration the provision made for Fifth year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is anticipated that an amount of Rs. 83.74 lakhs will be spent for the fisheries development.

Under the scheme "Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts" 30 engines have been distributed for fitting into the hulls constructed by the fishermen. Besides, loan and subsidy was given for construction of 27 nos. of hulls and 3 boats fitted with engines were given to fisheries cooperative societies. The Fourth plan target for mechanisation of boats was placed at 104. Under this programme 53 mechanised boats will be introduced for fishing in the territory by March, 1974. This shows a shortfall of 51 mechanised boats. The engines have to be purchased through Director General of Supplies and Disposals which is a winding procedure and leads to delay in procuring the engines within the financial year. The cost of the engines have also gone up and hence the number of engines to be purchased within the budgetory provision during the financial year is limited by availability of funds, during the financial year. If permission is given for placing direct orders, the procurement of engines would be facilitated.

Under the powered fishing scheme, the department acquired two steel trawlers which were constructed at Goa Shipyard. The recruitment of certified crew and lack of properly organised repair facilities were the main bottlenecks in the performance of the steel trawlers and due to frequent brakdown of the engines and which trouble, many fishing hours were lost. Similarly, provision has also to be made for stand by crew to keep the vessels running for extended period. The trawlers could not be sent for long fishing trips as there were no certified radio operators and navigational devices were not available. These trawlers could fish only upto 25 fathoms depth. The area between 15 fathoms and 20 fathoms is not very rich in commercially important varieties. However, the exploratory survey will be continued to cover the entire area. As the area is rich in Pelagic fisheries it was decided to procure multi-purpose wooden fishing vessels for this purpose. One such vessel will be delivered before the commencement of the fishing season in 1973. As the cost of wooden trawler is considerably less, we are likely to spend only 50% of the total plan provision under this scheme.

The construction of estuarine farm for demonstrating brackish water fish culture was completed in 1972-73 and a shed will be constructed during this year. Preliminary work on fish culture has already been initiated. The schemes on construction of cold storages at Canacona and Panjim have been taken up only in the middle of the plan period. The cold storage complex at Panaji will be built in place of existing cold storage which will have to be demolished. The matter is referred to the Government of India. As this is likely to involve some delay, it is expected that only demolishing work will be undertaken this year. The scheme will be continued into the Fifth Plan period for which provision has been made. The plants will be commissioned during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The infra-structure development for freezing and cold storage of fish is not yet adequate and will need continuing emphasis.

In the cooperative sector an amount of Rs. 2.60 lakhs was earmarked in the development of fisheries cooperatives. During the year 1971-72, a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was made towards the share capital contribution for Fisheries Federation to take up integrated project for fisheries development with financial aid from the Agriculture Refinance Corporation. The primary cooperative societies do not have proper entrepreunerial skill to organise their activities. As the activities are limited and turnover of these societies is poor, sooner or later they become defunct. It is therefore proposed to link up their activities with Fisheries Federation. The integrated project prepared for Fisheries Federation was not accepted by the Government of India and an expert was sent to review the scheme. Due to the reasons stated above only an amount of Rs. 7,000/- was spent till 1972-73. As the Federation has started functioning and a few more units are likely to be organised in this year an amonut of Rs. 73,000/- has been earmarked for 1973-74. As the fishermen belong to socially and economically backward class efforts to strengthen the cooperative movement is highly essential. The activities of the Fisheries Training Centre have been taken up from 1971-72 and 25 fishermen youths are given training at the Centre per year, in modern fishing technics. Until 1972-73, 47 candidates have been trained. Besides candidates are deputed for training at C. I. F. O. The physical targets of the schemes are likely to be exceeded. A provision of Rs. 8 lakhs was made for assistance to fishermen for purchase of fisheries requisites and for grant of loan. An amount of Rs. 6.36 lakhs is likely to be spent by the end of this year. Although substantial amount was given for purchase of fishery requisites, grant of loan was rather limited due to non-eligibility of applicants for this purpose. Except for this face the scheme has been singularly proved beneficial to poor and deserving fishermen.

The construction of slipway is under progress and the work is likely to be completed this year. The construction of service station is at a design stage and its construction is likely to be started this year and will be completed by 1974-75. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs, Rs. 4.20 lakhs is likely to be spent by the end of this year. The shortfall is due to slow progress of civil works. The scheme will be continued in the Fifth Plan.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The broad objectives for the Fifth Five Year Plan are:

- 1) To increase production of fish to meet at least 25 p. c. of increased demand of fish for a population of about ten lakks by the end of Fifth Plan.
- 2) To increase supply of raw materials for expert based frozen and processed fish.
- 3) To create adequate infrastructure for handling processing and distribution of fish.
  - 4) To improve socio-economic conditions of fishermen.
- 5) To bridge the gap in regional disparities by dispersing in frastructure development.

To meet the daily requirement of 159 gms. of fish protein requirement by end of 1979, the production will have to be increased  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the present level. It will take 15-20 years to meet the requirement of entire population. The target of achievement has been placed at 8,000 M.T. increase over Fourth Five Year Plan period. The break up including inland fish would be as follows:

1. Marine:

 Pelagic
 6000M.T.

 Demersal
 2000M.T.

 2. Inland
 250M.T.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1.75 crores has been provided for fisheries development. The fisheries resources of Goa have not been fully exploited so far. Trawling has been carried out successfully as a result of which five shrimp processing firms have been carrying out freezing operations and it is likely that many more may be entering the field. The pelagic fishery resources of Goa waters also need attention. The present ramponi operators who catch nearly 80 p. c. of the total catch of Goa continue to fish in the inshore zone by the traditional method. A stage will be reached when this gets saturated with the fishing activity and it will be necessary to seek the pelagic fishes beyond the coastal water zone. Hence, under the Programme of Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts it is decided to introduce purse seine fishing.

The Programme of Mechanisation can also be extended to the small country crafts which need motorisation to reach the fishing grounds quickly and bring back their catch in shortest possible time to centralised collection places. Hence it has been dicided to give loans and subsidies for fitting outboard motors on the country crafts. The departmental trawlers will continue to carry out the exploratory fishing with the existing vessels. At present there is no permanent building for training

of fishermen youths. It is therefore necessary to have our own building with the necessary equipment and facilities for training in the modern techniques of fishing. It is also proposed to carry out short term courses for fishermen who are already engaged in fishing to upgrade their knowledge. Similarly special coaching will be given for purse seine fishing.

With increase in fish catch it would be desirable to create the necessary infrastructure for handling, processing and distribution of fish for export as well as for internal consumption. These facilities have not been adequate. The increase in catch is also likely to lead to gluts and wastage of fish leading to waste of cheap and valuable protein food. As the Goan population is predominantly fish eating there is acute dearth of fish during the lean period. It is therefore necessary to process the fish and hold it under frozen conditions for a long period and distribute it during the lean season. With increased emphasis on offshore and deep sea fishing, a large quantity of fish is likely to be brought by larger fishing vessels which will need very careful handling and preservation. A pilot plant production of frozen, filleted fish is included as a new scheme to introduce frozen fish for internal consumption. The scheme for assistance to fishermen, purchase of fishery requisites and assistance to fisheries cooperative is included in the Fifth Plan on a continued basis.

## 1. Mechanisation of fishing crafts:

Total Plan outlay 1974-79 - Rs. 75.40 lakhs:

		Physica	l targets
Revenue	Rs. 30.78 lakhs	Engines	<b>75</b>
Loan	Rs. 44.62 lakhs	Hulls	<b>7</b> 5
•	•	Winches	75
Total:	Rs. 75.40 lakhs	Outboard engines	<b>60</b>

This is a continuing scheme the object of which is to assist fishermen in fitting engines to their crafts with a view to expanding their field of operation increasing their catch and thereby their income.

The scheme envisages grant of 50% loan and 40% subsidy for inboard marine diesel engines, 50% loan and 25% subsidy for construction of new hulls for mechanisation. Out of the 75 boats 25 boats will be purse-seiners. Pattern of assistance on outboard engine will be at the rate of 25% of the cost as subsidy limited to Rs. 500/-

In order to encourage fishermen to install winches on their boats financial assistance at the rate of 65% of the cost as loan and 25% as subsidy will also be provided.

Loan amount is repayable in seven years in quarterly instalments. However, no instalment will be due during the offseason i. e. June, July and August each.

Details of expenditure	Loan	Subsidy (Rs. in lakhs)	4.7	
50 engines at average rate of Rs. 62,000/- each	15.50	12.40	27.90	
25 engines at average rate of Rs. 75,000/- each	9.37	7.50	16.87	
60 Hulls at average rate of Rs. 40,000/- each	10.00	5.00	15.00	
25 Hulls at average rate of Rs. 65,000/- each	8.13	4.06	12.19	
50 winches at average rate of Rs. 2,500/- each	0.81	0.31	1.12	
25 winches of average rate of Rs. 5,000/- each	0.82	0.31	1.12	
60 Outboard engines Establishment charges		0.30	0.30 0.90	
Total:	44.62	29.88	75.40	

## Phasing of expenditure:

Item			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total	
Revenue				 6.08	6.17	6.17	6.18	6.18	30.78
Loan				 8.92	8.93	8.93	8.92	8. <b>92</b>	44.62
		Total:	•••	 15.00	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	75.40

## Phasing of physical targets:

Item			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Engines		•••	15	15	15	15	15	75
Outboard engines	•••		12	12	12	12	12	60
Hulls			15	15	15	15	15	<b>7</b> 5
Winches		** 61	15	15	15	15	15	75

## Posts to be created:

Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries (Rs 210-425)	1 post
Mechanic (Rs. 150-240)	1 post
Fisheries Inspector (Rs. 130-300)	3 posts

## 2. Preservation, Transport and Marketing:

Total Plan Ou	itlay 1	1974-79	•••	• • •	•••	Rs.	<b>24.0</b> 0	lakhs
Revenue	• • •	• • •				Rs.	8.00	lakhs
Capital						Rs.	<b>16</b> .00	lakhs

The objective of the scheme is to assist fishermen in realising full value of their production by providing them with facilities for preserva-

tion, transport and marketing of fish. It will consist completing two cold storage plants which have been taken up during the Fourth Plan with 100 tonnes cold storage and 100 tonnes frozen storage capacity and erection of ice plants with 12 tonnes capacity.

It will also comprise installation of one plate freezer of 1 tonne, one blast freezer of three tonnes capacity and acquisition of one insulated van for transport of fish and erection of one ice plant with 12 tonnes capacity.

## Details of expenditure:

٠, ٠	Posterior	•							
a)	Pay of	establish	ment,	allow	ances	and			
	Honoraria	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	Rs.	2.60	lakhs
b)	Furniture			•••	•••		Rs.	0.40	lakhs
c)	Capital ex	penditure	(cost	of mac	hinery	, ins-			

tallation charges, land and building) ... Rs. 16.00 lakhs

d) Contingencies (cost of water, electricity, refrigeration etc.) ... Rs. 5.00 lakhs

## Phasing of expenditure:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item			 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total	
Capital		.:.	 2.00	9.00	4.00	1.00	_	16.00	
Revenue	•••		 1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00	
	Total:	•••	 3.00	10.00	6.00	3.00	2.00	24.00	

#### Details of posts:

1.	Operators (Rs. 150-240)	•••	• • •	,	5 posts
2.	Mechanic cum electrician	(Rs. 150-	240)	•••	2 posts
3.	U. D. C. (Rs. 130-300)	•••			2 posts
4.	Khalasi (Rs. 70-85)	•••			6 posts
5.	Watchman (Rs. 70-85)			•••	2 posts
6.	Driver (Rs. 110-180)				1 posts

## 3. Establishment of Pilot Plant for processing of frozen and filleted fish:

## Financial Outlay 1974-79:

Capital	• • •	•••	•••	•••	 Rs.	3.20	lakhs
Revenue	•••	•••	•••	•••	 Rs.	2.80	lakhs
Total:		• • •	•••	•••	 Rs.	6.00	lakhs

In coastal areas fish is mostly consumed in fresh conditions. As the catch of fish throughout the year is uneven there are periods of gluts as

in the last quarter of the year. During the lean period there is acute scarcity of fish and consequently fish prices also go up. As fish forms a cheap and very valuable source of animal protein especialy in Goa where 90% of the population is fish eating, it would be desirable to preserve the marketable surplus for extended period by processing and distribute it to the public at reasonable prices. The proposed Cold Storage complex at Panaji will create necessary facilities for storage of fresh and frozen fish beginning with first year of Fifth Plan. (1974-79). The consumption of processed frozen fish is gaining grounds in urban areas. Under this scheme it is proposed to run a pilot plant production of frozen and filletted fish as a demonstration of Unit. The capacity of the pilot plant would be 1 tonne of finishing product per day. The raw material will be supplied by Departmental fishing vessels or purchased in open market, if necessary.

## Details of expenditure:

1.	Pay and Allowa	nces		•••	 Rs. 1.00 lakh
2.	Equipment	•••	•••	•••	 Rs. 3.20 lakhs
3.	Contingencies		•••		 Rs. 1.80 lakhs
	Total:		•••		 Rs. 6.00 lakhs

The details of capital cost are given below:

## Equipment:

Plate freezer			• • •	•••	Rs.	1.50	lakhs
Filleted machine	•••	•••			Rs.	<b>1.5</b> 0	lakhs
Mincer		•••	•••		Rs.	0.05	lakh
Filleting and pack	king t	ables	•••		Rs.	0.05	lakh
processing equipr	nent	• • •	• • •		Rs.	0.10	lakh
Total:					Rs.	3.20	lakhs
	Filleted machine Mincer Filleting and pace Cleaning, cutting processing equipment	Filleted machine  Mincer  Filleting and packing t  Cleaning, cutting, har  processing equipment	Filleted machine  Mincer  Filleting and packing tables  Cleaning, cutting, handling processing equipment	Filleted machine  Mincer  Filleting and packing tables  Cleaning, cutting, handling and processing equipment	Filleted machine	Filleted machine Rs.  Mincer Rs.  Filleting and packing tables Rs.  Cleaning, cutting, handling and other processing equipment Rs.	Filleted machine        Rs. 1.50         Mincer        Rs. 0.05         Filleting and packing tables        Rs. 0.05         Cleaning, cutting, handling and other processing equipment       Rs. 0.10

## Contingencies (1976-77 onwards):

1.	Ice			•••	• • •	Rs.	10,000	per	annum
2.	Packing	materia	als	•••	• • • •	Rs.	20,000	per	annum
3.	Water,	electrici	ity	charges		Rs.	10,000	per	annum
4.	Mainten	ance an	d re	pair	• • •	Rs.	6,500	per	annum
<b>5.</b>	Contrac	t labour	•	• • •	• • •	Rs.	10,000	per	annum
6.	Promoti	onal and	dis	stribution	ex-				
	penses	•••	•••	•••	• • •	Rs.	3,000	$\mathbf{per}$	annum
7.	Office fu	ırniture		•••	• • •	Rs.	2,000	per	annum
	To	otal		• • •		Rs.	61,000	per	annum

#### (Rs. in lakhs)

				1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Capital				 0.40	2.50	0.30	_		3.20
Revenue	•••			 0.05	0.30	0.80	0.82	0.83	2.80
	7	[otal	•••	 0.45	2.80	1.10	0.82	0.83	6.00

## Details of posts:

1.	Processing technologist (Rs. 350-900)	1 post
2.	Processing technician (Rs. 210-425)	1 post
3.	Refrigeration Mechanic (Rs. 150-240)	1 post
4.	Electrician (150-240)	1 post
5.	L. D. C. (Rs. 110-180)	1 post

## 4. Establishment of Fish Curing Yards:

## Financial outlay 1974-79

Revenue	•••	• • •	Rs.	1.90 lakhs	four
	Total	• • •	Rs.	<b>4.10</b> lakhs	Tour

The estimated annual landing of mackerels and sadines are 25,000 M. Tons. The season extends from September to January. This creates gluts and a sizeable quantity is used as manure. Similarly certain other miscellaneous varieties are also used for curing. There is a good market for cured products. Similarly sharks fins and air bladders which are commercially important products are also dried and exported. Facilities such as establishment of Fish curing yards are therefore equally necessary. It is therefore proposed in the scheme to construct sheds including working space, tanks for ralting, office, godown and cemented floor for drying. Hence the provision for acquisition of land at suitable sites, construction of the building, reclamation etc. has been proposed in the scheme.

a)	Pay	of	establishment	•••	•••	Rg	1.80	lakhs
b)	Allo	van	ces and honorar	ia	•••	h	1.00	Idillis

## Capital cost:

a)	Cost of	land	•••			Rs.	0.70	lakh
b)			of sheds tanks fo					
	office go	downs	and cemer	it floo	r	Rs.	1.50	lakhs
			Tota	l		Rs.	2.20	lakhs

## Contingencies:

a) Equipment and furniture	• • •	 $\mathbf{Rs.}$	6,000
b) Miscellaneous items	• • •	 Rs.	4,000
Total		 Rs.	10,000

## Details of posts:

-) F	
1. Technical Assistant (Rs. 210-425)	4 posts
2. Watchman (Rs. 70-85)	4 posts
3. Helper (Rs. 70-85)	4 posts

### Phasing of expenditure:

(Rs. in lakhs)

				1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Capital	 			0.80	1.40	_	<del>-</del> -		2.20
Revenue	 		•••	0.20	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.40	1.90
	Total	•••		1.00	1.85	0.45	0.40	0.40	4.10

#### 5. Training:

Total Plan Ou	tlay 19	74-79	*	•••	R	s. 4	.50	lakhs
Revenue		Rs.	1.86					
Capital	•••	Rs.	2.64					125 fishermen aff trainees.
Total		Rs.	4.50		or arrived	, w	J 50	arr or arrows.

The object of the scheme is to impart training to fisher youths to the staff members and to the candidates for being appointed in the Department in order to meet the need of trained staff for successful implementation of various schemes of this Department.

Fisher youths will be trained in the upkeep maintenance and overhaul of engines as also in the efficient operation of gear and boats so as to avoid losses which the fishermen suffer by faulty operation of mechanised boats and fishing gear.

The training will be imparted in the existing centre. Therefore the provision proposed is for payment of stipend to the trainees and to meet other contingent expendiure. Since the fishermen training Centre is presently housed in a private building, provision is proposed for construction of a building to the Centre.

Regarding staff training the candidates will be deputed to various Fisheries Training Institutes in the country. They will be paid stipend as per approved pattern.

## Details of expenditure:

## 1. Fishermen training:

(Rs. in lakhs)

a)	Stipend to $125$ th Rs. $75/-$ p. m. per	rainees trainee i	at th for 10	ie <b>rat</b> month	e of ns	0.94			
b)	Food allowances at per trainee for 6 me					0.11			
c)	Equipment Books,	charts	etc.	•••	•••	0.10			
d)	Miscellaneous	•••		•••	•••	0.40			
		Total							

## 2. Staff training:

Deputation of candidates:

Total		0.31
4 candidates to C. I. F. O. Cochin	•••	0.08
2 candidates Inland training	•••	0.08
2 candidates to CIFE	•••	0.15

# 3. Capital expenditure:

Construct	tion of	a buildin	g to f	fishermen		2.64
Training	Centre	including	cost	of land	•••	2.64
		To	otal	•••		4.50

## Phasing of expenditure:

(Rs. in lakhs)

					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue	•••				0.35	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.39	1.86
Capital	•••	•••		•••	-	1.00	1.64	-	-	2.64
	T	'otal	•••		0.35	1.36	2.02	0.38	0.39	4.50

## Phasing of physical targets:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1	974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Fishermen expenditure	•••	25	25	25	25	25	125
Staff trained	•••	2	1	2	2	1	8
Total		27	26	27	27	26	133

## 6. Experimental and Exploratory Fishing in offshore areas:

Total Plan Ou	tlay 1974-7	9	•••	Rs.	37.00 lakhs
Capital			•••	Rs.	5.60 lakhs
Revenue	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			Rs.	31.40 lakhs

Under the Fourth Plan two steel trawlers were acquired under Powered Fishing scheme for exploratory and experimental fishing. The scheme will be continued under the new scheme "Exploratory and experimental fishing" to survey the demersal and pelagic resources.

Nearly 60-80 percent of total catch of Goa is constituted of pelagic fishes like mackerel and sardines which are mostly caught by rampani nets. There are also other pelagic fishes like anchevies, seer tuna which are exploited by different types of gear. Purse-seina fishing is carried out in the region to a limited extent on a commercial scale. The areas beyond the traditional zone are being surveyed at present by Pelagic Fisheries Project under the direction of Norwegian Experts. It is believed that Pelagic Fishery resources exist in offshore region. This would require well equiped modern purse-seine boat. The use of modern gear and craft will not only extend the area of operation but can be used to extend the period of operation before and after the normal season. The effective use of modern well equipped vessels would create a base for processing and fish meal industry which at present depends on uneven supply of raw material.

The knowledge gained in the programme will help commercial fishermen to extend the area of operation. The vessels also would be used for demonstration and training in improved methods of fishing and experimental fishing.

## Details of expenditure:

Pay of establishment			Rs.	9.00	lakhs
Cost of Purse-seine nets,	etc.	•••	Rs.	2.00	lakhs
Operational expenses		•••	Rs.	20.40	lakhs
Total	•••	•••	Rs.	31.40	lakhs

#### Capital:

Cost of the	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$ .	5.00	lakhs			
Cost of maments	chinary & of			Rs.	<b>0.6</b> 0	lakhs
	Total	•••		Rs.	5.60	lakhs

#### Phasing of expenditure:

7-78	78-79	Total
E 40	6.40	31.40

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Item		1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Total
Revenue			 	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.40	6.40	31.40
Capital	•••		 •••	2.80	2.80		_	-	5.60
	7	rotal	 	9.00	9.00	6.20	6.40	6.40	37.00

## Details of staff:

1.	Skipper (725-900)	2	posts
2.	Chief Engineer (450-600)	2	posts
3.	Bossan (300-350)	5	posts
4.	Engine Driver (250-350)	3	posts
5.	Junior Deckhand (100-150)	41	posts
6.	Junior Deckhand-cum retmenders (100-130)	<b>19</b>	posts
7.	Gear Technician (210-425)	2	posts
8.	Radio Operator (110-180)	2	posts
9.	Greaser-cum-deckhand (110-130)	2	posts
10.	Gook-cum-deckhand (100-130)	2	posts
11.	Junior Dekhand-cum-shore attandant		
	(10 <b>0</b> -130)	10	posts

## 7. Strengthening of the Staff of Fisheries Department:

Total Plan	Outlay	1974-7	9	 Rs.	5.00	lakhs
Revenue				 $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$ .	5.00	lakhs

The object of the scheme is to appoint trained staff for execution and supervision of the large number of schemes to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

## Details of expenditure:

a) Pay of establishment and Allowances and		
Honoraria etc	Rs.	4.75 lakhs
b) Europitume and other continuent consumer	D	0.05 1-1-1-

b) Furniture and other contingent expenses Rs. 0.25 lakhs

Total ... Rs. 5.00 lakhs

## Phasing of expenditure:

1974-75	•••		•••		•••	1.00 lakh <b>s</b>
1975-76				•••		1.00 lakhs
1976-77	•••	• • •	•••			1.00 lakhs
1977-78	• • •		• • •	•••	• • •	1.00 lakhs
1978-79	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	1.00 lakhs
		${f T}$	otal			5.00 lakhs

## Details of Posts:

	•		
1.	Deputy Director (Rs. 575-1150)		1 post
2.	Assistant Director (Rs. 400-950)		2 posts
	Planning-cum-Statistical Officers (Rs. 350-800)		1 post
4.	Assistant Supd. of Fisheries (Rs. 210-425)	•••	3 posts
5	II D C (Rs 130-300)		5 noata

<ol> <li>L. D. C. (Rs. 110-</li> <li>Salesman (Rs. 110-</li> <li>Class IV (Rs. 70-85</li> </ol>	180)		···		•••		5 posts 2 posts 6 posts
8. Slipway and service sta	tion:						
Total Plan Outlay 19'	74-79	•••	•••	•••	Rs.	6.00	lakhs
Revenue			•••		Rs.	3.00	lakhs
Capital					Rs.	3.00	lakhs
	Total	•••	•••		Rs.	6.00	lakhs
Under this scheme it is station for providing and r truction work of slipway of completed during this year be taken up during this year be taken up during this year Plan. Hence provision has a tion and purchase of mach running and maintenance of Details of expenditure:  a) Pay of establish Recurring expenses per an	epair is commended. The ur and been in hinery of the schement	facilities nced d work will be nade fo Provi station  t, allov	es to ruring in resection the ision of the i	nechan 1971-7 spect o nued in constr has als	ised to and for servent the following the following tension been dependent on the following tension been dependent for	ooats. is lifice s Fifth of s on pro-	The conskely to be tation will Five Year ervice stapposed for s. in lakhs)
a) Power and war					• • •		0.10
b) Lubricants oils	cotto	n wast	e etc.		• • •	•	0.05
c) Casual Labour	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••		0.02
d) Furniture and		•••			•••		<b>0.10 0.03</b>
e) Miscellaneous	•••		•••	•••	•••	•	
		Tot	al	•••	•••		0.30
Capital cost:							
a) Cost of const.	of serv	vice sta	tion		•••	•	2.00
b) Cost of machin	ery	•••		•••			1.00
		r	otal	•••			3.00
Details of staff:							
<ol> <li>Foreman (250-</li> <li>Diesel Mechanic</li> </ol>			••	•••		•••	1 post 1 post

1 post

1 post

1 post

1 post

3. Electrician (175-280)

4. Mechanic (150-240) ...

5. Welder (110-155) ...

6. Turner cum mechanic (110-180) ...

7. Black smith (110-131)	) <i>.</i>	 	 1 post
8. Watchman (70-85)		 	 2 posts
9 Carnenter (125-155)			1 nost

#### Phasing of expenditure:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Item		 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue			 0.30	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.00
Capital		•••	 1.50	1.50	-	_		3.00
Total			 1.80	2.10	0.70	0.70	0.70	6.00

## 9. Assistance to Fishermen for purchase of fishery requisites:

Total Plan (	Dutlay	1974-7	8	•••	• • •	Rs.	8.00	lakhs
Revenue	!	•••	•••	• • •		Rs.	5.50	lakhs
Loan	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Rs.	2.50	lakhs
		Total	•••	•••		Rs.	8.00	lakhs

This is a continuing scheme, the object of which is to encourage fishermen to equip themselves with essential fishing accessories.

In view of the high cost it is proposed to grant subsidy to the fishermen on purchase of fishery requisites such as nylon twine, cotton twine, Monofilament, diesel oil etc.

Under the scheme it is also proposed to advance loan to fishermen for repair of boats, purchase of nets and other fishery accessories. Loan will be granted to the extent of 75% of the value of assets offered as security subject to other conditions of the State Aid to Fishery Rules and the pattern of assistance approved by Government.

## Details of expenditure:

	Tot	al		•••	Rs.	8.00	lakhs
Loan	 	• • •	• • •	•••	Rs.	2.50	lakhs
Subsidy	• • •	• • •	•••		Rs.	5.50	lakhs

#### **Phasing of expenditure:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

	]	item			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Loan		•••	•••		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
Subsidy		•••	•••	•••	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.50
	7	otal.	•••		2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	8.00

## 10. Assistance to Fisheries Cooperatives:

Total Plan Outlay 1974-79	•••		Rs.	5.00 lakhs
Revenue		• • •	Rs.	0.40 lakhs
Loan	•••		Rs.	1.60 lakhs
Share Capital			Rs.	3.00 lakhs
Total			Rs.	5.00 lakhs

This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to grant loan and subsidy to the Fisheries Cooperative Societies and Share capital contribution to the Fisheries Federation.

Details of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Item	Loan	Subsidy	Share Capital
1.	Managerial subsidy to Primary Societies	_	0.20	
2.	Managerial subsidy to Federation		0.20	_
3.	Loan for supply of fishery requisites	1.60		
4.	Share capital contribution for federation	<del></del>		3.00
	_	1.60	0.40	3.00

## Phasing of expenditure:

/Do	1	lakhs
IKS.	m	<i>lakes</i> i

. It	em			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue		•••		0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.40
Loan			•••	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	<b>1.6</b> 0
Share Capital	•••	•••	•••	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	3.00
To	tal	•••		1.40	1.40	1.40	0.40	0.40	5.00

# 9. Agricultural Credit

Under the Agricultural Loan Rules Act 1968, long and medium term loans are advanced to the cultivators in this Territory for the purpose of land development and irrigation for agricultural purposes.

# I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

Under the scheme of 'Agricultural Credit' long and medium term loans were sanctioned by the Director of Agriculture during the Fourth Plan period to the tune of Rs. 25.79 lakhs upto the year 1972-73 and a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was made for the year 1973-74.

Besides the Director of Agriculture, there are also other credit institutions, like the Goa State Cooperative Bank as well as Nationalized Banks advancing loans for the agricultural needs. The amount of loans disbursed by the Goa State Cooperative Bank is likely to be in the vicinity of Rs. 1.72 crores during the Fourth Plan. It was found that so far the flow of direct finance by the Commercial Banks, for the purpose of agricultural programme was quite small.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The Land Development Section set up by the Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd. Panaji is the only source, in the Cooperative Sector, providing long term finance for agricultural development in this Territory. The institutional finance for agricultural production programme for the Fifth Plan period is estimated to be around Rs. 2.20 crores. The main objective of this scheme is to extend financial credit facilities to the Land Development and Irrigation of the crops.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

A total finance of Rs. 2.20 crores is expected to be disbursed in the form of loans for the purpose of land development and irrigation for various crops with a specific stress on sugarcane development. The agency wise break up and the estimated debenture support are as indicated below:

(Rs. in crores) Estimated Required loaning during Agency debenture the Fifth support Plan Period Loan Development 1. Banks (ordinary loaning). 0.10 1.002. Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Special loaning). 3. Central Cooperative Banks (Medium Term Advances) ... 0.20 4. Commercial Banks (Term lending) . 1.00 Total 2.20 0.10 . . .

However as far as this administration is concerned, the required debenture support at 10% margin works out to Rs. 10.00 lakhs which will be provided under the head Agricultural Credit, the yearwise break-up of which is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Fifth Plan Outlay	Year-wise break up					
Description		1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	
Share Capital Contribution to Land Development Section of Goa State Cooperative Bank	10.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	

Thus a total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made during the Fifth Plan for 'Agricultural Credit'.

# 10. Agricultural Marketing, Storage and Warehousing

The Marketing-Wing under the Department of Cooperation, started functioning since September, 1964. The following activities were taken up since the inception of the said Wing.

The following two schemes were being implemented under the Plan sector by the said wing:

- (1) Development of Agricultural Marketing (Regulation of Markets.
  - (2) Administration.

## I.— REVIEW OF PROGRESS UPTO THE END OF FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

#### A. Regulation of Markets:

The market regulation activity started in this Territory from May, 1969, with the extension of Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 to this Union Territory. Under the scheme, a district pattern Market Committee was formed with headquarters at Margao. During the Fourth Plan, the Committee had a plan to establish one main Market yard at Margao and two Sub-market yards, one each at Ponda and Sanquelim for trade of notified commodities viz., coconut, betelnut and cashewnut.

Under the Scheme, the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5.30 lakhs as loan and Rs. 0.17 lakh as subsidy during the 3 years from 1969-72 to assist the Market Committee in execution of its programme. The Market Committee purchased three sites valued at Rs. 3.29 lakhs and completed first stage construction of two sub-yards at a cost of Rs. 3.67 lakhs. With the first stage construction of the main market yard proposed to be completed during 1973-74 the physical target set up for Plan period is going to be achieved in full.

#### **B.** Administration:

A provision of Rs. 30,000 was made during the later three years of Fourth Five Year Plan which is to be utilised for creation of propaganda and publicity machinery consisting of one Sr. Marketing Inspector and one Grader/Assessor under the State Marketing Officer. The provision of Rs. 10,000 during 1971-72 could not be utilised since the construction of the sub-yard was delayed. The machinery was actually created in December, 1972 and will be continued during 1973-74.

An outlay of Rs. 6.30 lakhs was provided for the Fourth Five Year Plan against which an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 5.60 lakhs will be incurred by the end of Fourth Plan.

#### II - AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

#### A. Regulation of Markets:

Aims of the scheme is to provide market yards with modern amenities and facilities for the comfort and convenience of the farmers and functionaries; to ensure competitive price to the farmers to commensurate with quality by introducing auction and tender sales; to introduce grading and standardization for discouraging adulteration; and to rationalise market charges and practices.

#### **B.** Administration:

The Propaganda and Publicity Cell under this scheme is to educate the farmers in regard to the benefits that accrue by selling their produce in the Regulated Markets and by grading them before sale. The Cell is also expected to take up a programme of educating the consumers about the benefits of the Agmark products and make them fully aware of the harmful adulteration.

## C. Grading and Standardization:

Grading and Standardization of the notified commodities will be taken up after establishing the regulated markets, in order to give a boost to the marketable goods. This is a new scheme for the Fifth Plan.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

#### 1. Regulation of Markets:

In addition to the three commodities already notified, it is proposed to bring some more agricultural commodities like banana, pineapple, local chillies and cocum etc., under the fold of regulation. For this purpose, the present main market yard and two sub-yards will have to be developed. Two more sub-market yards are proposed to be established, one at Mapusa and the other at Curchorem during the Plan period. In order to assist the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee financially, to undertake expansion programme in the existing yards and establish two more sub-yards, a loan provision of Rs. 4.63 lakhs is proposed to be made which will be released to the Market Committee during the Plan period. The subsidy meant for Propaganda and Publicity at the rate of Rs. 500 per year is proposed to be continued and a provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made.

As the market yards start functioning, the Market Committee is expected to employ additional 4 Supervisors and 4 Watchmen/Peons.

#### 2. Administration:

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 0.85 lakh is proposed. Under the scheme,

the Propaganda and Publicity Cell will be continued during the initial three years of the Fifth Plan. By 1974-75 it is expected that the main market yard and the network of existing sub-yards will transact considerable business of notified commodities. Further, other commodities like banana, pineapple, local chillies, cocum etc., are being notified shortly and two more markets are proposed to be regulated during the plan period. For looking after the Administration of the district pattern Market Committee with its network of main/sub-market yards spread all over the district and to ensure effective supervision over trade and the employees posted in the market yards, the need for the post of an Assistant Marketing Officer is felt and adequate provision has been made for this purpose.

#### 3. Grading and Standardization:

As the regulated markets start functioning, grading units, one for each yard will also be established to give a boost to the commercial and Agmark grading of various notified commodities. Grading at Farmers' level will fetch a better price to the producer and ensure fair and better trading, market intelligence etc.. For this purpose, the Grading machinery will have to be intensified in the market yards and provided with necessary equipments. A provision of Rs. 0.47 lakh is therefore, proposed during the entire plan period. The amount will be utilised for creation of one post of Inspector for Grading (Marketing Inspector for initial three years and Sr. Marketing Inspector for latter two years) and a post of Grader/Assessor to look after grading activity in the market yards and for purchase of necessary equipments for physical analysis.

#### CHAPTER III

# CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-MENT AND PANCHAYATS

# 1. Cooperation

The Cooperative Movement in Goa, Daman and Diu was launched in 1962-63. It was altogether a new concept to the people. However, due to the initiative and enthusiasm shown by a few workers, it was possible for the Department to arouse the people's interest in this movement both in the urban and rural areas. Today, the cooperative sector is one of the major sectors of economy of this Territory. It covers agricultural credit, consumers' activities, marketing of important cash-crops, housing, transport, dairy, fisheries, a few industries, farming and allied sectors. More and more cooperators are coming forward to organise cooperatives in different fields with the assistance and encouragement provided by the Government. As a result, the cooperative movement in this Territory though only about 10 years old, shows today a maturity which ensures a dynamic progress in the years to come.

## I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan the total cooperative membership is around 1.15 lakhs covering about 450 service, consumers, dairy, industrial, housing, credit, transport, fisheries, farming, processing and marketing-societies. As on 30-6-72, the total annual average turnover of these societies amounted to Rs. 5.50 crores; the members' share capital to Rs. 80.46 lakhs and Government's contribution to Rs. 55.55 lakhs.

The Cooperative Sugar Factory, which was registered on 15-8-1970 is a project costing about Rs. 3.00 crores and is already commissioned at the end of 1973. One of the important aspects of this cooperative venture is that, with the assistance of the M.F.A.L. Agency and the Reserve Bank

- of India, it has been possible to enroll small and marginal farmers as its members. The main aim in establishing this agrobased industry is to provide an opportunity to the farmers to get benefits of cash crops, since it was felt that without creating scope for the cultivation of cash crops, the economic lot of the average farmer in Goa, could not be improved. The Industrial Finance Corporation has already sanctioned a loan of Rs. 150.00 lakhs to the factory. It is expected that about 2,500 Ha. of land will be covered under sugarcane by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. This is bound to cause a great spurt in the agricultural activities resulting in a greater demand for cooperative finance as well as other cooperative services. The factory and the setting up of ancillary industries which will also include a cattle-feed plant, will have a great impact on the economic well-being of the population and will open new avenues of employment and commercial activities.
- a) The Dairy Cooperative Union: The Dairy co-operative union registered on 15-5-1972 has entered the dairy field with schemes such as provision of cattle feed, procurement of standard breed cattle, raising of fodder, etc., for the common benefit of the primary dairy cooperatives. At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan i.e. in 1969-70 there were 49 primary dairy cooperative societies with 1,852 members having a total paid up share capital of Rs. 2.81 lakhs. Their outstanding loans with the members were of the order of Rs. 9.06 lakhs. Their annual capacity of milk supply was 7.20 lakhs litres. Now the number of dairy societies has risen to 68 with a membership of 3323 having a paid up share capital of Rs. 5.72 lakhs, outstanding loans of Rs. 19.03 lakhs and having an annual milk supply capacity of 17.62 lakhs litres. The Dairy Cooperative Union which supervises and coordinates the working of all these primaries also functions as a liaison between the Govt, milk supply scheme and the milk producers. The Union also has an ambitious plan to intensify dairy development by taking up cultivation of green grass, organising a Hay Bank, setting up of a feed production unit in collaboration with the Co-operative Sugar Factory and providing necessary technical service to improve and maintain the milch cattle. The Union expects a share capital contribution of Rs. 1.00 lakh from the Government in the initial stages alongwith other facilities of long-term loans and subsidies, allotment of Govt. land, etc. for establishing cattle feed unit, grass farms, and cattle mortality fund. The Union is expected to achieve its main objectives during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.
- b) The Goa Cooperative Fisheries Federation: The Goa cooperative fisheries federation which was registered on 3-9-1971 is expected to function effectively from 1973-74 with the assistance of Agricultural Re-finance Corporation, to the tune of Rs. 68.00 lakhs and also, with the Government assistance under the various fisheries development schemes. The federation will introduce mechanical boats and trawlers, set up ice plants for cold storages and fish processing units and also undertake the marketing of fish on a large scale under its direct supervision. The Federation has an authorised share capital of Rs. 16.50 lakhs out of which

Rs. 10.00 lakhs is earmarked for investment by the Government in a phased manner.

- c) The Goa Cooperative Printing Press: The Goa Cooperative Printing Press registered on 16-8-1971 is undertaking printing work of cooperatives. Government and Semi-government agencies. It has also started publishing a monthly magazine in Marathi and English towards cooperative members' education. The press is having a paid up share capital of Rs. 11,425/- from its 106 members and is functioning with a working capital of Rs. 0.95 lakh.
- d) The Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd. Panaji: The Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd. Panaji, which is the Apex financing agency has shown a remarkable improvement in respect of share capital, deposits and loaning activity as can be seen from the following data:

  (Amount Rs. in lakks)

	(21/1/04/10 1001 110 141/1107)			
Item	Position as on 30-6-69	Position as on 30-6-72		
1. Total Membership (No.)	467	591		
2. Total paid up share capital	13.14	<b>16</b> .84		
3. Total Reserves and other funds	0.81	1.91		
4. Total Deposits	61.05	127.57		
5. Loans outstanding:  i) Short Term loan  ii) Medium Term loan  iii) Long Term loan	34.55 23.73 0.25	75.58 16.56 44.79		
6. Financial results, accumulated losses/profit	()1.55	(+)1.78		

The progressive trend will be further accelerated by the increased scope of the M. F. A. L. scheme and financed from the A. R. C. for fisheries project, the I. F. C. for the Sugar Factory and organisation of a Housing Financing Society which will obtain funds from the L. I. C. and H. U. D. C. O.

- e) A Cooperative Training Centre: A Cooperative Training Centre under the aegis of the Goa State Cooperative Bank has started functioning at Porvorim from the 1st December, 1972 to train the Secretaries of Cooperative Societies. The Centre is likely to train about 250 Secretaries in batches of 20 each, by the end of 1973-74. It is also conducting member education programmes for the benefits of managing committee members as well as other members of the Cooperative Societies.
- f) The two Urban Cooperative Banks: The two Urban Cooperative Banks in existence at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan have

made excellent progress during the first three years of the Plan period which can be seen from the following table:

-	(Amour	n.t.	$R_{\mathcal{R}}$	in	lakhs)

	Item	Po	sition	Position	
		as on 30-6-69		as on 30-6-72	
	A) Goa Urban Cooperative Bank	Ltd.:		•	
1.	Total Membership (No.)		3105	<b>65</b> 88	
2.	Total paid up share capital	• • •	6.50	12.98	
3.	Total loans outstanding	•••	44.22	<b>1</b> 10.4 <b>6</b>	
4.	Total reserves and other funds		2.33	4.71	
5.	Total profits earned during the	year	0.65	2.44	
	B) Mapusa Urban Cooperative B	ank L	td.:		
1.	Total Membership (No.)		<b>60</b> 8	12.45	
2.	Total paid up share capital		2.52	5.10	
3.	Total loans outstanding		25.52	45.10	
4.	Total Reserves and other funds		0.09	1.81	
5.	Total profits earned during the year	ar	0.63	1.19	

During the Fourth Plan period, two more Urban Banks have been organised. The Margao Urban Cooperative Bank was registered on 31st March 1972 with an initial membership of 26 and share capital of Rs. 54.450. It has also advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 6.50 lakhs. The other Bank, viz the Women's Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd., was registered on 22nd December, 1972 with the initial membership of 51 and a share capital of Rs. 22,050/-. This is the first institution of its own kind in the cooperative sector in Goa. These Banks are expected to start working in full swing by the end of 1973-74.

At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the apex wholesale unit i.e. Goa Central Cooperative Consumer's Stores, in the Consumers Cooperative movement in Goa District was having a total accummulated loss of Rs. 1.44 lakhs. Its annual turnover during 1968-69 was Rs. 95 lakhs, major part of which covered the wholesale business, having lesser profit margin. The percentage of overhead expenses to the turnover was 4.2. However, during the first three years of the Fourth Plan, the position improved considerably and the accummulated losses reduced to Rs. 0.60 lakh.

g) The Daman Jilha Sahakari Bhandar Ltd.: The Daman Jilha Sahakari Bhandar Ltd., is the only Consumers' Coop. Society in Daman which is also recognised as a wholesale store. It was registered on 9-9-1963. At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan it was functioning with a membership of 805 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 22,250. By 30-6-1972 it was having a paid up share capital of Rs. 36,560 and membership of 967. This Store has succeeded in creating reserve funds amounting to about Rs. 50,000 upto 30-6-1972, out of its

own profits. The Store has also taken up construction of a building from its own resources. It is working out of its own resources without having outside borrowings.

- h) The Diu Jilha Sahakari Bhandar Ltd.: The Diu Jilha Bhandar Ltd., was registered on 24-3-1963. During the initial stages of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was having a paid up capital of Rs. 25,480 from 637 members and its turnover was of Rs. 6.33 lakhs. By the end of the first three years of the Fourth Plan, the Store raised the share capital to an amount of Rs. 39,430 and the turnover to Rs. 8.04 lakhs. The Store attained an accumulated profit of Rs. 10,931 and reserve and other funds of Rs. 43,071 created out of its own profits as on 30-6-1972. The distinct feature of this Store is that it is working in a viable manner without any outside borrowings.
- i) Misc. Societies started recently: There is one more Society viz. Goa Transport and Tourist Service Cooperative Society which was registered on 3-5-1973. It has recently started functioning. The society will provide amenities to the Tourists.

Similarly, a Fruit Processing Cooperative Society at Mardol, Goa is in the process of registration. The project way take a concrete shape during the course of 1973-74. Initially the proposed Society intends to take up the processing of pineapples which is a surplus product of Goa having a high demand on account of its best quality. Technical approval to the project has been obtained and efforts to raise financial resources to implement the same are in progress. The total investment required for establishing the project has been tentatively estimated to Rs. 10.96 lakhs. The Society proposes to avail of the financial assistance being provided for such schemes by the National Cooperative Development Corporation which has recently extended its jurisdiction to Union Territories.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 78.30 lakhs was made as against which the likely expenditure upto the end of the said plan, is Rs. 112.69 lakhs.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The main objectives of the various schemes proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period are as follows:—

- 1. Enlargement of short-term production credit,
- 2. Intensification of recovery of over-dues,
- 3. Qualitative improvement of co-operatives by.
  - i) Training of secretaries and office-bearers of co-operatives societies.
- ii) Formation of a common cadre of scretaries of co-operatives.
- iii) Re-organisation of service consumers' societies by amalgamation or liquidation of weak societies.
- 4. Providing finance to housing co-operatives societies.

- 5. Organisation of Employment oriented co-operatives by way of,
  - i) Formation of Labour-Co-operatives.
- ii) Organisation of Co-operative units for processing of pineapples, cashew and coconuts.
- iii) Organisation of Artisans' Co-operatives (Carpenters, petters, shoemakers etc.).
- iv) Organisation of other Co-operatives societies.
- 6. Financial-assistance to the Urban Co-operative Bank.
- 7. Strengthening of the marketing structure.
- 8. Providing long-term finance for Agricultural Development through the Land Development section of the Goa State Co-operative Bank Ltd.
  - 9. Expansion of Consumers' Co-operatives.
- 10. Securing institutional Finance to various co-operative-schemes, through various agencies like L. I. C., Nationalised Banks. etc.
  - 11. Creation of additional employment opportunities.
- 12. Financial Assistance to Marginal Farmers through Co-operatives Banks.
- 13. Construction of storage and warehousing for storing agricultural produce.

#### III - PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

A total out-lay of Rs. 108.00 lakhs is provided for the Fifth Five Year Plan and the following schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Schemes are grouped under two heads namely, A) Continuing Schemes and B) New Schemes.

#### A) Continuing Schemes:

1. Agricultural Credit Societies: a) Managerial subsidy to Primary Service Societies: Viability subsidy of Rs. 1,800/- is admissible to each primary Society identified as a potentially viable unit. The amount of subsidy is spread over a period of 3 to 4 years. Until March, 73, subsidy amounting to Rs. 1.44 lakhs was disbursed to 92 Societies. Two block level farmers' Service Societies will be organised in the course of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Bulk of the financial assistance earmarked for this scheme will go to these two Societies in the shape of managerial subsidy and Govt. share capital.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan an cutlay of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is made for grant of viability subsidy to the above Societies.

b) Government Share Capital Contribution: Govt. contribution towards the share capital of primary service societies is on matching basis and it is generally restricted to Rs. 10,000/- in each case. This formula is relaxable in the case of such Societies as are functioning in areas served by M. F. A. L./S.F.D.A. Projects if the outstandings from the members

of such Societies to not exceed Rs. 5000/- and if they are not in default to the Apex Coop. Bank The ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- is also relaxable in cases where a Society's percentage of overdues to demand for the year, is not more than 30% of its loans for non-productive purpose, do not exceed 5% of the total loaning and if the total Govt. contribution is not more than 60% of the total share capital of the Society. Until March, 1973 the Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 8.61 lakhs to 176 Societies.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 22.75 lakhs is earmarked for grant of share capital to Service Societies.

A total provision of Rs. 25.00 lakes is made for the purpose of the Agricultural Credit-Societies during the Fifth Plan period for both the categories at a) and b) mentioned above.

2. Outright Grants to Coop.-Credit Institutions: The Outright grants for special Bad Debt Reserves are intended to encourage the Coop. Credit Institutions to liberalise their leaning policy in respect of the weaker sections of the agricultural community with a view to making more credit available to them on easy terms. The outright grants are admissible to both the Apex Coop. Bank and the Primary Credit Societies at the rate of 4% and 12% respectively on the increase in the loans advanced to the weaker sections at the primary level.

Under this scheme, Govt. have disbursed grants amounting to Rs. 1.48 lakhs to 127 societies and Rs. 0.54 lakh to the Apex Coop. Bank until 31-3-73.

In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

3. Rural Godowns: With a view to make available to the members of Service societies, adequate storage facilities, Govt. provide financial assistance in the shape of loans and subsidy to such societies for construction of godowns.

According to the pattern now in force, the financial assistance is equal to the cost of the godown, subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,500/in the shape of  $62\frac{1}{2}\%$  loan and  $37\frac{1}{2}\%$  subsidy. The Govt. have so far provided loans of Rs. 3.34 lakhs to 45 Societies and subsidy of Rs. 1.04 lakhs to 39 societies till 31-3-1973.

In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs (subsidy Rs. 0.50 lakh and loan Rs. 1.00 lakh) is proposed for construction of godowns in rural areas as mentioned above.

4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Coop. Bank: Govt. contribute to the share capital of Apex Coop. Bank on matching basis, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, Govt. have so far contributed a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs until March, 1973.

It is proposd to modify the above pattern so as to enable the Govt. to contribute upto Rs. 15.00 lakhs without insisting that the bank should match the Govt. contribution, with a view to strengthen further the capital base of the Bank.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed in the Fifth Plan in anticipation of the Govt. of India's approval to this modified pattern.

5. Subsidy to Land Development section of the Apex Bank: The Land Development Section of the Goa State Coop. Bank is the only source in the cooperative sector providing long-term agricultural finance, in this Territory. Under this scheme Govt, subsidise the deficit incurred by the Land Development Section in its income in relation to expenditure for the first five years. For the subsequent years, Govt, grant a subsidy equal to either the deficit or the additional expenditure on existing staff resulting from the revision of pay scales, whichever is less.

The Land Development Section has already been subsidised to the tune of Rs. 0.32 lakh for the first 3 years (until March, 1972). The Section still continues to incur deficit owing to certain difficulties, the main being the Non-availability of Land Records. The Section will therefore be subsidised during this year to the extent of the deficit incurred by it during the Coop. year 1971-72 and 1972-73. Also according to the Govt. of India's recommendation steps will have to be taken to remove the inadequacies relating to the managerial, supervisory and technical staff of the Land Development Banks.

Keeping the above facts in view an outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for the Fifth Plan.

6. Marketing Societies: a) Share Capital to the Marketing Societies: — Govt. contribution to the Share Capital of Marketing societies is, 3 times the members' share capital. Govt. have so far contributed a sum of Rs. 0.95 lakh approximately to the share capital of 4 Societies.

In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh is proposed for this sub-scheme.

b) Managerial subsidy to Marketing Societies: — Marketing Societies are eligible for managerial subsidy on a tapering scale at 100% of the managerial expenditure for the first year, 66%% for the second, and  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  for the third, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.000/- for all the 3 years. Govt. have so far disbursed a subsidy of Rs. 0.30 lakh approximately.

In the Fifth Plan, a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for granting subsidy to new societies that may come up during the Plan period.

c) Contribution to Price Fluctuation Fund created by the Marketing Societies: — Under this sub-scheme Govt. contribute to the price fluctuation fund created by the Marketing Societies. The Fund is intended to soak up any loss incurred by the marketing Societies owing to the outright purchases of agricultural produce made by them; from their members. The Govt. have so far contributed a sum of Rs. 20.000/-, which is the maximum admissible to the fund created by one society.

In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided for this purpose.

d) Loan and subsidy to the Marketing Societies for construction of godowns: — No society has so far availed of the benefit of this scheme. According to the pattern, financial assistance admissible, is equal to the cost of the godown, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25,000/- in the shape of  $37\frac{1}{2}\%$  subsidy and  $62\frac{1}{2}\%$  loan.

During the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for this sub-scheme (subsidy Rs. 10,000/- and loan Rs. 15,000/-).

7. Processing Societies other than Sugar-Factories: a) Processing Societies other than Sugar Factories: — Govt. contribute to the share capital of processing societies in the ratio of 1:5 i. e. Govt. contribution is 5 times the members' share capital. Only one processing Society has been functioning so far. Govt. have contributed to its share capital a sum of Rs. 2.02 lakhs till 31-3-1973.

In the Fifth Plan, efforts will be made to organise a few more processing societies. An outlay of Rs. 13.50 lakks is therefore proposed in the Fifth Plan for the purpose.

b) Managerial subsidy to Processing societies: — Managerial subsidy is granted on a tapering sca'e at the rate of 100% of the expenditure on staff for the first year, 66%% for the second and 33%% for the third, subject to a total of Rs. 10,000 for all the 3 years taken together. No financial assistance has so far been granted under this scheme.

However an outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed in the Fifth Plan for this scheme.

c) Financial assistance to Processing Societies for construction of godowns: — So far no financial assistance under this scheme has been granted.

However during the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

8. Consumers' Cooperatives: a) Share Capital contribution to Primary Consumers' Cooperatives: — The Govt. contribution is on a matching basis subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. However, an additional Govt. contribution of Rs. 6,000/- is also admissible to such societies as are potentially viable and capable of diversifying their business with emphasis on non-controlled goods. The Govt. have contributed a sum of Rs. 2.09 lakhs to the share capital of the Primary consumers' cooperatives and a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs to the share capital of Central/Wholesale stores which include Rs. 1.50 lakhs sanctioned for the Department Store.

In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakes is proposed for the purpose. It is proposed to liberalise the existing pattern by raising the maximum limit from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 15,000/-.

b) Managerial subidy to Primary Consumers' Cooperatives:—Under the pattern, managerial subsidy of Rs. 2,000/- spread over a period of 3 to 4 years. An additional managerial subsidy of Rs. 3,000/- is also admissible to the potentially viable societies which employ additional staff for expanding and diversifying their business.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided in the Fifth Plan for the purpose of this sub-scheme.

c) Loan and subsidy to consumers' cooperatives for purchase of furniture and fixtures: As per the pattern, the potentially viable primary consumers' cooperatives which are capable of diversifying their business with emphasis on non-controlled goods are eligible for a financial assistance of Rs. 6,000/- each, in the shape of 75% loan and 25% subsidy. The Govt. have so far granted a financial assistance of Rs. 0.67 lakh under this scheme.

In the Fifth Plan an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

d) Loans to primary consumers' cooperatives: Under this scheme, loans are provided for construction of business premises to consumers' cooperatives at the rate of 100% of the construction cost. So far, there has been no expenditure under this scheme.

In the Fifth Plan, however an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed on account of this sub-scheme.

e) Share Capital contribution for opening large size retail outlets: Under this scheme, a Central Store is entitled to a share capital from the Govt. to the extent of Rs. 0.25 lakh for setting up a large sized retail outlet.

In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

f) Loan and subsidy for purchase of furniture and fixtures for the use of large sized retail outlets: Under this scheme, an assistance of Rs. 16,000/- in the shape of 75% loan and 25% subsidy is admissible for each such outlet. Financial assistance of Rs. 20,000/- has already been provided under this scheme till March, 1973.

In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 0.48 lakh only is provided for this sub-scheme.

g) Managerial subsidy for large sized retail outlets: A retail outlet is also eligible for a managerial subsidy of Rs. 4,000/- over a period of 3 to 4 years. No expenditure has so far been incurred under this scheme.

In the Fifth Plan however, an outlay of Rs. 0.12 lakh is proposed for this sub-scheme.

9. Strengthening of the Co-operative Department: It is necessary to provide an adequate support to the development of the Cooperative sector which will be achieved by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and which is envisaged in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The present strength of the Department is the same as sanctioned in 1965 when the total number of Cooperatives was 296.

Now, the number of cooperatives has risen to 450 and important institutions such as the Goa State Cooperative Bank, Cooperative Sugar Factory, four Urban Banks, Central Cooperative Consumers' Stores. Fisheries Federation Dairy Federation etc. have come up recently requiring

a constant and continuous attention of the Department. It is therefore, proposed that the Department should be strengthened with the following additional staff:

Sr.	No	Designation			Scale	of pay No.	of posts
	1.	Assistant Registrar			Rs.	350-800	2
	2.	Sr. Auditor for import	ant	insti-			
		tutions			Rs.	250-380	4
	3.	Senior Inspector		• • •	Rs.	250-380	2
	4.	Junior Auditor			Rs.	<b>16</b> 8 <b>-30</b> 0	3
	<b>5</b> .	Junior Inspector			Rs.	<b>16</b> 8-300	3
	6.	Upper Division Clerk			Rs.	130-300	2
	7.	Lower Division Clerk			Rs.	110-180	2
	8.	Stenographer			Rs.	130-300	1
	9.	Statistical Assistant			Rs.	210-425	1

A provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Plan for the above purpose on salaries and other contingent expenses for the staff to be recruited in order to strengthen the Department.

10. Training and Education: As the Cooperative movement was recently introduced in this Territory, the need for training and education need be hardly emphasised. The Goa State Cooperative Bank has been entrusted with the work of training of the Secretaries of Cooperative Societies since 1972-73.

During the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed mainly for reimbursing the expenditure incurred on the approved items connected with the training scheme.

11. Cooperative Farming: a) Share capital contribution to Farming Societies: Government contribute to the share capital of farming societies on a matching basis subject to a maximum of Rs. 2000/- per Society. A sum of Rs. 7,500/- to the share capital of 4 Societies was contributed until March, 73.

In the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

b) Managerial subsidy to Farming Societies: — Under the pattern in force, managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2,100/- to collective farming societies and Rs. 1,200/- to joint farming societies is admissible. Till 31st March, 1973, Government have provided a subsidy of Rs. 3,000/- to 3 Societies.

During the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 0.15 lakhs is proposed.

c) Loans for Land Development: — Farming Societies are also eligible to loans for land development purpose. The joint farming societies are eligible to a maximum loan of Rs. 20,000/- A maximum loan of Rs. 30,000/- is admissible for the same purpose to collective farming societies. An amount of Rs. 20,000/- has so far been spent under this scheme.

During the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for payment of loans for land development.

d) Construction of Godown-cum-Cattle shed: — Loan and subsidy for construction of godown-cum-cattle shed is admissible to farming societies under this scheme. Total financial assistance admissible is Rs. 5,000/in the shape of 75% loan and 25% subsidy. No expenditure has so far been incurred under this scheme.

However in the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 0.15 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

#### B) New Schemes:

1. Service/Marketing Societies Running Fair Price Shops: a) Additional managerial subsidy to Service/Marketing Societies Running Fair Price Shops: It is now an established policy of the Government to entrust the retail distribution of all the controlled commodities to the consumer's cooperatives in urban/semi-urban areas and to service/marketing societies in the rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen these societies sufficiently in order that they may carry out these responsibilities as efficiently as possible. There are at present, 55 Consumers' Societies out of which 38 are dealing in the controlled commodities. The total number of service societies is 167 of which 105 are dealing in controlled commodities in addition to their own normal business of providing short and medium term loans as well as the necessary inputs to agriculturists.

Both the consumers' and service societies are at present, showing some reluctance to take up controlled commodity business as the limited margin of profit allowed, can hardly cover the expenditure on the salaries of the salesman and weighmen whom they employ for the purpose, in addition to a Secretary and a Peon. In fact most of these societies earn very little profit on account of the relatively burdensome expenditure on the additional staff.

According to the present pattern of assistance the managerial subsidy admissible to a consumers' society is Rs. 2,000/- and to a service society Rs. 1,800/- spread over a period of 3 years.

Almost all the societies mentioned above have been granted this subsidy. However, if these societies are to take up controlled commodity business on a regular and systematic basis, ensuring prompt service to the consumers, they have to be strengthened by grant of additional managerial subsidy during the Fifth Five Year Plan, at least to meet the expenditure on the salesmen who are normally matriculates, on a salary of Rs. 150/- per month.

The amount of expenditure on the salary of an additional salesman per society is Rs. 1,800/- per year i.e. Rs. 9,000/- for the plan period. Considering the total number of Consumers' and Service Societies as 222 (55 Consumers' and 167 Service (Societies), the total expenditure per year will be Rs. 3,99,600/-, and for the Fifth Five Year Plan period Rs. 19,98,000/- (say around Rs. 20,00 lakks). It is proposed to subsidize this additional expenditure in a proportion to be determined shortly.

A provision of Rs. 4.40 lakhs is therefore made in the Fifth Plan for the above scheme.

b) Assistance for purchase of fixtures and furniture to service societies running Fair Price Shops: At present a primary consumers' cooperative is granted 75% loan and 25% subsidy towards the cost of furniture and fixtures, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 6,000/-. No such assistance is given to the Service Cooperatives which run Fair Price Shops in the rural areas. In order to enable the service societies to establish and run a Fair Price Shop, on proper lines, it is proposed to assist them by way of loan and subsidy towards furniture and fixtures in the same manner as in the case of consumers' cooperatives.

It is estimated that a good number of societies will require the above assistance during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Hence a provision of Rs. 5.60 lakhs is made under the scheme.

2. Managerial assistance to Labour Cooperatives: In the course of the Fifth Five Year Plan period, two labour cooperatives are proposed to be organised in Goa, having landless agriculturists and other labourers as their members. These cooperatives will take up works started by Panchayats and other agencies under rural works programmes. Construction of godowns and office premises of the Cooperatives will also be entrusted to these societies. In addition, they may provide labour (both skilled and unskilled) to private contractors. The two cooperatives will require one engineer and at least two overseers each to start with, in addition to one accountant. Under the pattern of assistance in force, there is no provision to grant any subsidy towards the management expenses of Labour Cooperatives, However, in the initial stages, these cooperatives will require managerial assistance to work on a sound footing, as they may hardly be able to contribute any substantial sum towards managerial expenses out of their earnings. This assistance will have to cover the expenditure on the salaries of a manager (graduate), an accountant (under-graduate), an engineer (degree holder) and two overseers (diploma holders) for a period of five years at least.

The minimum estimated expenditure per such cooperative societies per year will be:

```
      Manager (one)
      ...
      Rs. 7,200/- (Rs. 600/- p. m.)

      Accountant (one)
      ...
      Rs. 3,600/- (Rs. 300/- p. m.)

      Engineer (one)
      ...
      Rs. 7,200/- (Rs. 600/- p. m.)

      Overseer (two)
      ...
      Rs. 8.400/- (Rs. 350/- p. m.)

      Total
      ...
      Rs. 26,400/- per unit
```

A provision of Rs. 2.45 lakhs is, therefore, made in the Fifth Plan for grant of managerial subsidy to the two labour cooperatives proposed to be established during the Fifth Plan.

3. Share Capital Contribution to the Urban Bank: As an incentive to the Urban Banks to finance small industries, the present pattern of assistance envisages share capital contribution to such Urban Banks as may

take up the financing of small industries, to the tune of Rs. 0.50 lakh to Rs. 1.00 lakh per Bank. The four Urban Banks so far registered have shown an intention of financing small industries as a special programme.

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made under the scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

- 4. Govt. Share Capital contribution to Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Society: In order to avail of the long term finance from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for housing cooperatives, it is proposed to organise an Apex Housing Finance Society as advised by the life Insurance Corporation. In the course of the Fifth Plan, it is estimated that, about Rs. 80.00 lakhs will be required from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. This means that the Apex Society must have about Rs. 8.00 to 10.00 lakhs as its paid up share capital. It will be difficult for the Society to to raise a share capital to such an extent at least during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.
- It is, therefore, proposed that, Government may contribute Rs. 8.00 lakhs to the Apex Housing Finance Society during the Plan period in the ratio of 1:2. It means, the Government contribution will be twice the members' paid up share capital of the Society, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period.
- 5. Development of Consumers' Industries by Consumers' Cooperatives: Consumers' Cooperative particularly those having retail outlets, will be encouraged during the Plan period to manufacture/process various consumers-items such as paper, stationery, polythene bags, powdered spices, pickles etc. Such manufacture/precessing by the consumers' Cooperatives helps to keep prices at a low level and also ensures the genuineness of such articles.

Under the present pattern a consumers' cooperative taking up such industry is eligible to a financial assistance towards the block capital and manegerial expenses as under:—

- a) Additional share capital from Government, towards block capital requirements, upto 100% in case of capital expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1.00 lakh.
- b) Subsidy towards managerial expenses required for the project for a period of 3 years on a tapering scale viz.

1st Year	 	• • • •		 100%
2nd Year	 •••		•••	 66-2/3%
3rd Year	 •••			 33-1/3%

The total employment potential of the above consumer industries can be estimated as under:

			Total				118
Unskilled Workers		•••	•••	•••	•••		80
Mechanics	•••		•••	• • •	• • •		6
Matriculates					•••	•••	20
Graduates	• • •		•••	• • •			12

It is estimated that as per the above pattern, the concerned cooperatives will be eligible to an assistance amounting to Rs. 5.00 lakhs as share capital and to Rs. 3.25 lakhs as managerial subsidy. A total provision of Rs. 8.25 lakhs is, therefore, made in the Fifth Plan for the above scheme.

6) Common Cadre of Secretaries: A common cadre of Secretaries of Serivces, Consumers, Dairy, Fisheries and such other primary Societies will come into being by the begining of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The cadre is expected to comprise of about 500 secretaries by the end of the Fifth Plan period. Each secretary will be paid a minimum salary of Rs 150/- p. m. As such the minimum annual expenditure on the salaries of the secretaries will be around Rs. 9.00 lakhs. Out of this sum, it is estimated that the societies may be able to contribute about Rs. 6.00 lakhs only per year, during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The deficit is proposed to be shared equally by the Goa State Co-op. Bank and the Government. Thus the Government may have to contribute about Rs. 1.50 lakhs per year towards the common cadre Fund.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is, therefore, made under the scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

# 2. Community Development and Panchayats

The Community Development Programme was extended to this Territory in the year 1962 (December 1962). The main objective of the Community Development Programme is to create an awareness among the Village Community about their local problems and to stimulate local leadership and initiative in dealing with them with the active participation of the people themselves. The Blocks have brought about an awakening in villages in all aspects of rural development and specially in the sector of agriculture and allied programmes owing to the active participation of the people in the implementation of various developmental schemes of central and State Governments. There are in all 12 Community Development Blocks consisting of 11 units covering 429 villages group in 190 village panchayats. All the 12 Community Blocks have completed the two phases of intensive development and entered into Post stage II phase and the expenditure on the block staff has been considered as committed and met from the Non-Plan Budget with effect from 1-4-1973.

# I—REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

During the Fourth Five Year Plan not much headway could be made since funds provided at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per block were barely sufficient to meet the expenditure on the block staff itself and very meagre amount was available for development activities. All the same a number of works have been executed. Roads of the length of 2054 kms. have been constructed and another 1135 Kms. of roads have been repaired, 1110 compost pits were dug, 50 school buildings were constructed, 8 school buildings were repaired, 233 water wells constructed. 77 water wells were remaired, 210 culverts were constructed. 6 Panchavat-ghars and 57 foot-bridges were constructed by availing block level and other funds placed at the disposal of the blocks by various departments.

Under the scheme of strengthening and upgrading the cadre of the Village Panchayat Secretaries and their training, 80 village Panchayat Secretaries have been trained, 70 Sarpanchas were also trained under the scheme of training of non-official members of the Village Panchayats.

Under the scheme 'Loans to panchayat Raj Institutions for remunerative scheme' loans for the construction of 24 market-cum-office buildings were sanctioned, 3 power-sprayers, 6 pumpsets, 2 tractors were purchased, 2 poultry farms; 1 agricultural farm and 1 housing colony were started.

Against the total outlay of Rs. 48.00 lakes for the Fourth Five Year Plean the expenditure likely to be incurred is Rs. 63.77 lakes upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan under Community Development. Against the total outlay of Rs. 12.40 for the Fourth Five Year Plan under Pan-

chayats an amount of Rs. 13.94 lakhs has been already spent and a further amount of Rs. 2.26 lakhs will be spent upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The main objectives of the programme of Community Development and Panchayats in the Fifth Five Year Plan is to consolidate the achievements of the earlier plans and to involve the Community Development Agency and Panchayat Raj Institutions in the Rural development, in a more effective way. The programme has been conceived with a view to securing the fullest development of the material and human resources of the rural areas, developing local leadership and self governing institutions and raising the rural community to higher levels of living with the active participation of the people themselves.

The Community Development Agency and the Panchayat Institutions can be closely associated with all work of rural development like construction of village roads, school buildings, drinking water wells, latrines, drainage, sanitation etc. At present all these development works in the rural area are being executed through Panchayats under the supervision of the Block Agency and this system is working satisfactorily. It is intended to continue this arrangement during the Fifth Five Year Plan period also.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

For the Community Development Programme as well as Programme for "Panchayats" outlays of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 33.00 lakhs respectively have been allotted. The scheme-wise details of the programmes under the above two sub-heads are given below.

#### 1. Central Assistance for the Post Stage II blocks:

All the C. D. blocks of this territory have completed the first and second stages of intensive development and have entered into the post stage II phase with effect from 1-4-1973. While the funds allotted for the Minimum Needs Programme and employment oriented schemes will be routed through the blocks, and the blocks will also be used as implementing agencies for other important programmes of the Rural development of communications, irrigation, sanitation, Applied Nutrition, S. F. D. A., M. F. A. L., etc. there will still be some developmental needs of a purely local nature to be covered. It is, therefore proposed that a sum of Rs. 15,450 per year per block may be provided for all the G. D. blocks of this Territory during the Fifth Five Year Plan, as already recommended by the working Group for the formulation of the Fifth Year Plan on Community Development and Panchayat Raj. The total requirement of funds for this purpose amounts to Rs. 8.50 lakhs appro-

ximately. These funds are proposed to be utilized for some residual schemes. Some of which will be as follows:

- A) Residuary items not covered by the Minimum Needs Programme and the employment-oriented Schemes.
  - B) Programmes of Social Education such as: -
    - (a) i) Community Centres and their organisation.
      - ii) Literacy classes and Adult Education classes.
      - iii) Reading Rooms and Libraries.
      - iv) Recreation Programme.
      - v) Cultural programme.
  - (b) Organisation of youth groups and their economics cultural and education programme.
  - (c) Formation of Associated Groups such as Farmers' clubs, youth clubs, women's clubs, interest groups, occupational groups.
    - (d) Gram Sahayak Camps.
  - (e) Establishment of child art societies, children's museums and open air theatres.
    - (f) Training camps for women.

#### 2. Establishment of an Accounts Cell:

As already mentioned earlier, there are 12 Community Development Blocks in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The total annual budget provision per block will be approximately Rs. 30.00 lakhs for implementing various developmental schemes like the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. Village Housing Project, Applied Nutrition Programme, Grant of Loan under Community Development Programme etc. In addition, the expenditure on establishment and other items under the non-plan sector will be about Rs. 11.00 lakhs. The block agency is also entrusted with various types of development activities such as Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme, construction of school buildings, grants to agriculturists etc. by other departments. In the absence of a proper Accounts Cell at the Head Quarters, important items of work like preparation of budget estimates, scrutiny of plan expenditure, compliance of audit report, watch over recovery of loans, proper control over the accounting procedure, etc. cannot be properly attended to. It is therefore proposed to create an Account Cell, under the Collector, having the following posts:—

- a) Assistant Accounts Officer: One: in the scale of Rs. 350-575.
- b) Accountant: One: in the scale of Rs. 210-380.
- c) Upper Division Clerk: One: in the scale of Rs. 130-506.
- d) Lower Division Clerk: One: in the scale of Rs. 110-180.
- e) Peon: One: in the scale of Rs. 70-85.

A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is therefore proposed for the said purpose in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

# 3. Scheme for Upgrading and Strengthening the Cadre of Village Panchayat Secretaries and their Training:

Most of the existing panchayat secretaries are not properly trained to carry out their-duties though they work under the guidance of the Block Development Officers. So far 80 village Panchayat Secretaries have undergone training and remaining 110 Secretaries are required to be trained during the ensuing years. It is necessary therefore to have 20 training reserve posts of Village Panchayat Secretaries to replace the secretaries deputed for training. The training is given in various subjects such as accounts, preparation of annual plan, budget-estimates cooperation, principle of Panchayat Raj etc. As such a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for this scheme.

# 4. Training of Non-Official Members of Village Panchayats:

There are altogether 190 village Panchayats in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu covering a total rural population of 6.31 lakhs (1971). Most of the Chairmen and Dy. Chairmen of the Panchayats are not properly trained to carry out their duties under the Village Panchayat Regulations. They will require intensive training in Panchayat Raj in order to enable them to carry out their functions effectively. The training is given for a period of 10 days by inviting the peripatetic staff from the Panchayat Raj Training Centres of the neighbouring States. So far 70 Chairmen have been trained under the scheme. The Government have to incur an expenditure on the trainees as well as on the T.A./D.A. of the peripatetic staff. It is intended to impart training to about 30 to 40 Chairmen/Dy. Chairmen every year. An amount of Rs. 10,000 will be required for this purpose per annum. The total outlay required will be Rs. 0.50 lakh during the Fifth Five Year Plan for this scheme.

# 5. Loans to Village Panchayats for Remunerative Schemes:

This scheme provides for grants of loans to Village Panchayats in order to enable them to create durable assets of their own and at the same time to raise their income to be utilised for the developmental activities. The loans are granted to the Village Panchayats for taking various remunerative schemes such as construction of markets, panchayat ghars community centres, slaughter houses, agricultural farms, poultry farms, purchase of tractors and other improved agricultural implements etc. The industrialisation of this Territory is progressing very fast in the rural areas also with the establishment of a large number of big and small industries. This industrialisation will require the facilities of shopping centres, schools and such other amenities. Therefore, there will be ample scope for the implementation of this scheme.

Against the total outlay of Rs. 8.80 lakhs for the Fourth Five Year Plan the expenditure so far incurred is about Rs. 12.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for the year 1973-74. The scheme has proved a great success. The total outlay during the Fifth Five Year Plan at the rate of Rs. 5.90 lakhs per annum will be of Rs. 29.50 lakhs.

In addition, the Nationalised Banks also will be approached for loan assistance to the Village Panchayats which are financially sound in order to enable them to take up such remunerative schemes and for which the Government may stand as surety.

# CHAPTER IV

# IRRIGATION AND POWER

# 1. Major and Medium Irrigation

Irrigation has, all along, been the mainstay of agricultural production throughout the country and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is no exception to this. The importance of irrigation in augmenting food production hardly needs any emphasis. The scheme has assumed all the more importance with new strategy of making the country self-sufficient in food production. This Territory receives an average rainfall of 2500 mm. in the Monsoon period — June to October, during which all cultivable land is brought under cultivation of different crops. However growing of second or third crop depends almost entirely on the availability of irrigation facilities.

Obviously, no agricultural development worth the name can take place unless substantial progress is made in extension of irrigation. At present the area under irrigation is hardly 6.5% of the net sown area as against the national ratio of 25%. Unless, therefore we treble the irrigated area during the Fifth Plan Period, the Territory shall not be even near the national average even at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan.

While, minor irrigation schemes are meant to cover limited areas of land and to cater to the needs of irrigation only, Major and Medium irrigation schemes serve more than one purpose such as:

- a) Irrigation.
- b) Supply of water for drinking and industrial purposes.
- c) Flood Control measures and
- d) Generation of Power.

Expansion of irrigation from major and medium schemes is an essential condition for diversifying agriculture and increasing crop yields. Availability of potable water from such schemes brings about general improvement in the standard of living. Industrial development gets

boosted with availability of water as well as with power generated from such schemes. The main object in taking up major and medium irrigation schemes is thus to make the Territory self-sufficient in its requirements of water for irrigation, drinking and industrial purposes as well as to generate additional power, wherever possible.

# I—REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

So far as the major and medium irrigation schemes are concerned, it may be said that it is for the first time, that such schemes are being undertaken in this Territory. The Central Water and Power Commission has investigated some projects of major and medium irrigation which are to be undertaken for execution urgently. These are: — i) Salaulim, ii) Dudhsagar, both Major Irrigation Schemes; and i) Mandovi ii) Godeval iii) Anjunem iv) Bicholim and v) Bali, the Medium Irrigation Schemes. In addition, the Government of Maharashtra, at the request of this Administration, have investigated the feasibility of utilising the water of Tillari river for irrigation in their State as well as in the North Goa. Similarly the Government of Gujarat have prepared the Daman Ganga multi-purpose project for the common benefit of that State and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The Fourth Five Year Plan outlay for major irrigation schemes was Rs. 300.00 lakhs. This was meant to be spent on execution of the two major schemes of Salauli and Tillari. As against this, an expenditure of Rs. 191.48 lakhs only is likely to be incurred by the end of the March, 1974.

Expenditure incurred on the Salauli Irrigation Project alone will be Rs. 124.71 lakhs and is being incurred on the preliminary and ancillary works and for land acquisition. No expenditure is likely to be incurred on Tillari Project during the Fourth Plan which is a joint venture of this Union Territory and the Government of Maharashtra, as the project had to be revised. At present the project is with the C. W. P. C. for scrutiny.

For the Daman-Ganga Project, expenditure likely to be incurred in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 61.61 lakhs, which will be the amount to be paid to the Gujarat Government as part of our share.

An amount of Rs. 5.16 lakhs is likely to be spent on survey and investigations of all these schemes by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan Period.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

With a view to have irrigation, supply of drinking-water as well as water for industrial uses, to effect flood-control measures and to generate power if possible, the following Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are to be taken up during the Fifth Plan:

#### A) Major Schemes:

- i) Salauli Irrigation Project.
- ii) Tillari Irrigation Project,

- iii) Dudhsagar Project
- iv) Daman-Ganga Project.

#### B) Medium Schemes:

- i) Anjunem Dam Project.
- ii) Mandovi Project.
- iii) Bicholim Project.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

An Outlay of Rs. 1112.00 lakhs has been proposed for Major and Medium Irrigations Schemes in the Fifth Plan. The Projects to be taken up for execution are detailed in brief here under.

# A) Major Irrigation Projects:

# 1. Salauli Project:

This project has been conceived as a dual purpose project i. e. for irrigation and water supply purposes. It is having a storage of 234.35MCM (Million Cubic Metres). Total area that can be irrigated under this scheme is about 14,500 Ha. Actual area that can be irrigated by the end of the Fifth Plan will be 2,500 Ha. (2,000 Ha. under paddy 500 Ha. under sugarcane). Quantity of water that will be available for drinking and industrial purposes will be of 0.16 M. C. M., per day. Cost benefit ratio is expected to be of 3.76 at 5% interest and 2.12 at 10% interest. Estimated cost of the scheme is of Rs. 9.61 crores, out of which an expenditure of about Rs. 1.24 crores has been incurred upto the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. Provision for the remaining amount of Rs. 837.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

# 2. Tillari Project:

This is also a dual purpose project both for irrigation and water supply. The project is a joint venture of this Union Territory and the Government of Maharastra. Total storage under this scheme will be of 572.17 M. C. M.. Total area that can be irrigated within our Territory is about 18,000 Ha. Quantity of water that can be supplied for drinking and industrial purposes will be of 0.149 M. C. M. per day. The cost benefit ratio of this project, at 10% interest on capital investment and 1% depreciation works out to 1.52, while with 10% interest on capital investment and 2% depreciation it works out to 1.40. Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 35.75 crores — the share of this Union Territory being Rs. 29.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is tentatively proposed for this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan which will be raised subsequently depending upon the actual expenditure likely to be incurred by the Government of Maharashtra on this Scheme.

#### 3. Dudhsagar Project:

This is a multipurpose scheme which will supply water for irrigation, drinking and industrial purposes and generate electrical power. Total sto-

rage under this scheme will be of 52 M. C. M. Total area that can be irrigated under it, is 1,620 Ha. Quantiity of water that will be available for drinking and industrial purposes will be of 0.136 M. C. M. per day. Cost benefit ratio for irrigation will be 2. Total estimated cost of the scheme for irrigation and water supply is provisionally estimated at Rs. 700.00 lakhs. A tentative outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for the Fifth Five Year Plan, which will be increased subsequently depending upon actual expenditure to be incurred on this project during this plan period.

# 4. Daman-Ganga Project:

This is a multi-purpose project expected to supply water for irrigation, drinking and industrial purposes, besides generating power. It is a joint venture of the Two Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli; and the Gujarat State. Total storage under this scheme will be 595 M. C. M. while total irrigable area will be 46,540 Ha. of which 36,827 Ha. will be in Gujarat, 6,880 will be in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and 2,833 Ha. in Daman District of this Territory. Quantity of water that will be available for drinking and industrial purposes will be of 0,2634 M. C. M. per day [0.182 for Gujarat, 0.058 for Dadra and Nagar Haveli and 0.024 for Daman District of this Territory]. Firm power that will be available to this Territory from the generators under the project will be 2 MW. (Total generation of power 7 MW.) Cost benefit ratio for this scheme as a whole works out to 1.60. Total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 24.40 crores. A provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been made for the Fifth Five Year Plan as share of this Union Territory.

# B) Medium Irrigation Schemes:

# 1. Anjunem Project:

The Project envisages construction of a masonry dam 51.8 M. high with a central spillway across the Guleleni Nala, near the village Anjunem in Satari Taluka. It provides irrigation facilities to lands on both the banks of the river to an area of 2733 Ha. of land. The gross storage provided in the reservoir is 1.34 T. M. C.

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 249.5 lakhs the cost per acre of annual irrigation being Rs. 2230/- based on a preliminary report.

The project is presently under scrutiny with the specialised Directors of C. W. and P. C. The actual construction is proposed to be taken up in the last two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan after detailed scrutiny of the report and investigations of the Project site. The construction period for this medium project is taken as four years. A provisional outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakks is proposed for this project for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

# 2. Mandovi Project:

This is a multipurpose storage project accross the river Mandovi to give the benefits of irrigation as well as water supply (industrial and domestic) to Valpoi town and surroundings situated in the command area of the project.

The Project envisages the construction across the Mandovi river near village Sonal, of a composite dam with a central masonry spillway, flanked by masonry dam and earthen dam beyond, and a canal on the right bank only. The maximum height of the dam above deepest bed-level will be about 43.8m. with a gross storage capacity of 2.87 T.M.C. The gross command area under this project is 4115 Ha. and the Irrigable command area is 2470 Ha.

Out of the total cost of the project of Rs. 337.7 lakhs the cost of the dam and appurtenant works is Rs. 224.75 lakhs, which is to be allocated between irrigation and water supply parts of the scheme in proportion to the storages for the respective uses. Accordingly the cost of the dam and appurtenent work chargeable to irrigation is Rs. 122.5 lakhs, together with the cost of the main canal and branches of Rs. 112,95 lakhs. The total cost chargeable to irrigation works out to Rs. 235.45 lakhs.

In terms of irrigable area, the cost per acre is Rs. 3860. In terms of the annual irrigation benefit, the cost per acre works out of Rs. 2320/-.

The report was referred to various specialised Directorates of C. W. & P. C. for their comments and the same is being revised to incorporate the various comments by them.

The actual construction work of this project is proposed to be taken up in the last year of the Fifth Plan after a detailed scrutiny of the report and detailed site investigations.

A provisional outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided for this project for the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

#### 3. Bicholim — Project:

The project envisages the construction of a composite dam, 23.8 m. high with a central masonry spillway across the river Bicholim to irrigate, by pumping, an area of 1255 Ha. situated on both the banks of the river. The peculiar steep nature of the terrain has resulted in taking of the canal at a higher level for irrigation, thereby necessitating pumping through an average height of 6.08 m (20 ft.) from the reservoir into the canal. The gross storage capacity of the dam is 0.845 T.M.C.

The Capital outlay on the project would be about Rs. 167 lakhs which would work out to Rs. 3250/- per acre of annual irrigation of 5115 acres. The pumping would involve an annual running and maintenance expenditure of about Rs. 1.00 lakh in addition.

The project report is being examined in the specilised Directorates of the C.W.&P.C. and their comments are being incorporated in the report. The estimate will be revised accordingly.

It is also seen that the Command of the Bicholim Project, falls under the command of the Sanquelim Branch of the Tillari Irrigation Project. The Project is proposed to be taken up after detailed investigations are carried out.

A provisional outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for this project in the Fifth Five Year Plan proposals.

# C) Survey and Investigations:

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for conducting various surveys and investigation works including purchase of special plant, tools and other equipment.

Details of Additional Staff required:

Already one circle and three divisions have been created during the Fourth Plan period for the execution of the Salauli Project.

Daman Ganga Scheme will be got executed entirely through the Government of Gujarat. For carrying out detailed investigation and surveys of Tillari and Dudhsagar projects, it is proposed to create one division.

Similarly one division is proposed to be created for carying out detailed investigation and surveys of three Medium Irrigation Schemes.

Total expenditure on these two new divisions is likely to be of the order of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

In addition to these two divisions, a Statistical and Planning Cell will be created in this Department to help in the formulation, implementation and coordination of various schemes. This cell will be composed of one Statistical Officer (Scale 350-800), two Statistical Assistants (Scale Rs. 210-425) and two Investigators (Scale Rs. 150-300). Total expenditure on this staff will be about Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the entire plan period. Proportionate part of this expenditure will be debited to the different schemes of the Department.

# 2. Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion

The need for adopting various flood control measures has assumed vital importance for a number of reasons. First and the foremost is the mining of metalliferous ores. The rejects of such ores and the loose fines are often dumped in nallas, rivulets etc., reducing thereby their water carrying capacity. Consequently, when there are heavy and incessant rains, these water courses overflow their marginal embankments and cause surface inundation in the low lying areas on either sides. This creates a constant danger to the standing crops, and also causes hardships to the resident — population. In addition to this accelerated blocking up of nallas and rivulets by debris from mining extraction, there is natural silting caused by erosion of bed sides of the water channel itself. Indiscriminate falling of trees and consequent erosion of forest areas which lie in the catchment zones of water courses is yet another cause.

All the three districts of the Territory are situated along the coastal belt. They have long sea-shore, and river banks subject to constant erosion. This erosion has been further aggravated in case of river banks because of inland water transport of minerals by mechanically propelled barges.

# I—REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Fourth Five Year Plan outlay for the purpose of this sub-sector was Rs. 20.00 lakhs. As against this, an expenditure of Rs. 24.14 lakhs is likely to be incurred by the end of the Fourth Plan on the following schemes:

- 1. Desilting and drainage of Taleigao Canal in Campal area, Panaji.
  - 2. Flood Protection wall along sea-shore at Nani-Daman.
  - 3. Construction of sea wall to arrest sea-erosion of the beach at Caranzalem.
    - 4. Construction of sea-wall at Cabo.
    - 5. Anti-sea erosion work at Reis-Magos.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

With a view to protect the low lying areas in some villages and towns that get flooded during the rainy season, affecting the lives of the persons, particularly from the economically weaker sections of the Community, as also to protect the beaches from erosion, the Government have decided to take up the schemes mentioned in Part III hereunder some of which are spill over schemes from the Fourth Plan and the remaining are new schemes for which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed in the Fifth Plan.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this programme. Following are the details of the schemes to be taken up under the Flood-Control and Anti-Sea Erosion Programme.

#### 1. Marginal Embankments:

There are a number of villages in Goa which have small earthen canals traversing through them which drain water to nearby rivers. The canals are blocked up resulting in flooding during heavy monsoons. It is proposed to have protection measures like side walls, pitching of embankments etc.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made to provide embankments to protect the Siridona Village.

### 2. Protection of the Town of Sanquelim:

There were heavy floodings of the residential and market areas of the Sanquelim town during heavy rainfall when high downpour coincides with high tide in the river and this has, of late, become a normal feature. Damage caused due to it is quite heavy, affecting mostly the economically weaker sections of the community having their houses in the low lying areas along the river banks.

It is proposed to deepen the section of the river which meanders along a narrow gorge and provide protection walls for the banks. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 20.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made for the Fifth Five Year plan which will cover nearly half the length of the river.

#### 3. River Improvement and Anti-Erosion Schemes (Usgao and Pale):

As a result of natural floods in the river, the main road between the Usgao and Pale was getting submerged constantly. The level of this road has already been raised. However, because of the absence of protective measures the embankments get eroded. It is therefore, proposed to build side walls in masonry where necessary and do rubble pitching on the embankments of the river at two places, viz. Usgao and Pale.

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been proposed for the above works.

#### 4. Drainage Improvement (Panaji):

This scheme affords protection to the low lying areas along Ourem road and Campal areas in Panaji. The two canals running through Panaji city and discharging in the Mandovi river have been considerably silted up. Banks of these canals have been eroded at a number of places as a result of which the low lying areas along Ourem road in Fontainhas and Campal get flooded when there are heavy rains in the catchment areas coinciding with high tides in the river.

Already some work has been done in case of the Taleigao canal in Campal area. It is proposed to continue the work on this Canal and to undertake new work along the Ourem road. An Outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is proposed for both these works during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

# 5. Extension of Water-Ways:

As already explained above, it is proposed to clear some of the important canals like Kapilashwari Nala, Velinga Nala, Savoi-Verem Nala, at Colva and also have protective measures such as side walls, pitching of embankments etc.

The outlay proposed for the above works is Rs. 25.00 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 6. Tidal Protection:

In order to prevent sea erosion at Mandrem due to tidal effects, it is proposed to take remedial measures and an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed for this work during the Fifth Plan.

#### 7. Anti-Sea Erosion:

As suggested by Dr. M. Manohar, a member of the Beach Erosion Board, who inspected the areas of erosion at various coastal places, some anti-sea erosion measures have been already undertaken at Caranzalem, Cabo, Reis-Magos. It is proposed to take similar works at the Dona Paula beach and Sinquerim in Goa and Nani Daman and Vanakbara in Daman. An outlay of Rs. 21.50 lakhs has been proposed for these schemes.

#### 8. Investigation and Research:

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for conducting various surveys and investigation works including purchase of special plant, tools and other equipments.

#### DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL STAFF REQUIRED

Flood control and Anti-sea Erosion works are executed through Works Division V and XVI, which are also responsible for the execution of minor irrigation schemes, Panchayat works etc., For minor irrigation schemes, it is proposed to create one more works division which will relieve these two existing Works Divisions for taking new works under this Programme. No additional technical staff, is therefore, proposed for these schemes.

# 3. Power

Prior to liberation, a few isolated diesel generating sets owned by Municipalities and Private utilities were in operation in this Territory and were supplying power mainly to a few urban towns. The Electricity Department was created in January, 1963. Soon afterwards, to meet the power demands, two major schemes viz; (1) Scheme report for power development of Goa and 2) Scheme report for power development of Daman and Diu were prepared. For the power development of Goa, Daman and Diu, works against these two schemes were taken up for implementation during the Third and Fourth Plan Period and are still continuing. The Electricity Department has taken over, during the Third Plan Period itself, all Municipalities and Private undertakings with the exception of Mormugoa Municipality which has now been taken over recently in November, 1973.

Till now this Territory is not having any power generation Scheme of its own.

# I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

As no generating scheme was contemplated in the scheme report for power development of Goa, to meet the power demands of this Territory, bulk power is being purchased from the neighbouring states of Karnataka and Maharashtra. The supply from Karnataka is availed at the 110KV receiving station at Ponda over the 110 KV double circuit line from Dandeli to Ponda. The contract demand for supply from the Karnataka State is 50 MW.

The power from Maharashtra is being availed over a 33 KV line from the northern Goa boader to Pernem, Bicholim and Panaji. The contract demand for supply from Maharashtra is 4 MVA and this quantum of power is being utilised fully by us.

For Daman and Diu areas power supply is being purchased from the Gujarat State and distributed. The contract demand for Daman is 1 MVA and for Diu is 4 MVA.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan Period, to cope up with the power requirements of Goa, erection of a 110 KV double circuit line from Dandeli to Ponda and erection of 10.5 MVA, 110/33/11 KV temporary substation at Ponda were commissioned in November, 1966 to avail bulk power from Karnataka State Electricity Board. Further, the following 33/11 KV receiving stations were commissioned associated with necessary 33 KV transmission lines of 320 c. kms. length.

- (a) 1 MVA, 33/11 KV substation at Pernem.
- (b)  $2 \times 3.15$  MVA, 33/11 KV substation at Bicholim.
- (c)  $2 \times 3.15$  MVA, 33/11 KV substation at Panaji.
- (d)  $2 \times 3.15$  MVA, 33/11 KV substation at Margao.

- (e)  $2 \times 3.15$  MVA, 33/11 KV substation at Sancoale.
- (f)  $1 \times 3.15$  MVA 33/11 KV substation at Mapusa.
- (g)  $1 \times 3.15$  MVA, 33/11 KV substation at Sanvordem.

The 90 MVA, 110/33 KV receiving sation at Ponda was completed and commissioned in March, 1973. The construction of  $2\times500$  KVA 33/11 KV substation at Canacona is under progress and is expected to be completed by March, 1974. The construction of  $2\times3.15$  MVA substation at Pale is also under progress.

To implement the rural electrification scheme for electrification of villages in Goa, Daman and Diu upto the end of Fourth Plan, 817 c. kms. of 11 KV line, 1421 c. kms. of L. T. line have been laid and 446 nos. of 11/4 KV distribution transformer centres have been erected. With this transmission and distribution net work, against the total number of 429 villages in Goa, Daman and Diu as per 1971 Census, 227 villages have been electrified till January 1974.

It is expected that by March, 1974 an additional 9 villages will be electrified. The balance works of electrification will be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period. As against an outlay of Rs. 720.00 lakhs an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 527.13 lakhs is likely to be incurred during the Fourth Plan.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The following aims and objectives are envisaged to meet the needs of power development in the Union Territory in respect of the Industrial, Agricultural and other categories of loads during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

- 1. To electrify the remaining villages numbering 193.
- 2. To meet the minimum needs of the people of the backward villages, at specific provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided under the Minimum Needs Programme.
- 3. To ensure stable and reliable power supply to all the consumers through the various feeders, ring mains, substations, etc..

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The major schemes envisaged during the Fifth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 crores are:—

- 1. Power Development in Goa,
- 2. Power Development in Daman and Diu,
- 3. 220 KV substation at Ponda,
- 4. Generation Scheme.

#### 1. Power Development in Goa:

The scope of works contemplated for the power development in Goa are: — Erection of additional 50 Kms. of double circuit 33 KV lines

and 46 Kms. of single circuit lines. Augmentation of the capacity of the existing 3.15 MVA transformers to 5 MVA at Panaji, Margao, Sancoale, Bicholim and Mapusa Substations. Erection of 220 KV transmission line interlinking the receiving station at Ponda to the substation at Sancoale and erection of 220/33 KV substation at Sancoale are also included. The balance of 193 unelectrified villages would be taken up for electrification and by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan all the villages would be electrified, for this purpose Rs. 30.00 lakhs will be spent through the funds under the "Minimum Needs Programme" for Rural electrification covering particularly the backward areas.

For this, the works involved are laying of 640 kms. of 11 KV line and 760 kms. of L. T. line and erection of distribution transformer centers totalling to 8,200 KVA capacity. Renovation of the existing distribution system in urban areas especially in the areas taken over from the Private undertakings and Municipalities, have also been covered.

The estimated fifth plan outlay for the above scheme of Power Development in Goa is Rs. 1154.00 lakhs the break-up of which according to various Sub-works is as under:—

SL No.	Name of Sub-work	(Fifth Plan Outlay) (Rs. in lakhs)
<u> </u>	1—Power Development in Goa:	
1.	Erection of 110/33/11 KV S/S at Ponda	6.00
2.	220/33 KV S/S at Sancoale	. 115.00
3.	Trunk Transmission line	. 62.10
4.	Erection of Transmission and distribution lines	404.50
<b>5</b> .	Erection of 33 KV line	. 107.50
6.	Erection of 33 KV sub-stations	106.00
<b>7</b> .	Village electrification under Minimum Needs Programm	e 30.00
8.	Renovation and improvement in the distribution system	n 56.00
9.	Payment of compensation to licencees	62.63
10.	Acquisition of Land	. 12.13
11.	Amount payable towards final adjustment of deposi	t
	works	
<b>12</b> .	Construction of staff quarters and office buildings	. 72.24
13.	Tools and Plants	10.00
14.	Purchase of vehicles, repairs carriage and maintenance of vehicles	e <b>25.00</b>
15.	Establishment charges (for both power development schemes of (i) Goa and (ii) Daman and Diu)	it 78.00
	Total	1154.00

# 2. Power Development in Daman and Diu:

In Daman and Diu all villages except one village have been electrified. The major remaining works are only extension of the distribution net work to meet the future load demand.

To meet the future load demand and to ensure steady power supply from Gujarat, it is proposed to erect 66 KV transmission line from Vapi to Daman and a 5 KVA, 66/11 KV receiving station at Daman. A provision of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is made for this purpose in the Fifth Plan proposals.

#### 3. Erection of a 220 KV Sub-station at Ponda:

To receive power from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board over the 220 KV Kholapur—Ponda interstate link line, erection of a 220 KV substation at Ponda has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The estimated cost of this sub-station is Rs. 226.00 lakhs for which purpose the necessary provision is included in the Fifth Plan.

#### 4. Generation:

As this Territory has so far no generation scheme for power, during the Fifth Five Year Plan, a generation scheme has been envisaged. The different proposals of generation schemes for this Union Territory under study are:—

- 1. Multipurpose Dudhsagar Hydro-Electric Project.
- 2. Establishment of a Thermal Station.
- 3. Establishment of a Nuclear Power Station.
- 4. To have share in the generation scheme of the Kali Nadi project of Karnataka State and, also to receive power from Kerala State wheeled through the Karnataka Grid. The provision in the Fifth Five Year Plan outlay for generation scheme is Rs. 565.00 lakhs.

The total outlay in the Fifth Five Year Plan for power development in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs. The above Fifth Plan outlay of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs also includes spillover works of the Fourth Five Year Plan Period under the scheme of Power Development in Goa, amounting to Rs. 88.56 lakhs.

#### CHAPTER V

# INDUSTRIES AND MINING

The Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is rich in natural resources and having greater potentiality for the Industrial development. The earstwhile regime did make any attempts to explore the industrial potentiality of this Territory and as a result it remained as an industrially backward area. Soon after the liberation the popular Government however took up the task of economic upliftment of this Territory and policies were formulated for the speedy development in various sector including Industries and Mines. The "Direcção dos Serviços de Economia" of the erstwhile regime was eventually re-designated as 'Directcrate of Industries and Mines and Land Survey' in the year 1963 and again as a Directorate of Industries and Mines in the year 1965 separating the land Survey sector from Industries & Mines. Since then this Directorate is entrusted with the task of industrial development of this Territory. Many schemes were drawn mainly to provide incentives to the entreprenures to start industries in this Territory. Loans and are provided to progressive industrialits. Co-operative Societies are given all possible help even by investing in the form of share capital. Training is conducted in various trades for the benefit of new industrialist/artisans on stipendary basis. Besides this, many other schemes such as giving rent subsidy, power subsidy, training of artisans etc. were initiated since after liberation in order to ensure a rapid growth of industrialisation in this Territory.

# I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

During the Fourth Five Year Plan a suitable atmosphere has been created for setting up small scale industries in this Territory. The growth of small scale industrial units has made a considerable progress in the Fourth Plan. Against the total outlay of Rs. 123.60 lakhs made for the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of industries an amount of Rs. 90.79 lakhs is likely to be spent up to the end of the Fourth Plan. It may be mentioned that the outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs which was provided for: (i) Modern Meat Complex (ii) Fisheries Federation and

(iii) Cashew Development Corporation has subsequently been exc'uded from this department's plan and transferred to the concerned departments.

In the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the number of registered Small Scale Industrial Units was only 389. During the first four years of the Fourth Plan, 680 new units have been registered. The development has not been only numerical but a number of sophisticated units like pharmaceuticals, chemicals engineering, food processing, plastics, etc., have come up in addition to the traditional industries like rice and flour mill, saw mill, printing press, etc. In addition eleven large and medium scale industrial units have a'so been set up during the Plan period. These included capital intensive units like the Zuari Agro-Chemicals, Ciba Chemicals, Madras Rubber Factory etc.

An amount of Rs. 53.11 lakhs is likely to be invested in the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation up to the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Corporation has utilised this fund for setting up of Industrial Estates in the Territory where all the infrastructural facilities are made available for the setting up of new small scale industrial units. Two such Estates have been set up at Corlim near Panaji and St. Jose de Areal near Margao with 34 and 30 sheds respectively. In addition to built up sheds open space is also provided to the industrial units which near special type of accommodation. All these sheds have been occupied. The corporation has also started work for setting up Industrial Estates at Sancoale and Daman. Ancillary units to the Zuari Agro Chemicals are to be set up at Mapusa for which land acquisition is under progress.

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs will be invested in the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation up to the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The corporation has granted loan amounting to about Rs. 210.00 lakhs to 245 units. The scheme of concessional finance through the Industrial Development Bank of India has been implemented and 25 Industrial units have already availed the facility.

The activities of the Maharashtra Small Scale Industrial Deve'opment Corporation have also been extended to this Territory. During the Fourth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been invested in it by the Government. The Corporation supplies raw material, assists in marketing including export and supplies machinery on hire purchase. The Corporation supplied raw material worth Rs. 100.00 lakhs during the first four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan, and supplied machinery on hire-purchase basis to 10 units.

For sophisticated industries, where expert consultancy services are required for preparing the feasibility reports, a scheme was introduced to subsidise the cost of such reports to the extent of 75%. The Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation is the agency for implementing the scheme. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 1.58 lakhs is likely to be spent on the preparation of 11 feasibility reports.

An amount of Rs. 6.17 lakhs was given as loan for fixed assets/working capital under the State Aid to Industries Rules to 65 units

during the first four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan. This has provided the much needed assistance in setting up industries in the Territory.

To give additional incentive to the smaller units not only the power tariff was reduced but also small scale industrial units having connected load up to 20 HP, were given subsidy for the consumption of power. About 55 units are availing this facility.

The scheme for subsidised housing for industrial workers was included in the Fourth Five Year Plan at a late stage. But the response from industrial units for construction of houses for their workers under the scheme has not been quite encouraging. This is why efforts are being made to construct houses through the Housing Board so that low paid workers employed by the various industries may get some relief.

During the Fourth Plan no scheme was implemented for the development of mining industry though mining is the backbone of Goan economy, and earns the most valuable foreign exchange.

A scheme for Weights and Measures was introduced in the Fourth Year (1972-73) of the Fourth Five Year Plan. But due to formalities of framing of Act and the Rules thereunder, the scheme could not be implemented. It is however expected that it will be implemented shortly and by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 0.001 lakh will be incurred thereon.

# II - AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

During the last two plans a congenial industrial climate has already been created for the growth of industries. Now, there are more than 800 registered small scale industrial units employing about 8,000 workers. In addition to this, the large and medium scale industrial units are employing about 3,400 workers. It is expected that during the Fifth Five Year Plan 1,000 more small scale industrial units and five large and medium industrial units will be established which will provide employment to about 13,000 persons and will have a capital investment of about Rs. 4.00 crores.

It is seen that during the past four years many sophisticated units have come up but they have not been able to provide employment as mentioned above. They are mostly capital intensive in nature. There are many pockets in the rural areas like Pernem, Satari, Canacona, Sanguem etc. where industrial development is conspicuous by its absence. Most of the industrial development in the last decade has taken place in the selected areas of Tiswadi, Bardez, Salcete, Ponda, Bicholim and to some extent Quepem. It is therefore very essential to make sustained efforts to minimise the gap of regional inbalances. In order to achieve this goal a careful control on the tendency of centralisation of industries will have to be exercised.

The difficulty which is likely to arise in industrialisation of the rural areas is the lack of industrial infra-structure, i.e. lack of means of power, transport, communication, marketing facility, etc. It would, therefore,

be necessary to link industrial development with the development of roads, a sound communication system, adequate electrification, which are essential steps for building up industrial infra-structure. This aspect will have to be integrated with P.W.D., Department of Electricity, etc.

After obtaining the essential infra-structure spelt out as above, certain agro-industries like the production of edible oils, canned fish and fruits etc., can be started with a view to ensuring price-stability for these commodities. With this end in view special assistance and encouragement will have to be extended to such industries specially in the rural areas. These steps would be in consonnance with the broad national policy of achieving stable prices at a reasonable level for these basic elements of consumption. Besides these agro-based industries, cashew processing industries will also have to be attached special importance and given special priority with a view to achieving the objective of gainful employment-generation, being labour intensive in nature. It may be mentioned in this connection that establishment of Cashew Corporation is already under active consideration of the local Government in the Department of Agriculture and preliminary steps are being taken in this regard. Similarly a Fisheries Corporation is also under the active consideration of the Fisheries Department of this Government.

The development of handicrafts in this Territory has been limited to the articles prepared by traditional artisans in their homes. There has been little relation between their products and the popular demands. The only Handicrafts Emporium that we have in Panaji is hardly adequate to display and advertise the handicraft articles produced by these craftmen. Two steps are therefore required to be taken simultaneously viz. free supply of design, pattern, models, etc., to craftmen alongwith subsidised supply of improved tools and extending credit and marketing facilities to them. Loans may also be given on easy and liberal terms to the craftmen. Having a few more Handicrafts Emporia will take care of the marketing aspect of this scheme. Government is very much seized with the problem of developing the handicraft industry. This should go a long way, not only to revive the industry as such, but also would give wide publicity to the Goan art and culture. It is proposed to start a training and Design Centre where local craftmen could be trained in making metal-wares and articles of clay, wood and plaster of paris, etc., which may attract tourist.

A sustained effort will be made to organise the artisans in coir industry, handloom and handicrafts to form industrial cooperatives so that incentives and assistance can be effectively made available in order to make them economically viable.

The basic idea and approach towards the industrial growth of this Territory during the Fifth Plan should consist of giving proper incentives and atmosphere of encouragement to the private entrepreneurs, who constitute the back-bone for any industrial growth worth its name.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

The total Fifth P'an outlay for the Industries and mineral development sector is Rs. 205.00 lakhs for the entire period of 5 years the

broad-break up of which according to the following subsectors is as given below:

		(Fifth Plan outlay)
1)	Large and Medium Industries	Rs. 36.00 lakhs
2)	Mineral Development	Rs. 24.00 lakhs
3)	Village and Small Scale Industries (includ-	
	ing Khadi, Handloom and Handicraft	
	Industries)	Rs. 145.00 lakhs
	Total	Rs. 205.00 lakhs

The schemewise details under the above subsectors are given below:

# Large and Medium Industries:

1. Investment in Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, Purchase of additional shares (Continuing scheme):

Financial requirements — Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Physical Target — 300 industrial units to be benefitted.

The activities of the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation have been extended to provide financial assistance to the industries in this Territory. In order to enable the corporation to meet the growing demands for Industrial Finance, it is proposed to provide for an additional investment of Rs. 15.00 lakhs to the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation during the Fifth Five Year Plan. With the declaration of this Territory as an industrially backward area, the Corporation has now been advancing loans at the rate of 6% instead of  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$  to the Industrial units as re-financing facilities are available from the Industrial Development Bank of Ind.a. In the light of the agreement with the Government of Maharashtra/M.S.F.C. the local Government is required to contribute 1/6 of the paid up share capital.

2. Subsidy on cost of preparation of Feasibility Reports (Consultancy Organisation) (Continuing Scheme):

Financial requirements — Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

Physical Target - About 25 Feasibility Reports.

At present feasibility reports are being got prepared by the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation from the consultants like "Kirloskars" and "S.I.C.O.M.". As suggested by the working group a Consultancy Organisation is proposed to be set up which could form a wing of the Corporation.

3. Subsidy on expenditure for procuring patterns/designs and testing/nalysis etc. for laboratories of Industrial Units (New Scheme):

Financial requirement — Rs. 0.25 lakh.

Physical Target -- About 10 industrial units to be benefitted.

Small industrial units find it very costly to have their own laboratory for testing their products or raw materials consumed by them.

It is proposed to extend the testing facilities to the Small Scale Industrial Units. The Directorate of Industries may get these jobs done through the National Laboratories or Institutions engaged in the job. This would enable the Small Scale Industrial units to maintain quality at a nominal cost, as they would be required to pay only 25% of the cost involved and the remaining 75% may be granted as subsidy. Facilities may also be extended to the small industrial units to produce goods of high standards by supplying them suitable design, samples, etc. This would be helpful in marketing of their products in national/international markets.

This is a new scheme proposed to be introduced in the Fifth Plan and the pattern of assistance needs the approval of the Government of India.

# 4. Metric System (Continuing Scheme):

Financial requirements — Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

Constitutionally, the Central Govt. establishes the standards of weights and measures and the states enforce them. Therefore drawing schemes for the Fifth Five Year Plan wholly depends upon the scheme to be undertaken by the centre, because the implementation of the schemes in this Territory will have the bearing of interstate trade. It is, therefore, suggested that during the Fifth Five Year Plan the following items may be covered.

#### i) Items to be covered:

- (a) Kitchen Scales: Presently the kitchen scales are not subjected to verification as they are used for household purposes, specifications for these are not laid down in the rules. To ensure the correctness of these scales it is necessary that the kitchen scales should be subjected to verification for reasons that the kitchen scales used for household purposes may also be used by them to find out the correctness of the weights of the commodity delivered by a trader to them which ultimately becomes the basis of complaints.
- (b) Scales pertaining to Post and Telegraph Offices: Presently the scales belonging to the Post and Telegraphs offices are not subjected to verification. They should be covered to ensure the correctness of the weights in the transaction of the post offices.
- (c) Gas Cylinders: Gas cylinders used for the cooking purposes which are sold in sealed conditions are not found to bear the verification stamp of the Inspector of Weights and Measures. The gas cylinders are sold in terms of the weight of the gas contained in the cylinder. Therefore they need be subject to verification and inspection.
- (d) Electric meters: It was planned to cover for verification and inspection the taxis, autorickshaws and water-meters during the Fourth Five Year Plan under the Act. It is proposed that during the Fifth Five Year Plan, electric metres may also be covered. Since the consumption charges are claimed on the reading of the electric metres, the metres should be subjected to verification and inspection to ensure correctness.

- (e) Storage Tanks.— The fuel tanks etc. are filled in by the Oil Companies and charges are made on the basis of volume of the tanks. These tanks are not however checked or calibrated by the Weight and Measures Department. Thus the capacity of the tanks and payment thereon are not authenticated. The storage tanks should therefore be subjected to calibration.
- (f) Underground tanks: The petrol dealer receive fuel from the oil companies and store the same in underground tanks. The tanker transporting the fuel is calibrated by the Weights and Measures Department. The instrument pumping out the fuel from the underground tank is also verified by this Department. However, sometimes shortage is observed in the underground tank. This may be due to short delivery of the fuel by the tankers. Short deliveries cannot be assessed unless underground tanks are calibrated. Therefore underground tanks should be also subject to calibration.
- (g) Automatic bottle fillers: An instrument is used to fill in automatically the bottles with soft drinks. The bottles are sealed and sold in the markets. In order to ensure the correctness of the quantity of the liquid filled in the bottle it would be necessary to verify the devise employed in filling the bottles.
- (h) Besides the above items, verification and inspection of taxis, autorickshaws and water meters etc. covered during the Fourth Five Year Plan would also be continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### ii) Staff required:

Presently there are three Inspectors appointed for the Goa District while there is no Inspector either in Daman or in Diu. If the items suggested above are accepted for being checked and calibrated by the inspecting staff of the weights and Measures Department, the department will have to be strenthened as shown below:—

For Daman and Diu, two inspectors will be required, i.e. a Senior Inspector at Daman and a Junior Inspector at Diu. For Panaji, Margao and Sambhaji towns including respectives areas in those talukas one Sr. Inspector each will have to be appointed. For the remaining talukas of Goa district one Jr. Inspector each will be needed. These Inspectors will have their offices at the talukas headquarters. Each Inspector will have jurisdiction over each revenue taluka and take up the work regarding every item covered under the Weights and Measures Act. Each Inspector will be assisted by a Laboratory Assistant and a Manual Assistant.

# iii) Buildings:

It would be highly essential to construct a central Laboratory at Panaji, equiped with complete laboratory equipment. The laboratory building will also provide accommodation for the inspection staff at Head Office. The details of the expenditure involved on Weights and Measures scheme are given below.

i)	For Taluka Officers: Standards, Laboratory equipment, furniture, etc. at the initial stage	Rs.	1,50,000
ii)	For gas cylinders fourteen testing equipments will be required for which the cost will be	Rs.	70,000
iii)	For electric meters the total requirements for fourteen equipments would be	Rs.	1,40,000
iv)	Water meters: There is already a proposal to purchase six equipments. In addition to these six equipments, eight testing equipments would be required for which the cost would be	Rs.	50,000
v)	Taxi and autorickshaw meters: For eight units, the requirements would be	Rs.	60,000
vi)	The additional staff required would be eight Inspectors, ten Laboratory Assistants, eight Manual Assistants, and the expenditure on these staff (for 5 years) would be	Rs.	4,30,000
vii)	For construction of buildings (including the quarters for staff at taluka head-quarters) and central Laboratory, the tentative provision made is	Rs.	7,00,000
	Grand Total	Rs.	16,00,000
	or	Rs. 16	.00 lakhs

# Mineral Development:

1. Construction of Office building and Laboratory for Mines (Continuing Scheme):

Financial requirements: Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Under the head "Mineral Development", a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was made during the Fourth Five Year Plan for "Construction of Office Building and Laboratory for Mines". But no expenditure could be incured till 31-3-1973.

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1973-74 for this scheme. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 8,62,150/-. As the work could not be started earlier, the amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs recommended by the Working Group (Planning Commission) will be needed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for completion of the same.

2. Setting up of a Geological and Chemical Laboratory/Museum (New Scheme):

Financial requirements: Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Geological Laboratory will be used for studying the properties of the mineral samples collected by the Geologists. The Geological Museum will be used for the display of mineral samples, maps and charts etc. This will be of very much help to the visitors who may be interested in having a fair idea of different minerals available in this Territory. The Chemical Laboratory will be used for determining the contents of different metals and other substances in the mineral samples obtained either from the field investigation or during the inspection of working mines.

The scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 4.00 lakhs approximately for the purchase and maintenance of equipment for the Laboratory/Museum and appointment of relevant staff.

# 3. Field Investigations including drilling (New Scheme):

Financial requirements: Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

# (a) Preparation of a feasibility report for setting up of a alumina/aluminium Plant:

Whatever investigations into the mineral deposits that are done by the Geological Survey of India are of a preliminary nature. They have however since undertaken detailed prospecting work in respect of bouxite deposits in Pernem taluka and according to them the estimated reserves from Mopa and Pernem Plateaus of Pernem taluka are of the order of 5 million tonnes and one million tonnes of bouxite respectively containing 43.48% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. With the above estimated reserves in view, it is proposed to prepare a feasibility report for the setting up of a calcined alumina/aluminium plant in the northern part of Goa. If the bouxite deposits are found to be amenable for treatment in a calcined alumina/aluminium plant, based on the study of bouxite deposits in the neighbouring States. The exploration of these deposits can be taken up subsequently in the public sector.

# (b) Mapping of area near Anmod:

It is proposed to take up preliminary mapping of the area near Anmod and Diggighat where the iron ore deposits are likely to be found. If the area is found to be promissing, further investigation of the selected areas is proposed to be undertaken by way of drilling and pittings, etc.

# (c) Detailed mapping of limestone deposits in Satari Taluka:

The Geological Survey of India have reported that there are no chemical or flux grade limestone deposits in Satari Taluka, Goa. It is also reported that there are a few bands of cement grade limestone in Surla-ghat and it is difficult to separate the high manganesia limestone from the cement grade limestone by visual examination while mining. It is therefore proposed to take up a detailed mapping of limestone deposits in Satari Taluka with a view to see whether these deposits could be properly utilised. It would help to arrive at a decision as to which of these deposits should be reserved for exploration in the public sector or otherwise.

# (d) Preparation of a feasibility report for setting up of a fire-bricks factory: —

It is proposed to investigate into the fire-clay deposits reported to occur in Sanguem and Satari talukas and based on these investigations,

it is proposed to prepare a feasibility report for setting up of a firebricks factory in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(e) Mapping of mineral-bearing areas in Canacona Taluka: —

It is proposed to take up a detailed mapping of the mineral bearing areas in Canacona Taluka particularly those on the Goa Mysore Border.

The entire scheme of field investigations including drillings etc. involves a total expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lakes approximately for the purchase of requisites etc. equipment and appointment of relevant staff. The breakup of which is given below:

- 1) Purchase and maintenance of equipment Rs. 10.00 lakhs
- 2) Establishment charges on staff etc. ... Rs. 5.00 lakhs

#### VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

#### A) Small Scale Industries:

1. Investment in Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (Continuing Scheme):

Financial requirements — Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Physical Target — About 75 industrial units may derive benefit.

By an agreement with the local Government the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation was extended to this Territory and the Corporation's Divisional Office was set up at Margao on 18-7-1968. The main function of this Corporation is to distributes the scarce raw materials like ferrous and non-ferrous metals and chemicals. The corporation also supplies indigenous machinery valuing up to Rs. 1.00 lakh on hire purchase terms to Small Scale Industrial units registered with the Directorate of Industries. The corporation has recently extended marketing facilities of finished products of the Small Scale Industrial Units. In order to enable the corporation to meet the growing demands of the Small Scale Industrial units, it is proposed to provide for an additional investment of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

2. Power subsidy to Small Scale Industries (Continued Scheme):

Financial requirements — Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Physical Target — About 70 industrial units to get benefit.

One of the major problems faced by the Small Scale Industrial units in this Territory is the high rate of electric power as compared to their counter-parts in other states. In order to mitigate this problem, it is proposed to continue to give subsidy on power consumption to Small Scale Industrial units as per the pattern approved by the Government of India. Under power subsidy rules, the registered small scale industrial units having a connected load upto 20 HP are paid subsidy equal to the difference between the actual rate and 9 paise per unit.

3. Subsidy on rent of sheds in Industrial Estates (Continuing scheme):

Financial requirements - Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Physical targets — About 75 units may get benefit.

Under this scheme the units occupying the sheds in the Industrial Estates set up by the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation will get a subsidy on rent to the extent of 50% for the 1st two years, 40% for the 3rd year and 25% for the 4th and 5th years. In other words the present pattern of subsidy payable to the units in the Industrial Estate, Corlim, will be extended to all the Industrial Estates.

4. Managerial subsidy to Industrial Cooperatives (continuing scheme):

Financial requirements — Rs. 0.25 lakh.

Physical targets - About 25 units may derive benefit.

Under this scheme, subsidy of Rs. 960 per annum is admissible in two instalments to the Industrial Cooperatives which find it difficult to defray the managerial expenses.

5. Matching share-capital-contribution to Industrial Cooperatives (continuing scheme);

Financial requirements — Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Physical targets — About 10 units may get benefit.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to continue to grant matching share contributions to the Industrial Cooperatives in accordance with the approved pattern of assistance.

6. Subsidy on Construction of common worksheds (New scheme):

Financial requirements — Rs. 0.50 lakh.

Physical target — 3 worksheds to be constructed for Co-operative Societies of Artisans.

The artisans are working mostly in the villages in their dwelling houses which are not in proper conditions, and are also scattered. It is proposed to organise such artisans into cooperative societies. Such societies may construct worksheds where the members may work. The cost of construction of the workshed may be subsidised to the extent of 50%.

7. Financial Loans to Small Scale Industries (continuing scheme):

Financial requirements - Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Physical Target — About 75 Small Industrial units may derive benefit.

Under this scheme loans may be continued to be sanctioned to the deserving small industrial units as per the state Aid to Industries Act/Rules.

8. Loans to Handicrafts Industries (continuing scheme):

Financial requirements - Rs. 0.65 lakh.

Physical Target — About 10 persons (Artisans) may get loan benefits.

Under this scheme loans may be continued to be sanctioned to the handicraft artisans as per the State Aid to Industries Rules.

9. Loans to Industrial Cooperatives (continuing scheme):

Financial requirements — Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Physical Target — About 6 Industrial Cooperatives may derive benefit.

Under this scheme loans may continue to be sanctioned to the Industrial Cooperatives as per the State Aid to Industries Rules.

10. Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase basis (continuing scheme):

Financial requirements — Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

Physical Target — About 40 industrial units may derive benefit.

At present only cash loans for fixed assets or for working capital are being given under the State Aid to Industries Rules. Supply of machinery on hire purchase basis is not made. It is proposed to remove this lacuna and modify the rules suitably to enable supply of machinery on hire purchase basis from the funds available under the State Aid to Industries Rules.

11. Subsidy on purchase of improved tools by artisans (Continuing Scheme):

Financial Requirements — Rs. 0.25 lakh.

Physical Target: — About 50 artisans may get benefit.

It is a new scheme wherein it is proposed to arrange to supply improved machinery to artisans on 50% subsidy. This will go a long way in replacing the outdated tools which are at present being used by them. This will not only increase the production but will also improve the quality.

12. Training (Deputation of artisans to specialised institutions — Industries to receive training to improve their skill and technique) (New Scheme):

Financial requirements — Rs. 0.25 lakh.

Physical Target: — About 25 artisans may get training.

Artisans/small entrepreneurs have to improve their technical knowledge and competence from time to time, which can be done by imparting them proper training. Those who are willing may be sent for training to the Institute of Industrial Designs or such other institutions which provide training. They may be also sent to public/private industrial undertakings to know the latest techniques of production. It is proposed to pay them travel expenses and suitable stipend for the period of stay to compensate the loss of wages

# 13. Tours of Industrialists/Artisans (Continuing Scheme):

Financial Requirements: — Rs. 0.40 lakh.

Physical target — 16 artisans may get benefit.

Under this scheme the industrialists/artisans/Entrepreneurs are sent to visit industrial areas outside Goa in order to acquaint themselves with the progress made in other States in the field of industrial activity.

# 14. Common Service Facility Centre at Altinho (Continuing Scheme):

Financial requirements: - Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Common Service Facility Centre at Altinho has been functioning since March 1969 providing service facility in its two units, namely, general engineering workshop and electroplating work-shop and also imparting training in 4 trades, namely, milling, turning, welding and electroplating. Many small scale units are being benefited by the electroplating unit of this centre. This facility will be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 15. Raw Material Depot (New Scheme):

Financial requirements: - Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Physical target: — 1 Depot to be opened.

Small Scale Industrial units find it very difficult to procure scarce//costly raw materials in bulk at a time, for want of availability of funds and also short supply in market. It is proposed to start a raw material depot from where supply of raw materials can be made to industrial units, making them available the benefits of large scale purchase and store scarce materials for them. It is proposed to run the scheme by the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation.

#### 16. Quality Control (New Scheme):

Financial requirements: — Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Physical Target: — 1 Quality Control Centre to be established.

This scheme has been initiated at the recommendation of the working group. Efforts will be made to assist the food processing and other sophisticated industrial units to improve their quality. The details of the scheme are being worked out. A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

# 17. Strenghthening the staff of the Directorate (New Scheme).

#### Financial requirements: — Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

With the introduction of many new schemes during the Fourth Year Plan, the workload in the Directorate has increased a lot. The Working group of the Planning Commission while reviewing the annual plans have more than once suggested to strengthen the staff of this Directorate. Further it is proposed to introduce many new schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is therefore desired to create new posts and the expenditures to the tune of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred over the establishment, for efficient functioning of the Directorate.

Details of additional Staff required for the Directorate of Industries and Mines during the Fifth Plan:

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of p	osta
	a) Industries		
1	Dy. Director of Industries	1	
2	Assistant Director	1	
3	Industries Officer	2	
4	Assistant Accounts Officer	1	
5	Industries Inspector	2	
6	Head-clerk-cum-stenographer	2	
7	Manager	2	
8	Accountant	1	
9	Research Assistant	1	
10	Statistical Assistant	1	
11	Investigator	1	
12	Upper Division Clerks	5	
13	Sales Assistant	2	
14	Lower Division Clerks	8	
15	Peons	5	
	(b) Weights and Measures: —		
1	Inspectors	8	
2	Laboratory Asst	10	
3	Mannual Asst	8	
	(c) Mineral: —		
1	Mining Engineer	1	
2	Senior Geologist	1	
3	Geologists	2	
4	Assistant Geologists	4	
5	Drillers	10	
6	Assistant Drillers	10	
7	Field Assistant	1	
8	Chemist Grade I	1	
9	Laboratory Assistant	1	
10	Laboratory Attendant	1	
11	Jeep Drivers	2	

#### B) Industrial Estates:

1. Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation
— Capital Contribution (Continuing Scheme):—

Financial requirements: — Rs. 65.00 lakhs.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan funds were invested in the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation for meeting the expenditure for the development of industrial estates and constructions of Industrial sheds. The proposed outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is for development plans and for seed money for the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation to enable it to arrange institutional finance for the construction of sheds etc.

#### C) Khadi and Village Industries:

1. Khadi and Village Industries Board (Cont. Scheme).

Financial requirements: — Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Physical target: — Establishment of a Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Khadi and Villages Industries Board could not be constituted in this Territory until now. As a result development of these industries is in a state of neglect. It is therefore proposed to constitute the Khadi and Village Industries Board for proper development of these industries which are looked after by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

#### D) Handloom Industry:

1. Loans and Subsidies for Handloom weaver's Co-operative Societies (Continuing Scheme).

Financial requirements: — Rs. 0.60 lakh.

Physical targets: — 2 Co-operative Societies may derive benefit.

At present there is only one handloom Cooperative Society in this Territory which is stagnent. It is proposed to revitalise the society and organise one more such society during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The funds will be utilised for the development of handloom industries. Financial assistance in the form of managerial subsidy, interest subsidy and share capital contribution will be provided in addition to the subsidised supply of improved tools.

#### E) Handicrafts:

1. Handicrafts Emporium (Continuing Scheme).

Financial requirements: — Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Physical targets:—To establish one more Handicrafts Emporium.

The present Handicrafts Emporium was established with a view to promote the sale of Handicrafts products. It was also desired to give a proper display of the handicraft articles produced in Goa.

Now it is proposed to establish one more Handicrafts Emporium to attract the tourists and also to give wider publicity to handicrafts products. It is also proposed to build two buildings to accommodate the Emporia. The estimated cost of the building will be Rs. 6.00 lakhs and the expenditure on the purchase, of articles establishment charges, etc., will be Rs. 4.00 lakh approved.

2. Subsidy for the purchase of improved type of equipment by craftman for Handicrafts Industry (Continuing Scheme).

Financial requirements: - Rs. 0.25 lakh.

Physical targets: - About 100 craftsmen may derive benefit.

It is essential to improve the productivity of the craftsmen. This will necessitate the replacement of the outdated tools with the improved ones. Under this scheme, it is proposed to continue to grant subsidy to the extent of 50% of the cost of tools or Rs. 250/- whichever is less to the craftsmen for making purchases of improved tools for Handicrafts.

3. Establishment of Training and Design Centre (New Scheme)

Financial requirements: — Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Physical targets: — Establishment of one Training and Design Centre.

It is proposed to set up a Training cum Design Centre to provide training to the Craftsmen for making articles of metal, wood, clay and plaster of paris, etc., using modern methods and techniques. These articles may find an easy market and help the artisans as also to improve the quality of their products. The outlay includes an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for construction of a building for the said centre.

4. Survey of Handicrafts (New Scheme)

Financial requirements: — Rs. 0.50 lakh.

It is proposed to undertake survey of the existing handicrafts in the Territory. It is desired to get assistance from the Handicrafts Board for conducting a comprehensive survey. It will enable us to pin point the actual conditions of each craft and formulate proper programme for their development. The craftsmen are scattered all over the Territory and there is no proper dependable information available about the industry as a whole in the Territory.

5. Training (New Scheme)

Financial requirements: — Rs. 1.00 lakh

Physical targets: — 40 artisans to be trained.

Handicraft production at present is done by outdated hand tools and equipment in the houses of the artisans. They are also not aware

about the modern techniques and use of improved tools and equipment. The craftsmen from the Territory may be sent to selected places in the country for getting training in a particular craft for which they are well known. It is proposed to pay travelling expenditure and stipend to the Craftsmen who are sent for such training to the various Centres outside the Territory.

#### 6. Tours of Craftsmen (New Scheme)

Financial requirements: - Rs. 0.10 lakh.

Physical targets: — 25 artisans may be sent on Study Tour.

It is proposed to send the artisans on a study tour at Government cost so as to enable them to acquaint themselves with the progress made in the field of Handicrafts in various places in the country, so that, they can get new iedas about designs, finishing, packing, marketing, etc.

#### 7. Handicraft Workshed (New Scheme).

Financial requirements: - Rs. 1,00 lakh.

Physical targets: — Construction of two worksheds.

At present the craftsmen are working mostly in their houses, which are generally not in proper conditions for doing artistic job. They are also unable to utilise improved tools for such production in their houses. It is proposed to construct at least two common worksheds where the artisans in a particular trade can come and work together. Improved machinery and equipment may also be installed there which can be given to them at subsidised rates also. This will provide them suitable working conditions and improve the productivity.

#### 8. Publicity and Propoganda (New Scheme).

Financial requirements: — Rs. 0.25 lakh.

Advertisements will be published in the local newspapers giving publicity to the Handicrafts produced in the Territory. Brochures/Booklets with illustrations etc. Will also be published during the plan period.

#### 9. Exhibitions (New scheme):

Financial requirements: — Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Exhibitions play an important role in giving publicity and also opportunities for sale of goods. It is proposed to participate in the exhibitions at Bombay, Delhi, and also in the local exhibitions so as to enable artisans to send their goods and give proper publicity of Goan handicrafts.

#### CHAPTER VI

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

## 1. Roads and Bridges

Prior to liberation of this Territory, the Public Works Department was entrusted with the construction, improvement and maintenance of P. W. D. roads only, which were the main arteries joining the taluka Head Quarters and other important places. After liberation, in addition to these roads many municipal roads, mining roads, rural roads and roads of touristic importance have been handed over to the Department for maintenance and improvement.

The Territory has made considerable progress in the overall development of arterial network of roads over the last one decade. Road density in the Territory is higher than the average for the country as a whole. However, most of these roads are old and were designed and constructed in preliberation period to cater to the then traffic requirements. As such they have to be realigned widened and improved to bring them to the standards laid down by the Indian Roads Congress. A tentative long term road development plan has been prepared. The ulimate objective is to provide all-weather, black-topped roads to all the villages having a population of 750 and above as per the 1971 census. It is expected that this goal can be achieved to a great extent in the Fifth Plan, and completed in the Sixth Plan.

### I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

For Roads and Bridges, the approved outlay in the Fourth Plan was Rs. 300 lakhs, the anticipated target being coverage of a length of 1900 Kms. of roads and construction of 24 bridges. At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, total route length of roads under the P. W. D. was 1382 Kms. Out of which about 750 Kms. were black topped. During this plan emphasis was laid on black topping of the existing P. W. D.

roads, ex-municipal/village roads so as to give immediate benefit of dust-free road to the public. The widening aspect was, however, not accorded priority.

The total kilometreage of the P. W. D. roads including National Highways, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan Period is approximately of 2635 Kms. out of which a length of 1434 Kms. is black-topped.

The total expenditure likely to be incurred upto end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 570.56 lakhs. Details of actual works executed are as follows—

#### A) Roads:

- a) State Roads & Ex-municipal roads in mining areas: -
  - 1. Construction of Usgao Ganjem-Guleli Road in a length of 7 Kms.
    - 2. Construction of Ambaulim-Maina road in a length of 5 Kms.
  - 3. Construction of diversion roads to Curchorem town inclusive overhead bridge, in a length of 2.5 Kms.
  - 4. Construction of Diversion road from Chicalim to Harbour in a length of 11.5 Kms. (completed so far 5 Kms.)

#### Improvement by blacktopping: —

- 1) Sankli-Surla road.
- 2) Naveli-Amona road.
- 3) Sanguem-Calay road.
- 4) Sanvordem-Quepem road.
- 5) Sanvordem-Sanguem road.
- 6) Quirlapale-Darbandora road.
- 7) Bati-Viliena road.

#### b) Other State and inter-state roads: —

- 1) Construcion of missing link of he former West Coast Road from Patradevi to Malpen in a length of 15.5 Kms.
- 2) Continuation of Keri-Chorlem-Kankubi-Belgaum road from Keri to Guleli in a length of 4 Kms.
  - 3) Construction of Dona-Paula-Bambolim road.
  - 4) Construction of Aquem-Davorlim road in a length of 3.2 Kms.
- 5) Construction of Fatorpa-Kananguinim road in a length of 5 Kms.
  - 6) Construction of Bali-Adnem road in a length of 5 Kms.

#### Improvement by blacktopping: -

- 1) Sankli-Keri road.
- 2) Valpoi-Kodal road.
- 3) Margao-Raia road.
- 4) Dukorkand-Kalay road.

#### c) District Roads: -

- 1) Construction of Cansarpal-Sal road in a length of 6.5 Kms.
- 2) Construction of Bicholim-Ladpem road in a length of 6 Kms.
- 3) Construction of Revora-Pirna-Mencurem road in a length of 9 Kms.
  - 4) Construction of Keri-Savoiverem road.
  - 5) Construction of Saleri-Malorem road in a length of 6 Kms.

#### Improvement by blacktopping: -

- 1) Pernem-Keri road.
- 2) Pernem-Morji road.
- 3) Colvale-Revora road.
- 4) Valpoi-Birondem road.
- 5) Valpoi-Tanem road.
- 6) Bandora-Gaunem road.
- 7) Ramnathi-Undir road.
- 8) Ponda-Sanvoiverem (via Keri) road.
- 9) Mardol-Apeval road.
- 10) Riacho-Ambo-Nuvem road.
- 11) Guirdolim-Macasana road.
- 12) Canacona-Agonda road.

#### d) Roads of Tourist Importance: —

- 1) Construction of Ganjem-Bondla road in a length of 3.5 Kms.
- 2) Construction of Borim-Sidharnath road.
- 3) Construction of road leading to Chandranath hill in a length of 3.5 Kms.
- 4) Construction of road leading to Saptakoteshwar Temple from Piligao in a length of 1.5 Kms.

#### e) Rural Roads:

- 1) Contruction of Paroda-Mulos road in a length of 1 Km.
- 2) Construction of Shristhal-Monem road in a length of 5 Kms.
- 3) Construction of Podi-Goculdem road in a length of 6 Kms.
- 4) Construction of Barxem-Goculdem road in a length of 3 Kms.
- 5) Construction of Kolkorm-Sheli road in a length of 3 Kms.
- 6) Construction of Chiplem-Kargal road in a length of 4 Kms.

#### Improvement by blacktopping: —

- 1) Santemol-Raia road.
- 2) Godan-Axona road.

In June 1971 Panaji-Ponda-Anmod road in a length of 70 Kms. dec'ared as National Highway (NH4A) and later on in March, 1972, two more roads, namely Patradevi-Mapusa-Agacaim-Canacona-Polem

(NH17) in a length of 137 Kms. and Cortalim Marmagoa-Harbour (NH17A) in a length of 16 Kms. were also declared as National Highways. The improvement of these roads to the National Highway standards is to be done by the Government of India through this Department.

#### B) Bridges:

Progress in construction of bridges upto the end of the Fourth Plan is given below: —

- a) Major bridges constructed: -
  - 1) Mandovi bridge.
  - 2) Morlem bridge.
  - 3) Uguem bridge.
  - 4) Cumbarjua bridge.
  - 5) Shelvona bridge.
  - 6) Taripanto bridge.
  - 7) Saleri bridge.
  - 8) Thad bridge.
- b) Medium bridges constructed:-
  - 1) Reconstruction of Sanguem bridge.
  - 2) Keri bridge.
  - 3) Poroskoda bridge.
  - 4) Tanem bridge.
  - 5) Veluz bridge.
  - 6) Submerssible bridge at Poriem.
  - 7) Baga bridge.
  - 8) Torda bridge.
  - 9) Ragado bridge.
  - 10) Bamanguda bridge.
  - 11) Ghodeval bridge.
  - 12) Reconstruction of Ponda bridge.
  - 13) Submerssible bridge at Paroda.
  - 14) Reconstruction of Maxem bridge.
  - 15) Maina bridge.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

During the Fifth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 555.00 lakhs is proposed under the State Sector, categoriwise break-up of which is as follows:—

a)	State Highways					Rs.	100.00	lakhs
b)	Other State roads	and	Inter	State Ro	ads	Rs.	80.00	<b>»</b>

c) Mining Roads ... ... Rs. 40.00 »

d)	District roads			Rs.	50.00	*
	Roads of Touristic Importan	nce		Rs.	25.00	*
f)	Rural/Village roads			Rs.	100.00	>>
g)	Misc. Schemes			Rs.	25.00	>>
h)	Bridges			Rs.	132.00	>>
1)	Survey and Investigations		• • •	Rs.	3.00	<b>»</b>
	Tota	ıl	•••	Rs.	555.00	lakhs

#### III. PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

#### 1. State Highways:

As already stated before, due to heavy increase in the intensity of vehicular traffic in the Territory, State Highways which were designed to pre-liberation traffic requirements have to be realigned, widened and improved in their geometrics. Some of the more important highways proposed to be taken for execution during the Fifth Five Year Plan, within a total provision of Rs. 100.00 lakks for this sub-head are:—

- 1. Ponda-Borim-Madgaum.
- 2. Madgaum-Curchorem-Sanguem.
- 3. Mapusa-Bicholim-Sanquelim-Onda.
- 4. Onda-Birondem-Valpoi.
- 5. Borim-Shiroda-Curchorem.

#### 2. Other State Roads and Inter-State Roads:

Some of the more important roads, to be undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan period are:—

- 1. Assonora-Dodamarg road.
- 2. Curchorem-Chandor-Margao road.
- 3. Valpoi-Molem-Colem road.
- 4. Quepem-Ambaulim-Cabo de Rama.
- 5. Canacona-Neturlim.
- 6. Naibag-Morgim.
- 7. By-pass to Panaji-D. Paula. State Highway (Batulem-Miramar).
- 8. By-pass to Ponda-Margao. State Highway (Eastern, Northern and Parallel to railway line).
  - 9. Ring-road at Sambhaji.
  - 10. Ring-road (Southern) at Mapusa.
  - 11. Ring-road around Ponda Town.
  - 12. Ring-road around Bicholim Town.
  - 13. Betim-Calangute road.
  - 14. Poriem-Aint road.

All these roads serve important commercial areas and Taluka seats. The first and the last are inter-state roads.

A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is made for this sub-head.

#### 3. Mining Roads:

As mining forms an important part of economic assets of Goa and being the earner of Foreign Exchange by export, every facility is required to be given to increase its production and for quick transportation. Development of roads in mining areas has highlighted its crucial role in the economic development of this Territory.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the mining roads will be widened and upgraded to the State Highway standards, besides improving other roads which are either private or Panchayat roads and are leading from mines to jetties/main P. W. D. roads. Some of the more important roads falling under the category of mining roads are:—

- 1. Bicholim-Piligao road.
- 2. Bicholim-Ladpem-Dodamarg road.
- 3. Kirlapal-Kamarkonda road.
- 4. Sigao-Bimbol-Colem road.
- 5. Suktalim-Sigao road.
- 6. Borcotim-Colem, road.
- 7. Sanguem-Kasti-Collem, road.
- 8. Mauliguem-Collem, road.
- 9. Kamrai-Kasti, road.
- 10. Neturlim-Salguinim, road.
- 11. Neturlim-Nunem, road.
- 12. Pisurlem-Borxem, road.
- 13. Fatorpa-Morpilla, road.
- 14. Shristal-Movem, road.
- 15. Usgao-Sonarbag, road.
- 16. Sorvan-Kotti, road.
- 17. Kalem-Collem, road.

A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is made under this sub-head.

#### 4. District Roads:

Under this category are included old P. W. D. district roads and some ex-municipal roads transferred to the P. W. D. for maintenance and improvement. Most of these roads are not black-topped and do not confirm to the I. R. C. standards. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for District Roads during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Some of more Important roads under this category to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan are as follows:—

- 1. Sanguem-Netorlim road.
- 2. Sanquelim-Navelim-Surla-Piliem.
- 3. Onda-Pisurlem.
- 4. Paicul-Dharbandora.
- 5. Guleli-Khadki.

- 6. Sanguem-Collem.
- 7. Sanguem-Bati-Viliena.
- 8. Tilamola-Rivona-Curdi.
- 9. Ambaulim-Maina.
- 10. Fatorpa-Betul.
- 11. Karapur-Koti.
- 12. Daman-Maida.
- 13. Assonora-Sirgao.
- 14. Guleli-Paicul.
- 15. Bicholim-Sarvona.
- 16. Khatodem-Bimol-Shelpi-Caranzal.
- 17. Querlapal-Sigaum-Collem.
- 18. Navelim-Amona.
- 19. Navelim-Naroa.

#### 5. Roads of Touristic Importance:

Development of Tourism to cater both for foreign and to the local people having been accepted as a national programme, Impetus has to be given to improve roads, leading to the centres of touristic importance. Already action has been taken during Fourth Five Year Plan to construct roads to Bondla, Arvalem and Sidhanath. Construction and improvement of such roads will be continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan, also. Besides existing roads leading to Colva beach and hill stations of Chandranath, Dudhsagar and Sidhanath will be widened. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made in the Fifth Plan for roads of touristic importance.

#### 6. Rural and Village Roads:

As recommended by the Planning Commission an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is earmarked for construction of rural and village roads. This includes an outlay of Rs. 8.50 lakhs approved under the 'Minimum Needs Programme'. Some of the more important rural roads to be realigned, widened and black-topped under this category will be:—

- 1. Bandora-Undir.
- 2. Assonora-Advalpal-Pirna.
- 3. Candeapar-Vagurlem.
- 4. Nagzor-Varkond-Parascodem.
- 5. Chandel-Hassampur-Ibrampur.
- 6. Bicholim-Ladpem.
- 7. Piligao-Naroa.
- 8. Sirigao-Aturli.
- 9. Talvaddo Road near Cuncolim.
- 10. Chinchinim-Durga-Cuncolim.
- 11. Durbate-Adpoi-Agapur-Undir.
- 12. Cundaim-Marcaim.

- 13. Keri-Tiracol.
- 14. Shiroda-Karai.
- 15. Panchawadi-Vozormat.
- 16. Varca-Podda.
- 17. Agonda-Beach.
- 18. Velguem-Cotombim.
- 19. Agonda to Muxadi.
- 20. Cupa-Cavrem.
- 21. Nuvem to Raicho Ambo.
- 22. Sristhal-Vaijawada Chapoli Gal.
- 23. Candolim-Pilerne.
- 24. Cotigao Ring Road.
- 25. Maxem-Loliem via Agos.
- 26. Agonda to Parvem via Dissui Vadda.
- 27. Morgim Beach.
- 28. Chandel-Hassanpur-Ibrampur.
- 29. Canacona-Delem.
- 30. Corgao-Parxem.
- 31. Ordopondo-Sadolxem.
- 32. Gulem-Agonda.
- 33. Nagarcem-Tapdi.
- 34. Sonuz-Surla.
- 35. Talpan-Sadolsem.
- 36. Onda-Sonuz.

#### 7. Miscellaneous Schemes:

Under this sub-head works costing less than Rs. 1.00 lakh will be taken up and they will include reconstruction of old culverts/minor bridges, retaining walls, rectification of curves etc. It will also include items like i) Setting up of traffic cells, ii) Test and control laboratories, iii) Acquisition of machinery for mechanised road construction and iv) Provision of road safety and wayside ammenities. A total provision or Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made for such miscellaneous schemes for the Fifth Plan Period.

#### 8. Bridges:

Following main bridges which lie partly on State Highways and partly on District roads are proposed to be undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Some of these bridges were already proposed during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

- 1. Construction of New Borim Bridge.
- 2. Madei bridge.
- 3. Orlim bridge.
- 4. Chandracotta bridge.
- 5. Sigao bridge.

- 6. Sancordem bridge.
- 7. Tir Khazan bridge.

A total provision of Rs. 132.00 lakhs is necessary for construction of these bridges during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 9. Survey and Investigations:

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for conducting various surveys and investigations including purchase of special plant, tools and other equipment.

Details of additional staff required: — One post of Surveyor of Works as per the approved yardstick will have to be created in the Circle II Office. Total Expenditure on this post will be of Rs. 0.18 lakh for the entire plan period.

One Statistical and Planning Cell is proposed to be created in the Office of the Superintending Surveyor of Works to help in formulation, implementation and coordination of various schemes entrusted to this Department. This cell will be composed of one Statistical Officer (Scale Rs. 350-800), Two Statistical Assistants (Scale Rs. 210-425), and one investigator (Scale Rs. 150-300). Total Expenditure on this staff will be of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the entire plan period. Proportionate part of this expenditure will be debited to the appropriate schemes.

## 2. Nationalisation of Road Passenger Transport Service

As far back as February, 1966, the Legislative Assembly of this Union Territory had passed a Resclution recommending to the Government to take immediate steps to introduce the bus service on the pattern obtaining in the States of Maharashtra and Mysore to alleviate hardships to the Travelling Public. The Government of India in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Transport Wing) had intimated that the accepted policy of the Government in regard to nationalisation of the road passenger transport is that it should be undertaken on a phased basis. Certain guidelines are given in para 15 of the Introductory Speech by Shri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister for Shipping and Transport at the Eleventh Meeting of the Transport Development Council held on 8-11-1973 at New Delhi as under:—

"The Ccuncil had resolved that nationalisation should first be undertaken on the National Highways. Thereafter, the State Highways should be covered. Then, the Major District Roads should be nationalised. Thereafter, the other district roads should be covered. Finally, all other roads not specified above should be taken over".

In line with the policy suggested by the Planning Commission it is proposed to have nationalised transport in this Union Territory also. Steps have been taken to move the Government of India to extend the provisions of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 to this Union Territory. Action is also being taken to draw out a scheme for the purpose of nationalisation of the road passenger transport service in this Union Territory by obtaining the service of experts from the neighbouring states.

It has been decided that in first phase, only all interstate routes should be nationalised and in the second rhase only routes between one taluka headquarter the another as well as Panaji, will be taken up.

At present as many as 478 stage carriages are operating on all routes in this Union Territory. Of them, 54 operate on inter-state routes. All the above mentioned vehicles are operated by private operators. The longest route is about 79 Kms. and the shortest route is about 5 Kms. The total mileage covered by the bus services per day is estimated to be about 40,000 kms. and for which if a mcdest minimum of 150 Kms. of vehicle utilisation is effected, the requirement of vehicles would be about 320 including spare vehicles at 20%.

Further, the private operators do not give such attention to provide amenities to the passengers. They also do not provide for better conditions of service to their employees. Again, the motive of running the service is only for profit making and not in the interest and convenience of the travelling public.

Once nationalisation of road passenger transport is made, it would be necessary to purchase vehicles at a time in the beginning and also to provide for workshops, depots, bus-stops, quarters, etc. and to pay some compensations to the displaced operators. As per Section 25(1) of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, the share capital of the Corporation is to be provided by the central Government and the State Government, in such proportion as may be agreed to by both the Governments. The authorised share capital thereof has to be determined by the State Government with the previous approval of the Central Government.

According to the rough estimates, the scheme may ultimately involve an investment of about Rs. 6.00 crores. Detailed realistic estimates are yet to be worked out however by an expert from the neighbouring States. However, only a nucleous fund of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

## 3. Enforcement of the Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1974 including the New Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles Tax Bill, 1973

At present there is no Goods and Passenger Tax in this Union Territory, although such tax is levied and collected by the neighbouring States, like Maharashtra, Karnataka and others.

The Government, therefore, have decided to move a Bill, to introduce in this Union Territory the collection of Tax on passengers and goods.

The Government have also proposed to introduce the Goa, Daman & Diu Motor Vehicles Tax Bill, 1973. In year 1965, when Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1930 and Goa, Daman and Diu Taxation Act were introduced in this Union Territory, the vehicle population was approximately 8000, whereas it has now stepped up to almost 23,000 vehicles and during every month more than 200 vehicles are being registered. To implement the provisions of the Taxation Act, it would require substantial staff to handle the work-load efficiently.

It is expected that the enforcement of these Acts will yield to the Government an additional revenue of about Rs. 55.00 lakhs every year and the expenditure thereon will be only about Rs. 4.50 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

For the purpose of carrying out the enforcement of the abovementioned acts, it will be necessary to have the following additional special machinery consisting of the staff given below which may have to be provided for in the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

81. No	ο,	Descr	iption		No. of posts	Pay Scale in Rs.		
1.	Head Clerk			•••			1	210-380
2.	Accountant						1	210-380
3.	Assistant Motor	Vehi	cles In	spector	rs		3	205-280
4.	Cashier			•			2	130-300
5.	U. D. C	•••	•••				6	130-300
6.	L. D. C	•••	•••	•••	• • •		8	110-180
7.	Peons						3	70-80

The details of the expected expenditure on this scheme during the Fifth Plan period will be as under—

Description		Estimated annual expenditure	Exp for Fi	imated penditure the entire fth Plan period
<ul><li>a) Establishment charges</li><li>b) Interim Relief</li></ul>	 Rs. Rs.	89,500/- 14,300/-	Rs.	4.50,000
c) Travelling expenses	 Rs.	5,400/-	100.	1.00,000
d) Other Charges	 Rs.	10,800/-		
Total	 Rs.	1.20,000/-		

# 4. Creation of a Statistical cell in the Directorate of Transport

The Department of Road Transport did not have any plan programme upto the Fourth Five Year Flan. In the Fifth Plan, however, a statistical cell is proposed to be created in the office of the Directorate of Transport as a plan scheme.

The necessity to have within the Transport Department a statistical cell, cannot be over stressed because in the absence of such a unit there can be no assessment of traffic potentialities and the working of the Transport Department shall be without a rational basis and the efforts for a planned development of transport activities will be handicaped. The need for setting up of such a Ceil in the Transport Department has been convincingly brought out by the Department of Transport (Transport, port Wing), G. O. I., New Delhi, in order to ensure that proper surveys are conducted, that necessary statistical data are regularily collected and properly interpreted and that plans for extension of road transport are reviewed from time to time on the basis of correct estimates of present and future requirements. The data to be collected and complied for the purpose will pertain to the various activities in the Transport Department such as new registration of motor vehicles, motor driving licences, etc., which have to be supplied to the Government of India in the various prescribed forms either monthly or quarterly as per the revised procedure.

In order to carry out the work of the nature mentioned above, it is necessary to create in the Transport Department a Statistical Cell and make the necessary provision in the Firth Five Year Plan commencing from 1974-75. The creation of such a statistical cell in the Transport Department would also certainly ensure smooth running and strict observance of the Directives from the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Research Division) New Delhi, in the matter of compilation and reporting of statistics.

The following posts have been therefore proposed to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

Si. No.	Name of the post		Pay (in l	Scale Rs.)	No. of Posts
1.	Statistical Assistant	•••		210-425	1
2.	Investigator	•••	•••	<b>150-300</b>	1

The expected expenditure on this scheme during the Fifth Plan Period will be around Rs. 0.50 lakh.

## 5. Minor Ports and Inland Water Transport

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has been blessed with one of the finest networks of Inland Waterways which provide an excellent and efficient means of economical communication. There are 575 Kms. of inland waterways out of which only 256 Kms. are navigable. It is through these waterways that over 90% of Goa's mineral wealth is transported to Mormugao Harbour by barges to be loaded on to the ships for export. The quantum of export presently is 12 million tonnes of ore per annum, which represents about Rs. 20 crores earnings of valuable foreign exchange for the country. Hence the importance of developing and improving this ideal system of communication need not be over-emphasized.

The Captain of Ports Organisation existed since many many decades in the past. Some of its old rules and regulations of the erst-while regime which are still in force date as long back as the year 1912. While the functions of this Organisation as listed below are rather heavy and one-rous and spread over a very wide area, its existing strength of staff does not square with the duties it has to perform, the net result being that schemes could not be implemented as expected. It is needless to stress here that every effort has been made under the circumstances prevailing in this organisation, to develop schemes which are realistics, which benefit and promote the state and National welfare.

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE CAPTAIN OF PORTS DEPARTMENT

- 1. Formulation and implementation of Plan Schemes, both State and Centrally Sponsored.
- 2. Administration and control of seven minor ports viz. Diu, Daman, Tiracol, Chapora, Panaji, Betul and Talpona.
- 3. Port conservancy.
- 4. Control of all inland waterways traffic.
- 5. Regulation of the use of the foreshore of all waterways.
- 6. Overall administration and control of River Navigation Department (Commercial Department) and its Marine Workshop.
- 7. Administration and operation of all Government owned ferry and launch services.
- 8. Operation and maintenance of Government owned motor-launches
- 9. Supervision and operation of Departmental Dredging Fleet consisting of Cutter Suction Dredger, Grab-Dredgers and Hopper Barge.
- 10. Administration and operation of all the Lighthouses in Goa, Daman and Diu.

- Survey and Registration of vessels under the I. S. V. Act, 1917,
   V. Act, 1838 and M. S. Act, 1958.
- 12. Examination and issue of Certificates of Competency and Service under the rules framed under the I. S. V. Act, 1917.
- 13. Preliminary enquires into shipping casualties.

#### I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, a total provision of Rs. 22.00 lakhs was made for implementation of Plan schemes both under Minor Ports and Inland Water-Transport, as follows:

#### A) Minor Ports:

(a) Modernisation of Lighthouses and Navigational aids: Out of the total provision of Rs. 4.00 lakks under the above sub-head, an anticipated expenditure by the end of 31-3-74 would be 5.13 lakks. Under the above scheme two new lighthouses at Tejo and Malim have been constructed. Lighting equipment for Daman and Diu lighthouses have been acquired through import from B. B. T. France. Approach road to Aguada Beacon and electrification of this lighthouse has been completed; 7 shallow draft lighted buoys would be laid to mark the Channel in the approaches of river Mandovi. Aguada lighthouse beacon equipment would be installed to provide leading light transit clearly demarcating the approach to the Panaji Port.

There is imperative necessity for providing navigational aids in the inland waters of Goa. Upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan navigational aids wi'l be provided in the first 5 Kms. of river Mandovi. The river Mandovi has a total length of 393 Kms. out of which 88 Kms. are navigable for barges with a capacity of 300 tons. So far barges of all sizes have been plying in the navigable stretch of the entire inland waterway right round the clock with only limited navigational aids. There have been a number of shipping casualties which are considered avoidable if adequate navigational aids were provided. The Bhagavati Committee have also recommended provision of such navigational aids.

- (b) Development of Daman and Diu: A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was made under the Fourth Five Year Plan. Upto 31-3-74 emergent repairs required to the passenger jetties at Daman and Diu would be completed. One jetty each at Goghla, Vanakbara and Diu would be constructed providing facilities to both the sea-borne and the river-borne traffic. Out of a total provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs, Rs. 6.77 lakhs would be spent on this scheme.
- (c) Panaii Jettu: A provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs was made under the Fourth Five Year Plan to provide a jetty where sailing vessels and other cargo-carrying country crafts could be berthed. The jetty has since then been completed and it is anticipated that the quantum of cargo for export and import would reach 1.75 lakhs tonnes per annum. An amount of Rs. 3.52 lakhs will be spent on this scheme by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.

- (d) Terminal sheds: A total provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was made in the Fourth Five Year Plan to provide terminal sheds for storage of cargo in transit. Upto 31-3-74, the terminal shed at Goghla and construction of two cargo sheds at Panaji would be completed at a total cost of Rs. 1.18 lakhs.
- (e) Construction of Caranzalem Wall: A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was made during the Fourth Five Year Plan for the construction of a rubble mound at Caranzalem beach in order to combat erosion of the sea-shore. This is a work of a major nature for which no funds could be made available in the respective Budget Head and considering the fact that it does not relate either to development of 'minor ports' or 'inland water transport', the same has been transferred to the Budget Head 100, under Public Works Department from the year 1971-72 after an expenditure of Rs. 2.59 lakhs having already been incurred prior to that date.
- (f) Mechanised barges for Diu: A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was made during the Fourth Five Year Plan to provide mechanised barges for Diu to cater for export and import. This provision is considered insufficient for provision of even one barge, the cost of which is not below Rs. 15.00 lakhs. It was also considered that a provision of one barge may not serve the purpose for which it was intended and in view of the inadequate provision it was decided not to provide the mechanised barge at Diu.
- (g) Maritime School: No provision was made in the Fourth Five Year Plan under the sub-head. The building for Maritime School has been constructed and the School started functioning with effect from 1-8-1972. The expenditure incurred towards its construction and providing furniture, etc. amounts to Rs. 0.90 lakh. This school caters for refresher courses for personnel holding Certificates of Service and prepares candidates to appear for Certificates of Competency under the I. S. V. Act, 1917.

#### B) Inland Water Transport: (Rs. 97.00 lakhs):

- (a) Making Cumbarjua Canal Navigable at all Tides: During the Fourth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been sanctioned towards the deepening and widening of the Cumbarjua Canal under the Central Sector and a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs under the State Sector. Against the total provision of Rs. 125.00 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 25.29 lakhs out of which Rs. 8.03 lakhs will be from the State Sector. The work of dredging which had already commenced departmentally with effect from 2-10-72, had to be stopped since it proved uneconomical. The Scheme as sanctioned envisages a minimum depth of 3.4 meters at Datum and minimum width of 34 meters. There would be spilt over works in the Fifth Five Year Plan and it is hoped that within the first year of the Fifth Plan this scheme would be completed, thus coinciding with the operation of the Mechanised Ore Handling Plant at Mormugao.
- (b) Expansion of Marine Workshop at Betim: A total provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been made during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is anticipated that by the end of the Fourth Plan a total expenditure

- of Rs. 5.14 lakhs would be incurred. In the first phase, expansion of the Marine Workshop which caters for repairs and overhauling of all the port-owned crafts as well as the River Navigation Department ferries and launches etc. would be completed. The Marine Workshop at Betim has already been provided with machinery and equipment and the second slipway has also been constructed.
- (c) Survey of Inland Waterways: A provision of Rs. 3000 lakhs was made in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Two Survey Units of the "Minor Ports Survey Organisation, Ministry of Shipping & Transport, Government of India are presently carrying out the hydrographic Survey of Inland Waterways of Goa. Under this scheme, one Survey Launch for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has been acquisitioned and it is hoped that very soon the launch will carry out the hydrographic survey together with the survey units of the Government of India.

The hydrographic survey charts for the pre-liberation period are not available, thus the siltation pattern as we'l as the requirements of dredging cannot be determined scientifically. It is hoped that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan these hydrographic charts would be available to enable the Union Territory Government to determine the exact quantum of dredging to be done. The necessity of carrying out maintenance dredging to the existing navigable waterways exists as well and it is to be determined as to the requirements of making other waterways which are not presently navigable to be made navigable to facilitate export of ore from Mormugao.

Out of total provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs under the Fourth Five Year Plan, the likely expenditure of Rs. 29.03 lakhs would be made.

- (d) Construction of new jetties and ramps: A provision of Rs. 6.50 lakhs was made during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is anticipated that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 5.22 lakhs wou'd be made on this scheme. The existing jetties and ramps needed extensive repairs to make them usable and under this scheme all the existing jetties and ramps have been repaired and new ones have been constructed to cater for the new ferry points.
- (e) Passengers sheds and other amenities: A Provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was made for the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is anticipated that by the end of the Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 1.24 lakhs will be made for providing some passengers amenities at Daman and Panaji.
- (f) Acquisition of a Dredging Unit: Under the State Sector a total provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was initially made during the Fourth Plan out of which an expenditure of Rs. 4.95 lakhs has been incurred. This scheme has since, then been transferred to the Central Sector Scheme of "Making Combarjua canal navigable at all tides". The expenditure from this Head has thus been transferred to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- (g) Construction and purchase of new ferries and launches: A total provision of Rs. 19.00 lakhs was made under this Head. It is anticipated that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, total expenditure of

Rs. 13.99 lakhs would be incurred. The existing vessels owned by the Port Organisation as well as River Navigation Department are very old except for two ferries that have been constructed during the Third Five Year Plan. The Vessels owned by the Union Territory Government needed to be repaired. It is hoped that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan all the existing vessels would be suitably repaired, worthy of further services of at least 10 years.

As against a total Fourth Plan Provision of Rs. 122.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 78.99 lakhs is likely to be spent during the Fourth Plan, the break-up of which is as shown below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Item	Fourth Plan Outlay	Anticipated expd. during Fourth Plan (Revised)
a) Minor Ports	 25.00	20.28
b) Inland Water-Transport	 97.00	58.71
Total	 122.00	78.99

#### II - AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

While framing the Fifth Plan proposals for the Department of 'Minor Ports and Inland Waterways' under the control of the Captain of Ports, Panaji, the following broad aims and objectives have been kept in view:

- 1. Development of the inland waterways in this Territory in order to facilitate the movement of the water-borne traffic mine-ore carrying barges; ferries and launches connecting different places within the Territory etc.
  - 2. Development of the ports of Betul and Diu.
- 3. Construction of a passenger launch for Dona Paula and Marmagoa; as well as four passenger launches for use at Panaji, Daman and Diu.
- 4. Replacement of diesel engines of ten old ferries and launches which have outlived their gainful utility.
- 5. Construction of new jetties and ramps as well as providing amenities at various ferry and launch crossings.
- 6. Carrying out of hydrographic surveys in the inland waterways of this Territory through the "Hydrographic Survey Unit" of the Govt. of India.
- 7. Expansion of the Maritime School at Britona by providing residential arrangements, additional staff, etc. for the school.

#### III - PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

#### A) Minor Ports:

The Fifth Plan Programme for Development of Minor Ports consists of the following three schemes at a total outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

1. Development of Betul: The port of Betul needs to be developed as a minor port by providing essential facilities for the cargo traffic. These facilities consist of construction of a suitable jetty for safe-landing of vessels in the first instance, and thereafter a shed for storage of cargo with crane, electricity, water-supply, etc. As yet no facility whatsoever has been provided nor has any developmental project been taken up for this port.

The development of this port will certainly relieve the difficulties long-experienced by shippers and consignees as well since the neighbouring areas are not adequately connected by road. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of this Scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

2. Development of Diu: The port of Diu would be provided with Jetties by end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The traffic at this port will increase considerably if other facilities like mechanical handling of cargo, storage sheds etc. are also provided.

The island of Diu produces salt in large quantities, apart from other commodities, which is exported mainly by sea. The development of port of Diu will prove to be a tremendous boon to the population of the island as this will set an incentive for them to expand the existing cargo traffic potential. The Planning Commission have recommended an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for implementation of this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

3. Construction of a passenger launch for Dona-Paula to Mormugao: There is a regular passenger launch service operating between Dona-Paula and Mormugao. The launch presently engaged for transportation of passengers at this ferry-crossing has almost outlived its gainful utility and hence its replacement by a new motor-launch is a necessity to ensure that the ferry service is not disrupted in any way. It is therefore proposed to construct one passenger launch during the Fifth Five Year Plan for which the Planning Commission have given an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

#### B) Inland Water Transport:

1. Construction of 4 passenger launches, two for Panaji and one each for Daman and Diu: In all 9 launches are owned by this Department which run the public utility system for carrying passengers, in the inland waterways of Goa. All these launches were constructed at various times during the erstwhile Portuguese regime and are all fitted with imported marine diesel engines for which the essential spares are not readily

available. Almost all these launches have outlived their utility and are not in a state of economical repairs.

It is proposed to construct 4 passenger launches during the Fifth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

- 2. Replacement of diesel engines of 10 ferries and launches: For reasons as explained above and in view of the fact that all the ferries and launches cannot be replaced simultaneously owing to high cost and non-availability of adequate construction space in and around this Union Territory. It is proposed to replace diesel engines of 10 ferries and launches by indigenously manufactured marine diesel engines. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been allotted during the Fifth Five Year Plan for implementation of this scheme.
- 3. Fabrication of 4 mooring buoys for inland waters of Goa and acquisition of buoy lighter: Presently, in the Panaji Port there are two jetties one of which caters for the daily coastal passenger ferry service between Bombay and Goa and the other for eargo traffic being exported/imported. There are also a number of vessels owned by the Department which require berthing facilities. No mooring buoys have been provided as yet and the vessels are compelled to anchor without any control wherever they find space at times blocking the navigable channel.

It is proposed therefore, to provide 4 mooring buoys in the Port of Panaji, to regulate the vessels awaiting berth and be able to tie up the port's own craft, as also acquire a buoy lighter for laying the buoys. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for implementation of this scheme during tre Fifth Five Year Plan.

4. To carry out investigations and construction of training wall for Aguada and Reis-Magos: Through extensive dredging of Aguada Bar considerable ercsion has already occurred at Caranzalem. This necessitated the Government to sanction construction of training and protective wall for the Caranzalem area during the Fourth Plan period. The siltation as noted from the year 1965 till this time appears to be very heavy in the Aguada Bar. Siltation takes place almost all the year round, but mainly during the monsocn period when the depths decrease by almost 0.7 m. per annum.

It is proposed to carry out investigations through the Central Power and Water Research of India, Pocna, so as to design and construct the training wall for Aguada and Reis-Magos which would eventually deviate siltation further north and thus save the annual expenditure on-dredging and easing up of the Aguada Bar, which limits the draft of vessels entering and leaving the port of Panaji. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

5. Passenger amenities for ferry and launch crossings: Passengers utilizing the ferries and launches are to be provided with basic amenities like waiting sheds, drinking water, etc. As yet such amenities for all the ferry crossing points could not be made available as contemplated. It is proposed to extend these facilities to some of the ferry points, based

on the actual progress on implementation of this scheme during the Fourth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked by the Planning Commission for implementation of this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

6. Expansion of the Maritime School at Britona: The Maritime School at Britona, the first of its kind in the country, has started functioning from August, 1972. Its aim is to import necessary training and to conduct refresher courses for I. W. T. personnel. The students availing this facility of training find it very difficult to commute everday. It is proposed to make the school a residential one for those who wish to avail of the residential facilities. It is also proposed to upgrade this school to an Institution to cater for regional training Centre for the neighbouring states.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been recommended by the Planning Commission for implementation of this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

7. Construction of New Jetties and Ramps: This is a continuing scheme. Its object is to provide the extensive inland waterways of this Union Territory, safe and adequate landing places for waterborne passenger and cargo traffic. The spill-over work will be continued and new constructions undertaken, wherever there is public demand.

An cutlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

8. Establishment charges on pay, etc. for and personnel of the Hydrographic Survey Unit: Presently hydrographic survey work is carried out by the Minor Ports Survey Organisation, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India a Rs. 1800/- per unit per diem. The existing Survey capacity in the country is limited and it is most unlikely that the same would be made available to this Union Territory in the near future as priorities to such work are pending for considerable period. It is proposed to set up an Hydrographic Survey Organisation in this Territory of which the Survey Launch already acquired is the main component. The organisation when formed will keep day-to-day check on depths in the inland waterways and recommend action in respect of dredging, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for payment of establishment charges etc. of the above organisation during the Fifth Five Year Plan-

- 9. Dredging of Aguada Bar and Reis-Magos Bar to obtain a depth of 3.4 metres: The Aguada Bar limits the draft of passenger ships and cargo carrying vessels entering and leaving the Panaji Port and also limits the sizes of barges that ply in the inland waterways of Goa. Dredging in the Aguada Bar was last carried out in the year 1965 when same was eased to a depth of 4 metres. Presently, the depth over the Bar is 2.2 metres only. Taking into consideration the fact that the channel has to be kept clear for ships and barges passing through Panaji Port, it is proposed to have the Bar dredged to a depth of 3.4 m. for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been ermarked for the Fifth Five Year Plan.
- 10. Construction of one Tug each for Panaji and Diu: At present there is only one tug at Panaji which has been lying submerged for the

last four years. While determined attempt is being made to salvage and carry out necessary repairs to this tug, it is doubtful whether it would give any service for more than 2 years. The Department owns two dumb dredgers which need to be towed to different locations. The Departmental ferries plying in the upper regions of River Mandovi and River Chapora also need to be towed from the location and back each year. Furthermore, the sailing vessels' traffic entering and leaving Panaji Port causes serious problem during fair whether season and a number of collisions have occurred between these craft and barges, while navigating through the restricted channel of River Mandovi.

It is proposed to provide one tug each for the ports of Panaji and Diu to carry out towage of dumb crafts as well as non-mechanised sailing vessels entering and leaving the port as also for towage of Departmental vessels. An outlay of Rs.7.50 lakks has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

11. Making Cumbarjua Canal Navigable at all tides: This is a continuing scheme. The Cumbarjua Canal is the only waterway lmking River Mandovi with River Zuari. The canal is about 17 kms. long and at same places shallow and narrow, making it navigable for barges of upto about 500 tons at high tides only, thus rendering barge traffic to a standstill for about 3/4 hours at low tides. The fullest use of the canal is made by ore carrying barges during the monsoon period when the Aguada Bar becomes unnegotiable.

With a view to improving the existing ore-transport facilities to Mormugao Port through the canal by barges of at least, 1000 DWT at all stages of tide, the Government of India sanctioned this scheme in 1971 at an estimated cost of Rs. 125 lakhs. However, due to unforeseen reasons the scheme could not be fully implemented during the Fourth Plan period as anticipated. It is proposed to continue the spill over work and complete the Project within the first year of the Fifth Plan, so as to coincide it with the operation of the Mechanical Ore Handling Plant at Mormugao Harbour. Unfortunately, based on the inflation as per prevailing rates, a sum of Rs. 175 lakhs is absolutely necessary to have the scheme in full shape, but due to the constraint of resources an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs only has been provided for implementation of this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

12. Making models for rivers Mandovi, Zuari to study siltation: It has been observed that the two most important and main rivers of Goa are gradually silting up, necessitating inland vessels used for transportation of iron-ore from mine heads to ships in Mormugao Harbour, to wait for rise of tide before negotiating the silted portions of these rivers. Considering the fact that the mining industry in Goa affords good employment and it mainly relies on the network of inland waterways and since the development of shore transport facilities has not been possible due to hilly terrain, it is imperative that these waterways, which provide economical means of transport, are dredged and deepened still to cater for deeper draughted vessels. It is proposed to make models of the rivers in question in order to study the formation of siltation so that necessary remedial measures can be taken in time. An outlay of Rs. 1.00

lakh has been recommended by the Planning commission for preparation of the said models during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

13. Construction of New Ferries for operating in the Inland Waters of Goa: As narrated elsewhere, almost all the ferries and launches owned by this Department which run public utility system for carriage of passengers in the inland waterways of Goa have outlived their utility and are beyond economical repairs. It is proposed to construct new ferries to meet the present requirement. The traffic pattern and the size of vehicles used during the Portuguese regime has since changed and bigger trucks and oil carrying tankers have now to be transported across the rivers. It is felt necessary that the design of the existing ferries needs to be modified to suit the present pattern of vehicular traffic and also to give better travelling facilities to the members of the public. The ferries will be constructed in such a way that vehicles, both light and heavy, can embark and disembark directly (roll-on-roll-off type) thus avoiding unnecessary delays.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

14. Hydrographic survey units, provision of two more survey launches and equipment and payment to Hydrographic Units of Government of India for carrying out survey in the Inland Waters of Goa: Presently two Survey Units of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping, Government of India, are carrying out hydrographic survey of inland waterways of Goa, in order to determine scientifically the siltation pattern as well as the dredging requirements. This was considered necessary because no hydrographic survey charts for the pre-liberation period are available. Hydrographic Survey is also required to be carried out at Daman and Diu. Accordingly it is proposed to set up two more hydrographic Survey Units during the Fifth Five Year Plan in addition to the one being set up. It is also proposed to provide some additional amount for payment to Government of India towards survey work being carried out in the inland waterways of Goa. An outlay of 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 6. Tourism

Goa has rightly been called the queen of beaches. There are many sea beaches all over the world. In Goa, however, they have a special warmth and beauty of their own. The panorama of our beautiful hills and hillocks, singing rivers and rivulets, evergreen forests and woods, added to the man-made monuments, fills any tourist with an instant feeling of relaxation and of awe inspiring wonder. These refreshing attractions which Goa offers to the visitors have to be exploited with a view to develop tourism as an industry. Foreign experts on tourism have often expressed their firm convictions that tourism could become or rather can be made one of Goa's major resources for wealth; its potentials are infinite.

#### I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Fourth Five Year Plan was a preparing ground for tourism. During the Fourth Plan, the Tourism Department created necessary basic amenities and facilities for tourists at different places of tourist interest in Goa.

An outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs was sanctioned for development of tourism in this Territory during the Fourth Five Year Plan, as against which an expenditure of Rs. 42.20 lakhs is likely to be incurred.

Several projects for development of facilities have been undertaken, many have been completed while some others are being implemented. The accent of development of tourism is on accommodation and its conversion into a sea-side resort. 140 beds have been provided in the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan at the Tourist Hostel, Panaji and Tourist Resort at Calangute. We have been able to increase it by 18 beds for the middle income group tourists and 33 beds for the low income group tourists during the Fourth Plan. Wo have been able to commission the Tourist Cottages at Colva beach (April 1969) with 16 beds, a Tourist Dormitory at Calangute (April 1971) with 33 beds and a Lake Resort at Mayem (May 1971) with two beds. The Tourist Dormitory at Calangute and the Lake Resort at Mayem are also provided with Restaurant-facilities, whereas there are cooking facilities at the Tourist Cottages at Colva. Further the Tourist Shack (4 beds) at Campal which was an exhibit at the time of the Agriculture Fair was strengthened and was thrown open to the tourists.

Goa which has a number of beaches did not have permanent electrification until the Fourth Five Year Plan. Flood lighting on permanent basis was, therefore, provided at the main beaches of Calangute, Colva, Gaspar Dias and Siridao and the monuments at Old Goa.

Dona Paula which has been provided with a rock garden was further beautified with electrification on permanent basis. In Panaji, the Children's Park at Campal was inaugurated in November 1972, This Park

has facilities of a restaurant and amenities like dancing platforms, minibridges, lily ponds and ghost islands. In this same zone, an avenue from the existing Rotunda at Gaspar Dias to the Changing Rooms has been provided with facilities for parking, traffic islands, etc. 100 RCC benches have also been placed along the Miramar-Campal Avenue.

Parking has also been a problem at the beaches with the increase in tourist traffic. Modern car-park with parking facilities for buses, scooters, cycles and pavement for pedestrians has been provided at Calangute. A similar car park is under construction at Colva (1st phase of the construction already completed).

One of the main functions of this Department is to provide transport facilities for sight-seeing, boating, etc. An Information Centre has been set up at Sambhaji in November 1971, which caters to the tourists coming by rail, road and sea.

A 33-seater coach and a 13-seater mini-bus have been acquired by the Department as an addition to the existing fleet of buses to enable the tourists to see places of tourist interest in this Territory. A bus will also be added before the end of the plan period. Row boating has been started at Mayem and cruises by launch on Mandovi river.

There was so far no wild life sanctuary in this Territory. The Bondla Forest scheme, therefore, opened perspectives in this way. Two tourist cottages have already been put up as also a vegetable garden and an artificial lake. Construction of additional cottages, machan and a restaurant will start this year.

At Mayem where there was only one double room, additional accommodation is being provided. Construction of five additional tourist cottages has been started. A part of the lake has been electrified and some land acquired for expansion.

There was an acute shortage of accommodation for tourists coming as pilgrims to the temples at Ponda. Land measuring about 1,25,000 square metres has been acquired at Farmagudi. The scheme is to provide accommodation to the middle and low income group tourists, a restaurant, garden, car-park, etc. will be provided.

In Daman and Diu so far only beach material had been provided. Jampore and Devka beaches will soon have picnic centres in the form of RCC benches, umbrellas, etc. The Changing rooms at Nagoa beach in Diu have been converted into a Cafetaria.

The Department has also undertaken minor schemes, including a flight of steps to the Marutigad temple, RCC sign boards to guide the tourists, RCC benches, provision of beach material, construction of rock garden of Mapusa, pergolas at Divar Hillock and provision of similar facilities at Chandranath and Sidnath hills.

## II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Goa is essentially a tourist place and as such has been selected by the Government of India for intensive development of tourism. The accent for development of tourism in Goa, as stated earlier, is on provision of accommodation and its conversion into a sea-side resort. All the schemes of this Department, therefore, tend towards fulfilling these two goals.

The tourist traffic has been always increasing. From a mere handful of tourists at the beginning, soon after Liberation, the number of tourists has risen to 1,75,000 per year by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The target for the Fifth Five Year Plan would be to the tune of 3,00,000 of tourists a year. This huge rush of tourists would have to be provided with suitable accommodation/recreation. By the end of Third Five Year Plan, only 140 beds were provided for middle income group tourists. Another 55 beds have been added during the Fourth Five Year Plan for both the middle and the low income group tourists. Efforts are, therefore, made to provide as much accommodation as possible in the Fifth Five Year Plan which still will leave a big gap. No doubt, Government will not be able to satisfy fully the influx of tourists and the remaining gap of accommodation will have to be filled in by the private sector.

The peculiar feature of this plan is that Government have left entirely to the private enterprise to provide accommodation for high-income group tourists. Government will come in, only where private sector does not want to involve itself. As such, Government will be providing accommodation for only middle and low income group tourists. The Fifth Five Year Plan, therefore, concentrates on the middle and low income group tourists.

Government would, however, give all the incentives and facilities for private parties. In this connection, an important achievement of this Directorate has been attained to encourage private parties to set up luxury hotels at different tourist spots. Government land measuring about 15,000 square metres at Campal has already been given on lease to M/s Ritz Intercontinental Hotels Ltd., for the construction of a luxury hotel which will provide all amenities to the tourists. Similarly, at Bogmalo beach, a major portion of the land required for a Five Star Hotel has also been acquired by the "Trade Wings". Communidade land at Singuerim has been allotted to the Indian Resort Hotels Co. Ltd., for building a five star hotel. The project for luxury hotel of Dempos at Siridao is on the drawing boards. Another luxury hotel consisting of 45 air conditioned bungalows in collaboration with a West German firm is also expected to be set up at Colomba-Canacona. Besides, there are proposals for luxury hotels from Indian Tourism Development Corporation at Candolim and "Trident Hotels Corporation" at Chapora. A luxury hotel (Maborest) is also expected to be completed at Panaji shortly. Government have gone to the extent of acquiring the land on behalf of the hoteliers for 3-star category and above and hand over to them.

All the above projects would be ready by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan when about 2,000 beds of high-income group tourists will be added.

Government of India have also contributed its share towards provision of accommodation to middle income group and low income group tourists in the form of Youth Hostel which will be ready by the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, we would be able to provide 450 beds for middle/low income group tourists.

Recreational facilities on the beaches or for that matter at places like Panaji were lacking. So attractive projects have been planned for Panaji and there is no doubt, the beaches would also get their share they deserve.

Additional buses would be put into operation in the Fifth Five Year Plan which will mitigate the disappointment of tourists to see places of tourist interest in this Territory at cheap rates.

Wild life sanctuary was not existing here. So a Forest Complex will come up at Bondla by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan where facilities of accommodation, restaurant, recreation etc., would be made available.

Tourist industry generates employment, which, no doubt, contribute to the economic development of a place. With the above plans, Government will provide employment directly to four Officers, 68 class III and 176 class IV staff by the end of the Plan.

#### III—PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

A total outlay of Rs. 1.85 crores is proposed for the development of tourism in this Territory during the Fifth plan.

		Rs. in lakhs
1.	Development of Dona Paula, Panaji, Ribandar, Old-Goa, Divar Zone	39.50
2.	Development of beaches	2 <b>9.5</b> 0
3.	Development of Lakes, Springs and waterfalls	7.50
4.	Development of Hills, Hillocks and Dales	19.00
<b>5</b> .	Development of Daman	4.00
6.	Development of Diu	4.00
7.	Transport	4.50
8.	Strengthening of the Tourist Organisation	12.00
9.	Beautification of Places of Tourist Interest	16.50
10.	Tourist Hostels in Towns	<b>15.0</b> 0
11.	Wayside facilities	3.50
<b>12</b> .	State Tourism Development Corporation	10.00
13.	Loans for paying guest scheme and small hotel	
	establishment	5.00
14.	Implementation of 'Master Plan'	15.00
	Total	185.00

#### 1) Development of Dona Paula-Panaji-Ribandar Old-Goa, Divar Zone:

The Dona Paula-Ribandar-Divar Zone has been described by travellers as the most enchanting spot in Goa. 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 belveders to tourists. Divar Island also offers to the visitors an exquisite view of the Mandovi river and panorama around. It is therefore, proposed to take up the following sub-schemes in the zone:

- (i) Dona Paula: Dona Paula is a good picnic spot, which even the Union Ministers have admired. They have suggested that there should not be heavy concrete structures. Dona Paula has already been provided with a rock garden and cafetaria and electrification on permanent basis. The future development will consist of construction of a car par/bus stand as there is heavy congestion of vehicles near the beach. Land will have to be acquired for the car park. One watchman is already looking after the electrical fixtures and the rock garden. Two more watchmen-cum-gardeners in the scale of Rs. 70-85 will be appointed by the end of 1978-79 when the whole scheme of Dona Paula is expected to be completed. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for this work.
- (ii) Improvement of the "Rua de Ourem" creck in Panaji: This Canal, if properly improved, could remind tourists of Venice. A comprehensive scheme has been worked out which includes dredging of the canal, widening of the parapet walls, electrification/plantation of ornamental trees, construction of mini-culverts and boating facilities. This scheme will provide employment to three watchmen (scale of pay Rs. 70.80) by the Fifth Year of the Plan. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan, for implementing the scheme in a phased programme.
- (iii) Divar Hillock: Divar has already been provided with a garden, two pergolas and some RCC benches. Since it is situated on a hillock, a lot of difficulty is experienced in watering the plants which specially in the hot season require lot of water. Rural water supply scheme has already been chalked out for this village but it will take some years before it is implemented. This Department has to pay for transporting water by carts from the village to the hillock at the rate of Rs. 3/- per day per cart. This brings the expenditure to a sizeable amount. It is proposed to incur expenditure on the first phase of the Rural Water Supply Scheme through this Department with an estimated cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh, out of total provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

The remaining portion of outlay (i. e. Rs. 0.75 lakh) will be met by the P. W. D. It will provide water to the gardens only.

(iv) Britona: The construction of Nehru Bridge has opened better prospectives for the other side of the Mandovi River. The Panaji side of the river will be provided with luminous fountains and it is obvious that the other side cannot be totally neglected. It is, therefore, proposed to develop it with a Guard room, walk-way, boat house, gardens, etc. This work is to be undertaken in phases and an outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakhs provided in for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(v) Tourist Dormitory: It is proposed to provide a Tourist Dormitory for the low income group tourists, since there is no decent accommodation yet for the low income group tourists at cheap rates. The Department has been trying since long to provide such accommodation. However, we have not been able to get yet the necessary space. It is, therefore, proposed to acquire land to construct a 3-storeyed building with a minimum of 100 beds. An outlay of Rs. 5.75 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

The following staff would be recruited:

Sl. No.	Designation of p	ost		Scale of pay in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Manager			210-425	1
2.	Store keeper		• • •	130-300	1
3.	Receptionist			110-180 plus spl.	
	-			pay of $Rs. 20/-$	2
4.	Room Bearers			70-85	8
5.	Room servants			70-85	4
6.	Sweepers			70-85	3
7.	Peon			70-85	1
8.	Chowkidars	• • •	• • •	<b>7</b> 0-85	2
			Total		22

(vi) Campal: Government land has been given on lease at Campal to M/s Ritz Intercontinental Hotels Pvt. Ltd. for the construction of a luxury hotel. Since the said land is not sufficient, additional land is being acquired in 1974-75 on behalf of M/s Ritz Intercontinental Hotels Pvt. Ltd. for which a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made.

#### 2) Development of Beaches:

Goa is lavishly gifted by Mother Nature, with scenic beauty. Golden beaches with fine sand and blue waters are a real obsession to the tourists. The accent on tourism in Goa is on provision of accommodation and its conversion into a sea-side resort. It was, therefore, natural that beaches should occupy a prominent place in the development of tourism. All the main beaches of Goa have been included for development in some form or the other, in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

- (i) Vagator: Vagator is one of the most ideal beaches in Goa where a modest beginning is sought to be made by provision of a car-park, a picnic-shed and changing rooms. When these works will be completed, it will provide employment to three watchmen in the scale of pay of Rs. 70-85. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is made for implementation of this sub-scheme.
- (ii) Baga Beach: Government has already approved acquisition of land for the setting up of a Tourist Complex for middle income group tourists. This scheme envisages tourist cottages, a garden, car Park, RCC

benches, electrification, foot bridge, etc. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made.

The following staff would be recruited:

Sl. No	o. Designati	ion of p	post		Scale of pay in Rs	s. No. of posts
1.	Manager				210-425	1
· 2.	Store keeper	•••			130-300	1
3.	Receptionist				110-180	
					plus pay of Rs. 20/-	1
4.	Room Bearers				70-85	5
<b>5</b> .	Room Servants				<b>7</b> 0- <b>7</b> 5	2
6	Chowkidars				70-85	2
7.	Peons		•••	• • •	70-85	1
				Tot	al	. 13

(iii) Calangute Beach: — This is the most famous beach of Goa. It has already got the facilities of accommodation and a car park. However, with increasing popularity of the beach, the present Resort cannot meet the demands of tourists. It has, therefore, been decided to expand the present accommodation by another 40 beds with facilities for reception, skeleton staff quarters, etc. for which a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been made.

The following staff would be recruited:

Sl. No.		Designation of post			Scal	No. of posts	
	1.	Receptionist	• • •	•••		-180 plus Spe- al pay Rs. 20/-	1
	2.	Room Bearer				70-85	C
	3.	Room Servants	3			70-85	2
	4.	Peons				70-85	1
_	<b>5</b> .	Chowkidar		•••	• • •	70-85	1
						Total	8

(iv) Gaspar Dias Beach: — This is a city beach which is invariably visited by tourists. Substantial progress has been made in its development. It has already got a belvedere, a restaurant, a dancing platform, a band stand, changing rooms, etc. It has also been recently equipped with luminous fountains and an avenue along the beach. It is proposed to have one more belvedere and a decent restaurant. For this purpose, 3 watchmen in the scale of pay of Rs. 70-85 would be employed when the

scheme is finally completed in the last year of the plan period. The total provision made for this sub-scheme is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

(v) Colva Beach: There are already four cottages and a modern car park fast coming up. It is proposed to expand accommodation/parking facilities and to provide a decent restaurant and additional mini-bridge, pergola, staff quarters, etc. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been made.

The following staff would be recruited:—	The	following	staff	would	be	recruited: —	-
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Sl. No	. Designati	on of p	ost		Scale of pay in Rs	. No. of posts
1.	Manager				210-425	1
2.	Receptionist	•••	•••	•••	110-180+specia pay Rs. 20/-	
3.	Room Bearers				70-85	${f 2}$
4.	Room servants	• • •			70-85	3
5.	Chowkidar	• • •			70-85	1
				Tota	al	. 9

- (vi) Palolem Eeach: It is proposed to develop this beach with the provision of changing rooms and other recreational facilities. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made for 1974-75 for the acquisition of required land.
- (vii) Other beaches: Other minor beaches are also proposed to be improved during the Fifth Five Year Plan. These beaches are used by quite a few local residents and tourists. They include Betul and Harmal beaches wherein access roads and changing rooms will be constructed. Baina beach is one of the famous beaches, but has been spoiled by the slums which have sprung up there. Government have now decided to shift the slums to some other area. It is, therefore, proposed to provide some changing rooms to begin with. A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is made for development of these minor beaches.

The total outlay on this entire scheme is Rs. 29.50 lakhs.

#### 3) Development of Lakes, Springs and Waterfalls:

Gleaming rivers and rivulets wind way across the land. Tiny lakes and lagoons add variety and picturesqueness to the landscape. The waterfalls and springs by their enchanting loveliness, idyllic environments and permanently cool and pleasant water provide charm and freshness to those who like to have a dip.

(i) Mayem Lake: Mayem Lake has already felt the benefit of development of tourism. A double bed room with an attached restaurant has already been put up there. A landing jetty has been built to provide facilities for boating. This jetty portion has also been electrified. To meet the increasing demand for accommodation, five tourist cottages with 18 beds are under construction at Mayem Lake. Due to its idyllic nature, this cannot be allowed to remain stationary. It has to be further expanded. Further improvements consist of providing car park, bus stand and a

mini foot bridge, additional bank training RCC benches, children's park, etc.

A provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is made for this scheme during the Fifth Plan.

The following staff would be recruited:

Sl. No.	Designation of post				Scale of pay in Rs	No. of posts
1.	Manager			• • • •	210-425	1
2.	Store keeper				110-180	1
3.	Receptionist				110-180 + special	[
	•				pay Rs. 20/-	2
4.	Room bearers				70-85	6
5.	Room servants				70-85	3
6.	Chowkidars				70-85	3
7.	Peon			•••	70-85	1
				Tota	al	. 17

#### 4) Development of Hills, Hillocks and Dales:

Goa abounds in hills, hillocks, etc. which are ideally situated and, if properly, developed, could be ideal centres of development. Most of the hills have their summits from where one gets a fine view of the surroundings.

(i) Bondla Forests: Much of the spade work will have already been done by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, and a part of the construction works regarding the restaurant and machan would have been executed. This scheme is a complex which run into lakhs of rupees. In addition to the restaurant and the machan, two tourist cottages (already completed) additional six tourist cottages, staff quarters for skeleton staff, etc. would be provided. There will be artificial waterfalls, and fountains and statues of wild animals will be installed in secluded places in the forest. A provision of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been made for the scheme.

The following staff would be recruited:

Sl. No.	Designation	of post			Scale of pay in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Manager		• • • •		210-425	1
2.	Receptionist				110-180 + special	
	<b>*</b>				pay Rs. 20/-	1
3.	LDC-cum-Cashier				11 <b>0-1</b> 80	1
4.	Room bearers				70-85	6
<b>5</b> .	Room servants				70-85	3
6.	Chowkidars				70-85	3
7.	Peon		•••	•••	70-85	1
				Total		16

(ii) Farmagudi: Another hillock which gives a view of the famous Goa temples of Mangueshi, Shantadurga, etc. is Farmagudi. 8 Tourist cottages for low income group tourists (48 beds) are coming up. A comprehensive plan has already been worked out and we shall go in for additional cottages for middle income group tourists, a belvedere, lawns and gardens and network of roads inside the complex, for which a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made.

The following staff would be recruited:

Sl. No	. Designati	on of p	ost		Scale of pay in Rs	. No. of posts
1.	Manager	•••		•••	210-425	1
2.	Care Taker				110-180	1
3.	Receptionists				110-180 + specia	l
	•				pay Rs, 20/-	${f 2}$
4.	Room bearers				70-85	6
5.	Room servants				70-85	5
6.	Chowkidars	•••			70-85	3
7.	Peon	•••			70-85	1
				Tot	al	. 19

#### 5) Development of Daman:

Daman is one of the three districts of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Situated on the West Coast in the Gulf of Bombay, near the Gujarat State, Daman is separated from Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the former Portuguese enclaves by 27 kms. Daman is accessible by sea, rail and road.

With its two historical forts, a good beach and excellent climate it can be converted into a nice seaside resort. It is already attracting large traffic from Bombay. Though Daman forms part of this Union Territory, no schemes have yet been introduced there from the tourist angle. Planned development of tourism was restricted to Goa alone in the Third Plan Period.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, we have supplied beach material and some tourist-amenities would also be provided at Jampore and Devka beaches in the form of picnic centres.

It is proposed to provide additional amenities in the form of construction of a new avenue at Jampore, children's park and a holiday camp in Daman.

The following staff would be recruited:

Sl. No.	Designation o		Scale	e of pay in Rs.	No. of posts	
1.	Care Taker		•••		110-180	1
·	Room Bearers Room Servants			•••	<b>7</b> 0-85 <b>7</b> 0-85	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 2 \end{array}$

Sl. No.		Designation o			Scale	of pay in Rs.	No. of posts	
		Chowkidars Peon			 	70-85 70-85	2	
	٠,	1 0011			al	-	78	

The total outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

#### 6) Development of Diu:

Diu is the third district of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. It is an island on the Western Coast of India, which is already connected directly by sea to Bombay and road to Ahmedabad. The Western Zonal Tourist Advisory Committee has also recommended the re-opening of the airport closed since Liberation. Besides the excellent climate and geographical conditions, Diu is also important from the historical point of view. It has many historical monuments the most important among them being the forts. Moreover Diu lies within a short distance from Somnath Temple as well as the famous Gir Forests.

We have so far supplied beach material to the Nagoa beach. The changing rooms have been converted into a Cafetaria.

It is now proposed to construct a rest house, a picnic centre and to electrify the beach.

The following staff would be recruited:

Sl. No.		Designation of	of post		Scale	No. of posts	
	1.	Caretaker				110-180	1
	2.	Room Bearers				<b>7</b> 0-8 <b>5</b>	2
	3.	Room Servants				<b>70</b> -8 <b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
	4.	Chowkidars				<b>70</b> -8 <b>5</b>	2
	<b>5</b> .	Peon				70-85	1
				To	tal	•••	8

The total outlay, proposed for this scheme is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

#### 7) Transport:

One of the recommendations of the Tourism Development Council, is that sightseeing tours should be undertaken within and outside the Territory. With this objective in view, the Department is already maintaining a fleet of buses which are utilised for tours within and outside this Union Territory. The additional demand made by tourists for conducted tours, necessitates further corresponding increase in the fleet of buses.

Besides, the buses are to be replaced after every two years or completion of one lakh miles, as a result of which it is proposed to increase

and replace the existing fleet of buses by three luxury buses and two minibuses.

The total outlay earmarked for this scheme is Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

#### 8) Strengthening of the Tourist Organisation:

The scheme envisages strengthening of the maintenance cell and setting up of Tourist Information Centres at Bombay and Ahmedabad. This scheme can be considered as continuation of the scheme included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, under the heading "Strengthening of Organisation". In the Fourth Plan, it had been included in setting up of a Tourist Bureau in Bombay and Delhi. But at both the places, due to non-availability of accommodation, this scheme has, therefore, necessarily been carried over to the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, proposed to set up Tourist Information Centres in Bombay, Delhi and Ahmedabad during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

There are already Tourist Information Centres at Panaji, Margao and Sambhaji. It is also proposed to set up an Information Centre at Mapusa.

The Tourist Department has expanded considerably along with hotel establishments and other projects without expansion of the set-up at the Headquarters. It is, therefore, imperative that a suitable and independent machinery capable of dealing with the situation effectively and promptly, is provided immediately. Government have therefore, decided to bifurcate the present Department of Information and Tourism and create a separate Directorate of Tourism. In fact, decision was already been taken as early as in 1970 but the physical bifurcation of the Department is yet to take place.

It is therefore, decided to create the following posts to man the Directorate of Tourism:

Design	ation			No. of Posts		
Direct	-				Class I	4
Direct	or	• • •	•••	• • •	Rs. 1100-1600	1
A	Assistant Director				Class II	•
ASSIST	ant Direct	or		• • •	Rs. 350-900	3
					Class III	
Assist	ants		•••		Rs. 210-425	6
U.D.	C		•••	•••	Rs. 130-300	6
Stenog	graphers				Rs. 130-300	3
L. D.	C				Rs. 110-180	3
					Class IV	•
Peon	•••	•••	•••	•••	Rs. 70-85	3
	Total		• • •	•••	•••	25

An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

#### 9) Beautification of Places of Tourist Interest:

Under this scheme the Department has already a number of RCC benches, tourist hoardings at various places of tourist interest, illumination of beaches and provision of beach material. Some works connected with the maintenance of the beaches has to be attended to every year. Besides RCC benches and tourist hoardings, electric fixtures are to be replaced. A small restaurant is also proposed to be put up at Akaro islet. Luminous fountains in front of the Secretariat and development of open space in front of Hotel Mandovi, Chandranath, Sidnath and Mapusa hillocks, are the other works to be done during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 10) Tourist Hostels in Towns:

At present, there is an acute shortage of accommodation in the main towns of Mapusa, Sambhaji and Margao which are situated near the beaches. This position will further deteriorate with the increase in the tourist traffic. A Tourist Hostel already exists in Panaji. Similar Hostels will be put up at Mapusa, Sambhaji and Margao.

The following staff would be recruited:

Sl.	No.	Designa	tion o	f post		Scale of pay in Rs.	No. of post
	1.	Manager		•••		210-425	3
	2.	Storekeeper		•••	• • •	130 <b>-30</b> 0	3
	3.	Receptionist	•••	•••	•••	110-180+special pay of Rs. $20/-$	9
	4.	Electrician			•••	110-131	3
	5.	Plumber		•••		85-110	3
	6.	Room bearers				<b>70-</b> 85	24
	<b>7</b> .	Room servants				70-85	15
	8.	Chowkidars				70-85	6
	9.	Sweepers				70-85	9
	10.	Peons				70-85	3
					To	otal	78

A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme for the Fifth Plan.

#### 11) Wayside Facilities:

One of the schemes of the Government of India for promoting road tourism which is increasing fast, is the provision of Camping Sites and Motels. Government of India have already agreed in principle that a Camping Site should be put up in Goa. The condition is, that this Administration will contribute developed land free of charge and the Government of India will bear expenditure on construction upto one lakh. The Camping

site when ready will be handed over to this Administration and 3 class IV staff in the scale of pay of Rs. 70-85 would be engaged. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

#### 12) State Tourism Development Corporation:

Government have decided to set up a "State Tourism Development Corporation" which would take over some of the functions of the existing Department of Tourism mainly in the field of development. The functions of the Department of Tourism would, however, be to orient, maintain and provide a proper infra-structure to boost up tourism, and in this process to carry out works/responsibilities that may be necessary in addition to deciding on the policies for promotion of tourism.

The functions of the Corporation would be as follows:

- a) To take over and manage the existing hotels and sell, construct, purchase, acquire, lease, take on lease, run and maintain hotels, motels, restaurants, canteens, cafetaria, travellers lodges, pensions, guest houses and other places for the purpose of boarding and lodging.
  - b) To introduce amenities/facilities on the beaches of Goa.
- c) To establish and manage transport units, travel and transport counters, specially running of floating restaurants and introduction of aquatic facilities in rivers of Goa, import, purchase, lease, sell and run or otherwise operate cars, cabs, buses, coaches, trucks, launches, repeways, aircrafs, helicopters and other modes of transport.
- d) To produce distribute and sell tourist publicity material, edit, design, print, publish, sell or otherwise deal with books, magazines, periodicals, folders, inserts, guide maps, pamphlets, bills, posters, picture post cards, diaries, calendars, slides, canenatograph films, and other materials for the purpose of giving publicity to the development of tourisms.
- 2) To provide entertainment by way of cultural shows, dances, music, concerts, ballets, film shows, sports and games, son-ot-lumiere spectacles and others.
- f) To provide shopping facilities to tourists, establish and manage shops including duty free shops, bazaars, emporiums and other places for selling travel requisites and other articles of tourist interest.
- g) To consider a master plan for the development of tourism in Goa and
- h) Any other functions and responsibilities assigned to it by Government from time to time.

A total outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

## 13) Loans for Paying-Guest Scheme and Small Tourist Hotel Establishments:

The objective of this scheme is to grant small loans to provide parties who desire to participate in the paying guest scheme and putting up small tourist hotel establishment.

Government introduced the paying guest scheme in this Territory in 1963. The main aim of this scheme is to supplement accommodation in view of an acute shortage of accommodation in this Territory. Besides, a large number of tourists expect to stay with the people of the area to get first hand knowledge about the customs, habits, etc. The paying guest scheme is not new. It is prevalent in many parts of India. However, no headway has been made even though there are a number of people interested in the scheme, but they do not have the necessary funds, for renovation expansion/remodelling of their existing houses.

The second aim of this scheme is to provide funds for financing small hotels, restaurants, tourist cottages, etc. At present, finance for putting up new hotels/hotel establishment of medium size is being done by the Maharashtra Financial Corporation. The Star Hotels are financed by the Hotel Development Funds from the Government of India.

However, there is no financing agency at the moment to grant very small loans. The Union Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism had also suggested to the Lt. Governor of this Territory that some agency should also finance small hotels, restaurants, tourist cottages. Hence, this scheme will fulfil these requirements and a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the purpose.

#### 14) Implementation of Master Plan:

The Planning Commission have added this scheme to our plan proposals. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakks is made for this scheme in the plan period and will be spent on any scheme which may be selected by the Government of India for implementation in this Territory. It would also be pertinent to add here that the Government of India have also proposed Rs. 2.50 crores during the Fifth Plan for the development of Tourism in Goa, in the Central Sector for schemes like construction of 50 twin tourist cottages and a 100 room hotel complex etc. A Youth Hostel is fast coming up at Campal, as also a Camping site on one of our National Highways.

#### CHAPTER VII

#### SOCIAL SERVICES

#### 1. General Education

#### GENERAL APPROACH

During the Portuguese regime no efforts were made to bring education within the reach of all classes of people. The curriculum which included Portuguese language and history, co'on'al Geography etc. was not in the tune of the aspirations of the people and therefore, attracted the children of upper middle classes and ruling classes only. However, with the estab'ishment of ropular Government and due to the latent demand for Education which has proved to be politically irresistable, the territory has witnessed an extraordinary expansion at all levels after liberation. The figures given below show the growth of Education since after liberation.

•	Item		Position in 1962	Position in 1973-74
1.	Total no. of Schools		582	1,198
2.	Schools enrolment		<b>52,432</b>	2,01,768
3.	No. of Colleges	•••	_	17
4.	College Enrolment		<del>-</del>	7,900

In view of the rapid development of Education in this Territory in the past and the reduced outlays for the Education, the main emphasis in Fifth Plan will be laid on consolidation. Other important development visualised in the Fifth Plan are the establishment of a University, a Secondary Education Board and a State Institute of Education which will enable this Territory to implement coherent educational policies effectively in the best interest of the Territory.

#### I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

#### a) Elementary Education:

At the beginning of the Fourth Plan there were 1038 schools having primary sections (I to IV) including 205 midd'e and 94 high schools which had primary classes attached to them. The enrolment in these classes was 94,500.

At the end of the Fourth Plan, the nc. of schools at primary level has gone up to 1070 with an enrolment of 1,21,500 pupils. Thus, the additional enrolment achieved during the Fourth Plan period in classes I-IV is 27,000.

The enrolment at middle level (V-VII) has gone up from 37,500 at the beginning of Fourth Plan to 47,000 at the end of Fourth Plan i. e. the achievement of additional enrolment in classes V-VII in the Fourth Plan period is 9,500.

Thus, at Elementary level (I-VII) the actual achievement of additional enrolment during the Fourth Plan period is 36,500.

The total no. of teachers, teaching classes I-VII, at the end of the Fourth Plan is 5,177.

The percentage of trained teachers at E'ementary level has gone up from 42 at the beginning of Fourth Plan to about 66 at the end of the Fourth Plan.

#### b) Secondary Education (VIII to XI):

At the beginning of the Fourth Plan there were 170 high schools including one Higher Secondary School with an enrolment of 23,300 in classes VIII to XI. At the end of the Fourth Plan, the number of high schools has gone unto 209 with an enrolment of about 33,800. In other words the Fourth Plan achievements additional enrolment in classes VIII to XI is about 10,500.

The total no. of teachers, teaching classes VIII to XI at the end of the Fourth Plan is 1830.

The percentage of trained teachers at Secondary level has gone up from 57 at the beginning of Fourth Plan to 66 at the end of the Fourth Plan.

#### c) University Education:

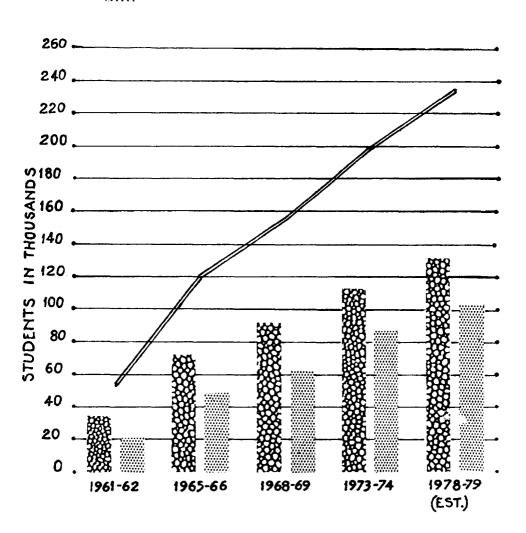
At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, there were six fulfledged Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce. During the Fourth Plan period two more Arts and Commerce Colleges were established. The total no. of Colleges in General Education at the end of Fourth Plan is eight. The enrolment in Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges at the end of Fourth Plan is about 6000 as against 4200 at the beginning of Fourth Plan.

In addition to these Arts, Science and commerce colleges there are a professional colleges/post-matric Institution namely; one medical col-

# CHART NO. 5 ENROLMENT FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION (STDS. ITOXI)

BOYS

GIRLS



lege, one pharmacy college, one Engineering college, one Polytechnic, one law college and four Teachers Training colleges (two for primary and two for secondary teachers) the enrolment in these colleges at the end of Fourth Plan is 1900.

#### d) Social (Adult) Education:

The scheme of 'Eradication of illiteracy' has been launched in the year 1964-65 for wiping off the blot of adult illiteracy. This drive has been further intensified in the Fourth Plan and particularly during the year 1973-74 with the appointment of 200 part-time workers under the 'Half-a-million' jobs programme. Since the inception of the programme about 34,000 adults have been enrolled and 12,000 of them have been made literate.

During the Fourth Plan period about 15,000 illiterate adults have been enrolled out of which about 6000 adults have been made literate.

#### e) Library Services:

There is one Central Library in Panaji having more than 80,000 books, the total cost of which is estimated to be about Rs. 2.50 lakhs. In order to extend the Library services in villages, Mobile Library Service has been started with one Mobile van, in 1973-74.

#### f) Outlays and Expenditure During the Fourth Plan:

The approved Fourth Plan outlay in respect of General Education including Elementary Education, Secondary Education, University Education, Social Education, Cultural Programme, Physical Education and other programmes is Rs. 310.00 lakhs as against which the likely expenditure is Rs. 534.75 lakhs. In case of Technical Education, the Fourth Plan outlay is Rs. 84.10 lakhs and the likely expenditure against this outlay is Rs. 91.63 lakhs. Thus the total Fourth Plan outlay on both General Education and Technical Education is Rs. 394.10 lakhs against which the likely expenditure is Rs. 626.38 lakhs. The break up according to each sub-head is given in the following table.

## Table showing the Fourth Plan Outlay, Expenditure and the Fifth Plan Approved Outlay

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					Four	th Plan	Fifth Plan
Sl. No.	. Sub-Head			_	Outlay	Likely Expenditure	approved outlay
1	2				3	4	5
1.	Elementary Education	•••			84.65 (21.5)	103.62 (16.6)	134.00 (16.2)
2.	Secondary Education		•••	•••	95.40 (24.2)	272.36 (43.5)	220.00 (26.7)
3.	University Education	•••	•••	•••	52.00 (13.2)	77.97 (12.4)	127.00 (15.4)

1	2	-			3	4	5
4.	Teachers Training				15.70 (4.0)	3.27 (0.5)	**
5.	Social Education*			•••	13.70 (3.5)	9.78 (1.6)	30.00 (3.6)
6.	Others	•••	•••	•••			4.00 (0.5)
7.	Physical Education and You	uth V	Velfare	•••	38.55 (9.8)	67.75	55.00 ( <b>6.7)</b>
8.	Culture	•••	•••	•••	10.00 (2.5)	(10.8)	130.00 (15.8)
9.	Total General Education .	•••	•••	•••	310.00 (78.7)	534.75 (85.4)	700.00 (84.9)
10.	Technical Education	•••	•••	•••	84.10 (21.3)	91.63 (14.6)	125.00 (15.1)
11.	Total Education	•••	•••	•••	394.10 (100.0)	626.38 (100.0)	825.00 (100.0)
12. 13.	Total Plan for the Territory % of Education to total Plan		•••	•••	3950.00 10.0	4176.80 14.1	8500.0 <b>0</b> 9. <b>7</b>

Note: - F'gures in the parenthesis indicate the percentages to the total outlay and expenditure on Education.

It can be seen from the above table that the expenditure on Education has very much exceeded the approved cutlays in the Fourth Plan. The main factors responsible for this are (1) the increase in salaries of teachers, (2) revision in the pattern of assistance to Non-Govt. high schools and (3) the establishment of a University: the single largest factor is the increase in payments of grants to Non-Government high schools according to the revised pattern of assistance.

It is further, revealed that 'Secondary Education' occupies the first place in terms of approved outlay (24.2%) and also in terms of expenditure incurred (43.5%) during the Fourth Plan. The lowest place goes to 'Cultural Programme' in terms of both outlay (2.5%) and expenditure (1.6%).

It may be mentioned that while the expenditure on Education in this Territory was 17.2% of the total plan expenditure in the Third five year plan and 13.8% in the inter-regnum, the Fourth Plan expenditure on Education is approximately 14.1% of the total plan expenditure. During the Fourth Plan period 72.5% of the expenditure on Education accounts to Elementary, Secondary and University Education, while 14.6% has been spent on Technical Education and only 12.9% has been spent on other misc. Sub-heads like Social Education, Physical Education. Cultural Programme and other programmes

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The Territory, after liberation, had witnessed a tremendous quantitative expansion in the field of Education which however, had undermined efforts to improve quality of education. The main objective of the Fifth Plan programmes is therefore, to develop an integrated and comprehensive programme of educational development.

<sup>\*</sup> Social Education includes Library Services and language development.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Teacher Trainning Programmes are included in the Elementary and Secondary sectors respectively.

The main ingredients of the programme are:

- (1) Transformation of the Educational system.
- (2) Improvement of the educational Standards.
- (3) Provision of Universal Primary Education at the earliest.
- (4) Adoption of the new uniform pattern of school and college classes. and
- (5) Strengthening of the administrative machinery to plan and implement this significant programme of expension and qualitative improvement.

#### III - PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The total Fifth Plan outlay under 'Education' is Rs. 825.00 lakhs including Rs. 125.00 lakhs for 'Technical Education'. This accounts for 9.7% of the total approved Fifth Plan outlay for this territory.

Only 58.3% of the total outlay for Education in the Fifth Plan is accounted for on Elementary Education, Secondary Education and University Education taken together as against 58.9% in the Fourth Plan outlay and 72.5% in the Fourth Plan expenditure.

#### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

The Planning Commission have recommended an outlay of Rs. 46.81 lakhs under 'Minimum Needs Programme' of Elementary Education. This amount includes Rs. 12.20 lakhs for 'Mid-day means' programme which is now clubbed with the 'School Feeding' Programme under which an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been recommended by the Planning Commission under the Nutrition Programme. Since the 'School Feeding Programme' for which the outlays are shown under other head 'Social Welfare' will be implemented by Education Department, the Mid-day Meals' Programme is dropped from Elementary Education. Therefore, the total outlay under 'Minimum Needs Programme' in respect of Elementary Education is Rs. 34.61 lakhs instead of Rs. 46.81 lakhs excluding 'Mid-day Meals Programme'.

Thus, out of the total Fifth Plan outlay of Rs. 134.00 lakhs for Elementary Education an amount of Rs. 34.61 lakhs is to be met from the funds for the 'Minimum Needs Programme'.

The detailed schemewise programme for various sub-sectors of 'Education' is given below:

#### A) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:

In the light of the recommendations of the working group and adviser, Planning Commission, the total outlay for development of Elementary Education is fixed at Rs. 134.00 lakhs.

#### 'Minimum Needs Programme':

The Planning Commission had recommended an outlay of Rs. 46.81 lakhs under 'Minimum Needs Programme' which included Rs. 12.20 lakhs for 'Mid-day Meals' programme. However, Planning Commission under the head 'Nutrition Programme' had recommended Rs. 24.00 lakhs for the same purpose entitled 'School Feeding Programme'. It has therefore, been decided to implement the 'School Feeding Programme' and drop the 'Mid-day Meals Programme' from Elementary Education since the latter is already being operation under 'Non-Plan' sector. Therefore, the outlay under 'Minimum Needs Programme' in respect of Elementary Education will be Rs. 34.61 lakhs instead of Rs. 46.81 lakhs.

The outlay and purpose of each scheme under 'Elementary Education' are given in the following pages:—

#### 1. Expansion of Elementary Education:

The Fifth Plan outlay recommended by Planning Commission is Rs 57.50 lakhs. This scheme which is a continued scheme is meant to open new Government schools and appoint teachers in order to fulfil the Constitutional directive of providing free Elementary Education to all children of the age group 6 to 11 years. Besides, this scheme will cover the establishment charges in respect of the 100 teachers appointed for conversation of single teacher schools and 60 L. D. C's appointed in Government middle schools during the year 1973-74 on one year stipendary basis under the 'Half-a-million Jobs' Programme. These categories of staff have to be absorbed on regular basis from 1974-75 onwards.

Taking into consideration all these factors, the expansion of Elementary Education has to be confined to the appointment of only 225 additional teachers in the Fifth Plan period. However, if the proposal of appointing teachers in the fifth plan period on a stipendary basis for one year. (@ Rs. 150/- per month), before absorbing them on a regular basis, is approved by the Government the additional teachers to be appointed in Fifth Plan can be raised to about 300.

The break up of the cost at the programme is given below: —

1.	Additional teachers in Fifth Plan	Rs.	30.00	lakhs
2.	Absorbtion of 100 teachers appointed in 1973-74, under Half-a-million jobs programme	Rs.	20.00	lakhs
	Absorbtion of 60 L. D. C's appointed in Government Middle schools under Half-a-million		•	
	jobs programme	Rs.	7.50	lakhs
	Total outlay	Rs.	57.50	lakhs

#### 2. Construction of Class Rooms:

The approved fifth plan provision under this scheme is Rs. 26.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 10.30 lakhs is to be met from the 'Minimum Needs Programme'.

The purpose of this scheme is to provide additional classrooms for classes I to VII in the Fifth Plan period taking Rs. 8,000/- as the average

estimate for construction of each classroom. About 330 additional classrooms are proposed to be constructed in the Fifth Plan period in a phased programme.

#### 3. Women teacher's quarters:

The Planning Commission have recommended an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs for this scheme. The entire amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is to be met from the 'Minimum Needs Programme'.

It has been found that women teachers posted in Rural areas, particularly in remote places do not find suitable accommodation for living and therefore, are reluctant to accept the jobs. This scheme is proposed to be implemented in the Fifth Plan period.

At the rate of Rs. 10,000/- per quarter, excluding the cost of the land which is expected to be available free of cost, about 170 quarters are proposed to be constructed during the Fifth Plan period.

#### 4. Teachers Training:

The recommended outlay for improvement of Teachers training is Rs. 4.90 lakhs.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to pay increased grants to two private teacher training colleges located at Margao, and to develop the Government training college at Porvorim. The break-up of the outlay is given below:—

1.	Grants to private	e trainin	g col	leges	•••	Rs.	1.25 lakhs
2.	Construction of for Government					Rs.	1.00 lakh.
3.	Furniture and equal college					Rs.	1.00 lakh.
4.	Appointment of	Staff	•••	•••	•••	Rs.	1.65 lakhs.
		Total	•••		•	Rs.	4.90 lakhs.

#### 5. Book Grants:

The approved Fifth Plan outlay for giving grants to Elementary school children for the purchase of text-books is Rs. 2.55 lakhs. The entire amount of Rs. 2.55 lakhs is to be met from the 'Minimum Needs Programme'.

The purpose of the scheme is to pay grants to the poor and needy children for the purchase of text books. The rate of grant recommended by for working group is Rs. 5/- per annum for children in classes I to IV

and Rs. 10/-per annum for children in classes V to VII. The details of the scheme are given below.

					Outlays	Rs. in	lakhs)	No.	No. to be benefitted			
	¥	ear		-	Stds. I-IV	Stds. V-VII	Total	Stds, I-IV	Stds. V-VII	Total		
		1			2	3	4	5	6	7		
1974-75		•••			0.20	0.30	0.50	4,000	3,000	7,000		
1975-76	•••				0.20	0.30	0.50	4,000	3,000	7,000		
1976-77	•••				0.20	0.30	0.50	4,000	3,000	7,000		
1977-78	•••			•••	0.20	0.30	0.50	4,000	3,000	7,000		
1978-79		•••		•••	0.20	0.35	0.55	4,000	3,500	7,500		
	Total		•••		1.00	1.55	2.55	20,000	15,500	<b>35,</b> 500		

#### 6. Girls' Education:

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 4.75 lakhs which is to be met from the 'Minimum Needs Programme'.

This scheme is meant to boost the girls enrolment in elementary schools by giving them monetary incentives. The rate of incentive suggested by Planning Commission is Rs. 40/- per annum for girls in primary classes as well as those in middle classes.

The year-wise break-up of Financial and Physical targets is given below:

				Fift	h Plan ou	ıtlay	No. of g	irls to be	benefited
	Y	ear		Stds. I-IV	Stds. V-VII	Total	Stds. I-IV	Stds. V-VII	Total
		1		 2	3	4	5	6	7
1974-75			•••	 0.50	0.40	0.90	1,250	1,000	2,250
1975-76		•••	•••	 0.50	0.40	0.90	1,250	1,000	2,250
1976-77	•••			 0.55	0.40	0.95	1,375	1,000	2,375
1977-78	•••		•••	 0.60	0.40	1.00	1,500	1,000	<b>2,5</b> 00
978-79		•••	•••	 0.60	0.40	1.00	1,500	1,000	2,500
	Total			 2.75	2.00	4.75	6,875	5,000	11,875

#### 7. Work Experience:

The Fifth plan outlay for introduction of work experience in Elementary Schools is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to introduce 'Work Experience' in selected fields from classes III to VII. It is proposed to cover 200 Government middle schools in the Fifth Plan period in a phased programme. The outlay is meant to meet the cost for purchase of basic tools, material and other equipment which is expected to cost Rs. 2,000/-per school. The recurring expenditure is negligible.

#### 8. Teaching of Science:

The Fifth plan outlay is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Since the teaching of Science in Elementary schools is very inadequate, it is proposed to improve the teaching of Science by way of equipping the schools with science apparatus and teaching materials. The selected schools will be provided with the N. C. E. R. T. science kits. About 100 schools will be covered in the Fifth Plan period @ 20 schools per annum. The equipment is expected to cost about Rs. 3,000/- per school.

#### 9. Development of Text books in Konkani:

Under this scheme, it is proposed to pay grants to private organisations like "Konkani Bhasha Mandal" etc. for development and production of Text books in Konkani. At present there is a dearth of good text books in Konkani which is taught in many schools at elementary level.

The Fifth Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

#### 10. School Libraries:

The Fifth Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

In order to inculcate reading habits and promote allround development of the personality of the child, it is but imperative to provide good library facilities. There is hardly any middle school in this Territory which have library facilities. It, is, therefore, proposed to select 50 Government middle schools and provide them with books, periodicals, magazines, etc.

The 50 middle schools in which Government have appointed L. D. C's in the year 1973-74, under Half-a-million job programme will be selected for providing the library facilities so that there is no need to appoint library attendant or library assistant in these schools.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide a reading-cum-library room, furniture, text-books and other library books, magazines and perodicals of children's interest, etc. It is expected that the reading cum library room will at least cost Rs. 6,000/- for each school, the non-recurring expenditure for furniture and books will be about Rs. 3,000/- and recurring expenditure for magazines and periodicals will be about Rs. 200/- per annum. For 50 schools the break of expenditure is as follows:

1.	Construction of reading cum library room	Rs.	3.00 lakhs
2.	Furniture	Rs.	0.50 lakh
3.	Library books	Rs.	1.00 lakhs
4.	Recurring expenditure for magazines	Rs.	0.50 lakhs
	Total	Rs.	5.00 lakhs

#### 11. Appointment of Subject Inspectors:

With the introduction of the new pattern of Education and the revised curriculum, strengthening of subject-teaching has become more important. It is, therefore, felt necessary to appoint subject inspectors in each Zone in a phased programme. The order of priority of the subjects is Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Marathi, English, etc.

It is proposed to appoint subject inspectors in Science and Mathematics in all the three Zones during 1974-75 and in Social Studies, Marathi, English and mid-day meals in the subsequent years.

The Fifth Plan outlay for this purpose is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

#### 12. Strengthening of Administration and Supervision:

The Planning Commission on its own recommended an outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakhs for the Fifth Plan Period for this scheme. The purpose of the scheme is to strengthen the administration and supervision for effective implementation of Elementary Education programme. During the Fourth Plan period, many employment schemes like appointment of Elementary School Teachers for conversion of single teacher schools to two teacher schools, appointment of elementary teachers under the scheme "Educated Un-employed", appointment of L. D. C's in Middle Schools, Special Employment schemes have been introduced. In order to implement these schemes effectively and also to collect and maintain Man power Statistics, it is proposed to create a small "Man power and Employment" cell under the charge of "Statiscal Officer or Dy. Director".

The following posts are necessary to be created in the Fifth Plan period.

(i)	Res	searc	ch .	Assi	stant	 one	Rs.	325-575
(ii)	U.	D.	C.	•••		 one	Rs.	130-300
(iii)	Τ.	D.	$\mathbf{C}$			one	Rs	110-180

#### 13. Teachers Awards:

It is thought worth-while to institute awards for the best teachers so that it could be an incentive for the teachers to dedicate their services to the teaching profession. It is proposed to give 20 awards every year @ Rs. 1,000/- per award.

The Fifth Plan outlay under this scheme is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

## SCHEMES INCLUDED UNDER OTHER MAJOR HEAD VIZ. 'SOCIAL WELFARE' BUT TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

#### Mid-day Meals/School Feeding Programme:

The scheme entitled "Mid-day meals" is in operation in the Fourth Plan Period. The Working Group for "Education" has recommended Rs. 12.20 lakhs for mid-day meals for the Fifth Plan Period. The Working Group for "Nutrition" (Social Welfare) has also recommended Rs. 24.00 lakhs for a similar purpose under the head "School Feeding Programme". Since the Education Department has been asked to implement the "School Feeding Programme" whose outlays are shown under another major head "Social Welfare", it has been decided to drop the "Mid-day meals" programme proposed by Education Department and to implement "School Feeding Programme" proposed by "Social Welfare Department" for the school children of age group 6-11. The outlay under this scheme is Rs. 24.00 lakhs and the entire amount is to be met from the "Minimum Needs Programme" under the Major Head "Social Welfare".

The purpose of the scheme is to provide nutritious food to the Primary School children of age group 6-11 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 Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to select "Village" instead of a "School" as a unit for implementation so that there may not be any discrimination against any school in the same village. Under this 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 the skimmed milk powder which has many advantages over the locally available milk. The supply of the skimmed milk powder will be secured from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The cost of the scheme is detailed below: -

#### A. Recurring Expenditure:

i) Cost of the milk powder @ Rs. 5.50 per kg. for 150 school days for each child	Rs.	40.00
ii) Cost of bread, biscuits, etc. @ Rs. 0.20 per head for 150 school days	Rs.	30.00
iii) Cost of feeding per child per annum	Rs.	70.00
iv) Total cost of feeding for 6,600 children on an average every year	Rs.	22.75 lakhs
v) Cost of other charges including staff remuneration, transportation, rent etc.	Rs.	0. <b>75</b> lakh
Total recurring expenditure	Rs.	23.50 lakhs
B. Non-Recurring Expenditure:		
i) Cost of utensils	Rs.	0.25 lakh
ii) Cost of Van	Rs.	0.25 lakh
Total non-recurring expenditure	Rs.	0.50 lakh

Total cost of the scheme is Rs. 24.00 lakhs and the number of children to be benefitted in each year of the Fifth Plan period are 5500, 6000, 6500, 7000 and 8000, respectively.

A) Summary Table showing the Scheme Wise Outlays for Elementary Education

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Fifth pla	ın outlay	Cost to be
51. 110.	Name of the Scheme	Total	Capital	met from M. N. P.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Expansion of Elementary Education	57.50		
2.	Construction of class rooms	. 26.00	26.00	10.30
3.	Women teachers quarters	17.00	17.00	17.00
4.	Teacher Training	4.90	1.00	_
5.	Book Grants	2.55		2.55
6.	Girls Education	4.75	_	4.75
7.	Work Experience	4.00		_
8.	Teaching of Science	3.00		
9.	Development of text books in Konkani	2.00	_	
10.	School libraries	5.00	3.00	_
11.	Appointment of subject Inspectors	5.00	****	
12.	Strengthening of administration and Supervision	1.30		
13.	Teachers awards	1.00	_	
	Total: Elementary Education	134.00	47.00	34.60
14.	School feeding programme*	24.00		

<sup>\*</sup>The outlay in respect of School feeding programme is included under the Head «Social Welfare». However the programme will be implemented by the Education Department for the school children of age group of 11.

#### B) SECONDARY EDUCATION:

In the light of the recommendations of the working group and Adviser, Planning Commission, the Fifth Plan outlay for Expansion and development of Secondary Education is fixed at Rs. 220.00 lakhs as against the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 95.40 lakhs and Fourth Plan likely expenditure of Rs. 272.36 lakhs. In terms of percentages, Secondary Education accounts for 26.7% of the total Educational outlay in the Fifth Plan. The likely expenditure on Secondary Education in the Fourth Plan period is 43.5% of the total expenditure on Education.

In view of the reduced outlay for Secondary Education and the consequences of the change of pattern of Education and the change of pattern of assistance to Non-Government Schools, the pace of expansion at Secondary level in the Fifth Plan period is expected to be slow when compared to the Fourth Plan Period.

The Fifth Plan outlays and the programme under each scheme are given below: —

#### 1. Establishment of Government High-Schools:

During the Fourth Plan Period 10 Government High Schools were established in rural areas since the private agencies which run 93% of

the total number of high schools in the Territory are reluctant to open high schools in backward rural areas for obvious reasons. In view of the new pattern of Education (10+2+3), most of the high schools will have classes upto X in the Fifth Plan Period and therefore it is not possible to start new high schools with Secondary Classes only (VIII-X).

Therefore, in the Fifth Plan Period it is proposed to upgrade 10 of the existing Government Middle Schools in the rural areas (two schools per annum) into high schools. The Fifth Plan outlay for construction of rooms (Rs. 4.00 lakhs), appointment of teachers (Rs. 11.00 lakhs) and purchase of furniture etc. (Rs. 1.00 lakh) is Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

#### 2. Expansion of Non-Government High Schools — grants:

Under the latest pattern of assistance, the teachers in Non-Government high schools (V-XI) are paid salaries directly by the Government according to the rates admissible for Government teachers. In addition to this, the schools are getting maintenance grants at the rate of 10% of the total salaries paid to the teachers and Rs. 15/- per student.

The Fifth Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

Since the Fifth Plan outlay is very inadequate, the expansion of Non-Government High Schools (V-X) will have to be limited to appointing 75 teachers per annum on full salaries or 90 teachers on stipendary basis for one year. Efforts have to be made to increase the present teacher-pupil ratio from 1:20 to atleast 1:25.

#### 3. Establishment of Government Secondary /Junior Colleges:

The new (10+2+3) pattern of Education is already in vogue in this Territory. The first batch of new S.S.C. (Class X) students will be appearing in April 1975 and the new pre-degree course of 2 year duration will have to be introduced from the academic year 1975-76.

It is therefore, proposed to establish three Higher Secondary or Junior Colleges under Government managements. In addition to this, the existing colleges may also have this pre-degree course. The work on construction of buildings, purchase of furniture and equipment have to be started and completed in the First year (1974-75) itself. The appointment of staff could be made in the beginning of 1975-76.

The Fifth Plan outlay for the establishment of three Government Higher Secondary/Junior Colleges is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. This includes Rs. 12.00 lakhs for construction of buildings, Rs. 6.00 lakhs for furniture and equipment and Rs. 12.00 lakhs for Establishment.

## 4. Establishment of Non-Government Higher Secondary/Junior Colleges — grants:

Besides establishing three Government Secondary/Junior Colleges and sarting the pre-degree course in the existing colleges, it is proposed to pay grants to private management for the establishment of three

Higher Secondary/Junior Colleges. These grants are meant for the construction of buildings and maintenance of the institution.

The Fifth Plan outlay for the payment of grants to three institutions is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

#### 5. Expansion of Technical High Schools/Centres:

There is one Technical High School cum Centre and two technical High School Centres in this Territory where diversified courses in technical subjects are being taught. Besides there is one Multipurpose High School. All of them will have their own buildings by the end of Fourth Plan. The enrolment in these schools and centres is not increasing. Therefore, there is no need to propose additional buildings and staff in the Fifth Plan. However, additional equipment and additional instructors have to be provided during the Fifth Plan for which purpose an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved.

#### 6. Establishment of State Institute of Education (SIE):

At present, the colleges in this Territory and the Post Graduate Centre are affiliated to Bombay University and the S.S.C. Examinations are conducted by S.S.C. Board of Maharashtra. The curriculum and text books of Maharashtra are adopted in this Territory. With the establishment of a University in Goa in the Fifth Plan, it is meaningful to establish also a Board of Secondary Education and a State Institute of Education so that the educational policies can be implemented effectively and consistently.

Planning Commission have approved the establishment of the SIE, for which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided including Rs. 4.00 lakhs for building and Rs. 0.75 lakh for furniture and Rs. 5.25 lakhs for Staff.

The SIE will have Science Education Unit, Evaluation Unit, Teacher Education Unit and Work Experience Unit in the Fifth Plan Period. Other Units like Research Unit, A.V. Unit, Language Unit can be started in the Sixth Plan Period. The SIE will be headed by a Director, assisted by a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director each for Evaluation, Science Education, Teacher Education and Statistics and Surveys and other Staff.

#### 7. Establishment of a Board of Secondary Education:

Alongwith the establishment of the University and the SIE, it is proposed to establish Board of Secondary Education for this Territory to conduct the S.S.C. (new) examination. The pre-degree course examination (new 2 year course) will be conducted either by the S.S.C. Board or by the Goa University.

Since the first examination of new S.S.C. (Class X) will have to be conducted in April 1975, it is proposed to establish the Board in 1974-75 itself. The Board requires only initial grants for its establishment after which the Board will have funds of its own.

An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is therefore, provided for this purpose.

#### 8. Development of Experimental Schools:

It is proposed to select and develop three High Schools into experimental schools in which several educational practices and innovations will be tried out before implementing them in other schools. These schools will be put directly under the S.I.E. for experimentation and research. It is necessary that these schools should have very good library, laboratory, work experience room, crafts room besides a good auditorium and playground. One school from each educational Zone will be selected.

Each school will have to be provided with a Library room, a reading room, three laboratory cum demonstration rooms, two crafts room, a store room and an auditorium. Besides, each school will be equipped with Film Projector, filmstrips etc. The minimum additional staff requirement is one library assistant, one library attendant, three laboratory assistants, three demonstrators, four peons.

The approved Fifth Plan Outlay for the development of the three experimental schools is Rs. 14.00 lakks including Rs. 4.50 lakks for construction of rooms, Rs. 3.50 lakks for the purchase of furniture and equipment and Rs. 6.00 lakks for appointment of staff.

#### 9. Development of Audio-Visual Centres:

The establishment of A. V. Centres in some of the high schools has been suggested by the Working Group. The selected high schools are expected to serve as A.V. Centres to the neighbouring schools. It is therefore, proposed to establish at least 20 centres during the Fifth Plan Period in a phased programme.

Under this programme, grants (@ Rs. 0.20 lakh per school) will be given to the selected schools for the purchase of film-projector, filmstrip projector, films, filmstrips etc. Besides, it is also proposed to strengthen the existing film library located in the Directorate of Education by appointing a film librarian and purchasing more films, filmstripes, etc. which can be utilised by the A. V. centres.

The Fifth Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 5.00 lakhs including Rs. 4.50 lakhs to be paid as grants to schools for the development of the centres and Rs. 0.50 lakh for strengthening the existing centre.

#### 10. Inservice Training:

The new education pattern provides among other things, introduction of work experience and re-oriented and up-graded courses in Science and Mathematics. It is therefore, imperative to conduct inservice and re-orientation courses to the teachers of high schools in the fields of work experience, vocational guidance, Science and Mathematics teaching. Provision will have to be made for T. A. and D. A. to the teachers and for other contingencies. These courses will be conducted by the S.I.E. with the help of the N. C. E. R. T.

An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakes is provided for this purpose during the Fifth Plan period.

#### 11. Introduction of Work Experience:

Since work experience has already been accepted as an integral part of the new course, each school is expected to provide amenities to impart work experience in some of the several production activities. Further, it is also necessary to appoint district work experience consultants one in each Educational Zone, for helping and guiding schools.

An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for equipping 50 schools (Rs. 6.00 lakhs) and appointing three consultants (Rs. 1.00 lakh, during the Fifth Plan Period.

#### 12. Teaching of Science and Mathematics - grants:

Science and Mathematics teaching in this Territory is in adequate. With the upgraded courses in Science and Mathematics in the revised pattern of Education, it is necessary that the teaching of Science and Mathematics is improved. Since most of the high schools are run by private managements, it is proposed to pay grants to high schools for the purchase of Science and Mathematics equipment and construction of laboratory rooms.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to equip 100 high schools at a cost of Rs. 17.00 lakhs in the Fifth Plan Period in a phased programme.

#### 13. Vocational Guidance:

Since the technical high school-cum-centres are not working at full capacity, it is not necessary to start Vocational Courses in the Fifth Plan Period. However, as a first step, we should start vocational guidance service to the individual schools under the guidance of the District Guidance Councellor. Under this scheme, the teachers will be trained in this programme and they will work as part-time 'Career-Masters' in the schools. These teachers will be paid additional emoluments at the rate of Rs. 20/per month. Further, it is necessary to appoint three Vocational Guidance Councellors, one in each district and at least 200 high schools are expected to be benefitted.

The Fifth Plan cutlay for this scheme is Rs. 4.00 lakhs including the cost of 3 Jeeps (Rs. 1.00 lakh) and appointment of 3 guidance councellors and for additional emoluments to trained career masters.

#### 14. Scholarships and Free-tution programme:

The Working Group suggested that scholarships should be given to talented children with poor means and also promote Education among the weaker sections. Under this scheme it is proposed to give 10 scholarships (@ Rs. 300 per annum) in each Taluka of Goa district and 5 scholarships for Daman and Diu for the poor children of Classes VIII to X on the basis of special tests. The tests will be conducted to students of Class VIII and scholarships will be given according to the order of the merit. They will continue to get the scholarships in classes IX and X pro-

vided they do not fail in their annual examinations. These tests will be conducted to students of Class  $V\Pi I$  every year.

Besides, about 200 girls belonging to poor families studying in classes VIII to X will be given stipends @ Rs. 50/- per annum. Further, it is proposed to provide free-tuition facilities to the children of classes VIII to X in about 50 rural high schools. The teachers (two in each schools) of these high schools will be paid additional emoluments of Rs. 20/- per month for taking up additional classes in the evening.

The Fifth Plan outlay recommended by the working group for implementing the above programme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. This includes Rs. 4.00 lakhs for scholarships, Rs. 5.00 lakhs for stipends and Rs. 1.00 lakh for free-tution programme.

#### 15. Informal Education:

Due to unfavourable financial conditions many students drop out in the middle or the secondary stage of education. There is great need to open avenues for such youths so that they may get an opportunity to complete their education if they so desire.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to open centres for providing informal education for the youth in the age group of 15-25 years.

During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to open 23 centres in urban and semiurban areas in a phased programme.

The centres will be opened at suitable places like high schools. Part-time, if necessary full time teachers will be appointed at the rate of one teacher for 50 students. If private institutions come forward to open such centres, 100% grants may be admissible. The curriculum will be developed by the «Informal Education Cell» to be created in the department.

Besides correspondence courses leading to S. S. C. are proposed to be conducted in the Fifth Plan Period by the Cell which would be provided with two curriculum experts and other ministerial staff.

The Fifth Plan outlay for informal education is Rs. 6.00 lakhs including Rs. 4.50 lakhs for opening the centres and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for creation of the Cell.

#### 16. Grants to Extension Centre:

During the Fourth Plan Period, grants are being paid to the extension service centre located in the private teachers (Secondary) training college. It is proposed to increase the grants in the Fifth Plan Period.

The Fifth Plan outlay is Rs. 0.50 lakh for this scheme.

#### C) UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:

Keeping in view the recommendations of the working group Adviser, Planning Commission and the Government, the Fifth Plan outlay for University Education is fixed at Rs. 127.00 lakhs. The Fourth Plan cutlay and the likely expenditure in respect of University Education are Rs. 52.00 lakhs and Rs. 77.97 respectively. In the Fourth Plan, 13.2% of the total outlay for Education has been earmarked to University Education, while 12.4% of total Fourth Plan expenditure is accounted for University Education. However, in the Fifth Plan, the percentage cutlay of University Education to total education has gone up to 15.4% because of the inclusion of the scheme of «Establishment of University in Goa».

The outlays and purpose of each scheme are given below: -

#### 1. Establishment of University in Goa:

The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu and the Planning Commission had agreed to establish an University in the Fifth Plan period. The U. G. C. had also agreed that the University in Goa can be established after the post-graduate centre in Goa is strenghthned during the Fourth Plan period. The Centre has now provision for instruction in Humanities (English, French, Portuguese, Hindi and Marathi); Social Sciences (Eccnomics, History, Philosophy, Sociology, Polotical Science); Physical Sciences (Mathematics, Animal Phisiology, Human Physiology); Medical Sciences and Pharmacy. These disciplines provide instructions leading to post-graduate degrees M. A., M. Ed., M. Sc., M. D., Ms. M. Pharm and Ph. D:

During the Fourth Plan period, not only that the post-graduate centre has been strengthened but also that about 600 acres of land has been acquired. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is earmarked for acquiring and developing the site during the year 1973-74. It is only a corollary to provide necessary funds for the buildings and maintenance of post-graduate centre. Taking into account the grants to be made available by U. G. C. and the committed expenditure on the non-plan sector, an amount of Rs. 95.00 lakhs (Rs. 70.00 lakhs — capital and Rs. 25.00 lakhs — Revenue) has been provided for the establishment of the University in the Fifth Plan period.

#### 2. Expansion of Government Arts, and Science College, Daman:

The Government Arts and Science College was established in the year 1966-67 but the construction programme has not yet been completed. It is, therefore, necessary to provide Rs. 4.00 lakhs for construction of buildings. Besides, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs will also be required to meet the revenue expenditure viz. appointment of staff, purchase of furniture, and equipment.

The Total Fifth Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

#### 3. Maintenance Grants to Non-Government Colleges:

At the end of the Fourth Plan period there were 8 non-government Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges, one Law College and a Secondary Teacher's Training College. Two of these colleges are opened in the last year of the Fourth Plan period i. e. 1973-74. It is necessary to make provision for increase in expenditure of these colleges on account of increase in salaries and other maintenance charges.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in the Fifth Plan period for payment of maintenance grants to the non-government colleges.

#### 4. Building grants to Non-Government Colleges:

Building grants are being paid to colleges at the rate of 25% of the estimated cost of the building. Some of the colleges have taken the advantage of the scheme. There are still some colleges which are functioning without their own buildings. They are likely to take advantage of the scheme.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakes is provided for this purpose in the Fifth Plan Period.

#### 5. Grants for development of play-grounds:

This scheme was started in the Fourth Plan period, under which a maximum grant of Rs. 0.10 lakh is paid to individual colleges for development of play ground. However, there are still some colleges without adequate play grounds.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for payment of grants to non-government colleges for development of play grounds in the Fifth Plan.

### 6. Grants to Non-Government Colleges for development of Science Education:

In view of the importance of Science Education at College level, better facilities for study and research in Science are required to be provided in the Colleges. The non-government colleges are not in a position to meet all expenditure in this respect. It is, therefore, proposed to pay grants for the purchase of science equipment and furniture and also for the construction of science laboratory rooms.

The Fifth Plan outlay provided for this purpose is Rs. 2.00 lakhs including Rs. 1.00 lakh for the purchase of equipment and Rs. 1.00 lakh for construction of laboratory rooms.

#### 7. Scholarships programme for college students:

During the Fourth Plan period scholarships were given for the students belonging to economically backward classes. Since the college enrolment is expected to rise considerably in the Fifth Plan period with the starting of the new intermediate colleges, it is necessary to increase the provision in the Fifth Plan period.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakks is provided for this purpose in the Fifth Plan period.

#### 8. Creation of Collegiate Education Cell in the Directorate of Education:

Even though there are several schemes under University Education implemented by the Directorate of Education, there is no cell to look

after this work. With the establishment of University in Goa, the work will increase in many respects and it is absolutely necessary to create a cell with a Deputy Director or at least an Assistant Director to be in charge of the cell.

It is therefore, proposed to create a small cell consisting of a Deputy Director or an Assistant Director, one Head Clerk, one U. D. C., 2 L. D. C. and one peon in the Fifth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the Fifth Plan period.

#### D) SOCIAL EDUCATION:

The outlays under this 'Sub-Head' include the schemes relating to social (Adult) Education, library services and Development of Languages. The Fifth Plan outlay recommended by Working group in respect of these schemes is Rs. 33.75 lakhs. However, keeping in view the recommendation of the Advisery Planning Commission, this outlay is reduced to Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The schemewise details are given in the following pages:

#### 1. Eradication of Illiteracy:

It is needless to emphasise the urgency of eradicating the adult illeteracy. The scheme of 'Eradication of illiteracy' has been introduced in this Territory since the year 1964-65. The percentage literacy at the end of Fourth Plan is estimated to be 49.00.

Under this scheme, the department proposes to make special efforts for liquidating illiteracy as expeditiously as possible. It is therefore, proposed to take up pilot projects to under-take mass campaign against illiteracy. The mass campaign will be concentrated on two backward talukas so as to achieve at least 70% literacy rate by the end of Fifth Plan period.

In addition to this, it is proposed to establish Social Education centres as a follow up programme of continuing education among the neo-literate so that they may not relapse into illiteracy. By the end of the Fifth Plan, about 25 Social Education Centres will be opened. One full time teacher will be incharge of the centre. He will look after the reading room, holding group discussions. Conducting regular classes for continuing education, distribute literature etc. The expenditure on the centres include teacher costs and non-teacher costs viz. equipment, textbooks, stationery, reading materials etc.

It is also necessary to provide reading materials for neoliterates. The total outlay approved for eradication of illiteracy including pilot projects, establishment of Social Education Centres and production of reading material for neoliterates is Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

#### 2. Village Libraries:

It will be appropriate and useful if village libraries are established especially at places where Social Education Centres are proposed to be

set up. Therefore, by the end of Fifth Plan period, about 25 village libraries will be opened at place3 where Social Education Centres are proposed to be opened. The expenditure on village libraries include recurring expenditure on sweepers to be appointed one in each library, on stationery and books and non-recurring expenditure on cupboards, petromaxes, tables and chairs.

The Fifth Plan outlay for opening 25 village libraries is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

#### 3. Audio-Visual Unit:

The Social Education Section is provided with one A. V. Unit which runs the film library, having educational films, filmstrips and slides and undertakes film shows in schools.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to strengthen the Unit by providing with an 35 m. m. projecting equipment and films and staff including one Technical Assistant and one L. D. C. and one Peon,

The total outlay provided in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 1.00 lakh including Rs. 0.50 lakh for staff and Rs. 0.50 lakh for equipment.

#### 4. Strengthening of Social Education Section:

With the intensification and the extended literacy drive, the Social Education section is not able to cope up with the work. It is therefore, felt necessary to recruit additional staff in order to implement the Fifth Plan scheme effectively. The staff include one Assistant Director, two A. D. E. Is., one Head Clerk and one L. D. C.

The Fifth Plan provision for this purpose is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

#### 5. Grants to private Adult Education Organisations:

It is felt that voluntary agencies are best suited to promote adult literacy and adult education work. Such organisations are capable of enlisting the services of devoted educationists and mobilise financial resource to under take motivational and organisational work for promoting adult education. However, these organisations require financial assistance to remove the initial handicaps.

It is therefore, proposed to pay grants (on the basis of the estimated expenditure) to the voluntary organisations during the Fifth Plan period, for which an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakks is provided.

#### 6. Development of Languages (Sanskrit and Others):

In pursuance of the recommendation of Government of India, it is proposed to create a special cell for promotion of Hindi, Sanskrit and other Languages under Social Education in the Fifth Plan Period. The cell will have one Officer, one L. D. C. and one Peon.

Further, in accordance with the recommendations of Government of India, it is proposed to appoint teachers of Science and Mathematics, in Sanskrit Pathashals in order to modernize them preserving the value and importance of Sanskrit language. During the Fifth Plan period, two teachers will be appointed in two Sanskrit Pathashalas.

The outlay proposed for the creation of the cell and appointment of teachers for promotion and Sanskrit is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

#### 7. Development of the Central Library, Panaji:

The Central Library which is growing fast with many additional new books, is badly in need of space. The present building which is not of its own has no scope for extension. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a new building at a cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

Besides, it is also necessary to strengthen the Central Library with adequate staff including one Librarian, one Library Assistant, one Assistant Librarian, and one L. D. C. The equipment and furniture is also necessary for the new building.

Therefore, out of an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakes is provided in the Fifth Plan, the capital outlay is Rs. 4.50 lakes and the revenue expenditure is Rs. 1.50 lakes.

#### 8. Taluka Libraries:

During the year 1974-75 three Assistant librarians are being appointed on stipendary basis and they will have to be absorbed on regular basis in the Fifth Plan period. It is, therefore, proposed to open three taluka libraries in talukas where there are no municipal libraries. These libraries will cater for the population of municipal area and function as feeding centres for village libraries.

Each library to begin with, will be provided with one Assistant Librarian, and one Peon besides at least 3000 books.

Fifth Plan outlay provided for the purpose of opening three Taluka libraries is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

#### 9. Mobile Libraries:

In order to provide library services at the doors of rural population, it is proposed to start mobile library service in the Fifth Plan Period. During the year, 1973-74 one mobile library van has been put into service. In the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to put another van into service. This will cost Rs. 1.50 lakhs including the cost of the van and the appointment of one library Assistant and one driver and other maintenance charges.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

#### E) OTHER SCHEMES

The total Fifth plan outlay under the sub-head 'Other scheme' which include the schemes aimed at strengthening the Educational administration and Planning is Rs. 4.00 lakhs. The details of these schemes are given below:—

#### 1. Improving the Machinery for Educational Planning:

It is a recognised fact that there has been a tremendous expansion in the field of Education after liberation in this Territory. The implementation of Educational plan in the Fifth Plan period is most challenging than any previous plans in view of the proposals to establish the University, State Institute of Education, Secondary Board of Education and implementation of new pattern of Education (10+2+3), etc. Despite the recommendations of Planning Commission, Ministry of Education, Education Commission and several others, no sincere efforts have been made in the past to improve the machinery for educational planning and implementation. It is now inescapable to improve the process of planning and implementation and establish a forging link between planning, implementation and evaluation.

The main handicap at present is that there is no responsible officer of proper authority in the Directorate of Education who could take the responsibility for planning and implementation of schemes. At present the planning work is looked after by the Statistical Officer. There is no proper authority to look after the other two important aspects viz. implementation and evaluation. It is therefore, absolutely necessary to create a post of the rank of Deputy Director of Education or at least Assistant Director of Education who could be responsible for the co-ordination and implementation of all plan schemes. This need is felt more in view of the introduction of many employment schemes. It is not necessary to provide much of technical staff since the Statistics Section which is at present doing the planning and statistics work will continue to do so with few more additional posts. However, it is necessary to appoint one superintendent, one U.D.C., two L.D.C's and one peon. These posts will have to be recruited as early as possible.

An amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided for the purpose of appointing Assistant Director/Deputy Director of Education for Planning and Statistics, one Superintendent, one U. D. C., two L. D. C's and one peon in the Fifth Plan.

#### 2. Strengthening of the Statistics Section:

The Statistics Section which is responsible for the Collection, Consolidation and submission of Educational Statistics for the purpose of Ministry of Education and also for maintenance of all Educational Statistics for ready reference and use of educational planners and administrators is also in charge of educational planning and collection of planning statistics. It is necessary to strengthen this unit to take up systematically the collection of plan statistics and other relevant data. It has been approved by the working group to strengthen this unit by

creating additional technical posts viz. two Research Assistants and one Investigator at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh

The Fifth Plan outlay provided for this purpose is Rs. 0.75 lakh.

#### 3) Strengthening of Other Sections:

As a result of sudden up-surge of Educational Institutions, the work of Zonal Educational Offices and some of the Sections of the Directorate has very much increased.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to strengthen the Zonal Offices, Accounts Section and other sections for which purpose an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided for the Fifth Plan Period.

#### F) SPORTS AND CULTURAL PROGRAMME:

Physical education, sports, games and other cultural activities have made a very good progress in the Territory since liberation. In order to accelerate all these activities and spot the talents in various games and cultural activities, a Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs has been established very recently in the Territory. The establishment of this Directorate will facilitate implementation of various programmes of physical education sports, games and cultural activities which otherwise were not possible. This will also help the budding sportsmen/artists develop their talents and further widen the arena of their activities. It will provide opportunities to the best sportsmen and artists to distinguish themselves by participating in various competitions at the State and National levels and even at International level.

The new Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs will also attempt to extend its services to the common people to help them in character building, and enhancing their moral values. It will also lead the people to get-together while displaying or exhibiting the talents which will help them to develop friendly feeling for each other.

#### I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

#### Youth Programme, Physical Education, Sports and Games:

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period most of the High Schools in the territory were provided with trained physical education teachers.

Since the formation of the Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports in 1969, the sports and games activities in the Territory have made a very good progress during the Fourth Plan period. During this period 9 State level Sports Associations were formed in addition to the 3 existing previously. Besides, 160 Sports Clubs were established. The Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports was given necessary grants to give financial assistance to these Sports Associations as per the pattern laid down, to help them to run their activities.

#### Grant to Bharat Scouts and Guides Association:

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period the Association's activities were restricted to few Training camps for want of required funds. In the year 1972-73, two Preliminary Training Camps each of 12 days duration were held for boys and girls, separately. In order to give more incentive to Scouting and Guiding activities the pattern of assistance is now revised. In the years 1973-74, Refresher Courses for Scouters and Guiders are held.

#### Grant for construction of stadium and pavilions:

During the Fourth Five Year plan a total amount of Rs. 7.11 lakhs was utilised for the purpose of development of existing stadia and construction of new stadia in the Territory. Two existing open air stadia at Margao and Vasco da Gama were further developed and one open air stadium at Panaji was constructed.

## Grants for introduction of National Service Schemes and National Sports Organisation:

So far the University of Bombay has not finalised its programmes for implementation of the above schemes in colleges under its jurisdiction. As the Colleges in Goa are under the control of Bombay University, it was not possible to implement the schemes effectively in the Territory. However, the scheme was implemented in 2 Colleges in Goa whereby 12 professors and 200 college students volunteered for social work.

#### Sports Talent Search Scheme:

The scheme was implemented during the year 1972-73 for the first time in the territory and 10 students were awarded scholarships at State level at the rate of Rs. 300/- per annum. During the year 1973-74 it is expected that at least 12 students will get the scholarships at State level and 2 at National level.

#### Institution of Award for Special Talents in Sports and Games:

This is a newly introduced scheme under which only 2 outstanding sportmen were the recipients of State Awards during 1972-73. During the year 1973-74 the scheme also has covered 2 recipients.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

It is necessary to provide opportunities to students and young people in channalising their leisure into useful activities. Facilities are therefore provided in physical education, games and sports with the expansion of such activities through the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs. During the Fifth Five Year Plan all the schools in the Territory will be provided with trained physical education teachers and for this purpose a college of Physical Education will be set up. The expansion of NCC activities will alo be affected by increasing the strength of Senior and Junior Division Units. During the Fourth Plan period sports and games activities in the private sector have given an

encouraging response and with the formation of the Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports many sports clubs and State level Sports Associations have been established and the number will be raised to 30 State level Sports Associations and 400 sports clubs. As need is felt for construction of more stadia and development of playgrounds in the Territory, Municipalities will be encouraged to construct stadia playgrounds in the areas where these facilities are not available, by giving grants to them on a matching basis. Coaching facilities in different sports and games will also be provided both to students and non-students youth by opening Coaching sub-Centres in the main towns and cities in the Territory namely: Mapusa, Margao, Sambhaji, Bicholim etc. and as such 10 Coaches in different games will have to be appointed for this purpose. In order to encourage indegenous activities of physical education among the rural children, about 100 Village Panchayats will be given grants, for establishing Vyayamshalas, during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The National Sports Organisation and the National Service Corps are to be strengthened adequately and it is proposed to cover 10 or more Colleges.

#### III—PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

An outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during the Fifth Plan by the Directorate of Sports & Cultural Affairs the broad break-up of which is as under:—

A) Sports and Physical Education:

	i) Continuin	g Sch	emes			Rs.	26.225 lakhs
	ii) New Sch	emes	•••			Rs.	27.925 lakhs
B)	Cultural Progra	amme	(exclu	ding	'Kala		
	Academy')		•••			Rs.	0.850 lakhs
		Tot	tal			Rs.	55.000 lakhs

The outlay separately sanctioned for the purpose of development of the 'Kala Academy Complex' is Rs. 110.00 lakhs. The details of which are given separately after the writeup of schemes of the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs.

The Scheme-wise details of the Fifth Plan Outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs granted for sports & physical education including a small provision for Cultural Affairs as mentioned at (B) above is shown below.

#### a) Sports and Physical Education

#### i) CONTINUING SCHEMES:

#### 1. National Cadet Corps:

The National Cadet Corps came into existence in the Union Territory in the year 1969. At present there are 3 NCC Units in Goa of Army, Navy

and a Girls Wing, with 200 NCC Senior Division Army Cadets in 4 Colleges, 121 Senior Division Naval Cadets in 2 Colleges and 170 Senior Division Girl Cadets in 4 colleges. Besides, there are 11 Junior Division Army troops, consisting of 826 N.C.C. Cadets, in 12 High Schools in Goa and 12 Junior Division Naval troops, consisting of 812 cadets in 12 High Schools in Goa. Expansion of the N.C.C. will be effected during the Fifth Five Year Plan by raising the Infantry Indep. Coy into 2 Coy Battalion of six Junior Division N.C.C. Troops of Infantry and a Girls Wing.

A prevision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for this scheme.

#### 2. Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports:

Since the formation of Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports in 1969, many new State level Sports Associations and Sports Clubs have been formed in the Territory. At present here are 13 State level Sports Associations and 200 Sports Clubs which will, it is expected to increase to 30 and 400 respectively during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

A total amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the purpose of payment of grants to such associations and sports clubs as well as for conduct of tournaments/competitions at State/All India level.

## 3. Grants for construction of stadia, pavilions and development of sites for playgrounds:

The Scheme will be implemented by the Directorate by giving grants to the Municipalities on matching basis for construction of stadia and playgrounds as per the pattern followed in Maharashtra so that the playground facilities will be provided in all the Talukas of the Territory where these are not available. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for this purpose.

#### 4. Bharat Scouts and Guides:

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Financial Outlay					
		Recur.	Non-Recur.	Capital	Total		
1.	Conduct of Camps purchase of camp equipments, etc.	0.75			0.75		
2.	Construction of Headquarters for the Association	2.25		_	2.25		
	Total	3.00			3.00		

Scouting and Guiding have been introduced as a compulsory subject in all the High Schools in the Territory and as such the expansion of these activities is envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Further, it will be necessary to supply uniforms and other required materials to the poor and needy students of the schools located in the rural backward areas. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan for this scheme.

#### 5. Coaching Schemes:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	_	Financial Outlay					
		Recur.	Non-Recur.	Capital	Total		
1.	Establishment Charges	2.25			2.25		
2.	Coaching expenses and other charges	1.50	-		1.50		
3.	Stipend to outstanding trainees deputed to NIS Patiala	0.10			0.10		
	Total	3.85	ex-++		3.85		

The Government of India have revised its Coaching Schemes in 1971-72. In accordance with the revised scheme, one Regional Coaching Centre has been established in the Territory. A State level Committee has also been formed to look after the arrangements of the Centre and its smooth functioning. It is proposed to establish Coaching Sub-Centres in the main cities and towns in various games under the overall supervision of the Coaches from the National Institute of Sports. These facilities will be extended further to other urban and rural areas in due course.

Under this scheme it is also proposed to depute outstanding players in various games and sports for Coaching to the 'Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala', and an amount of Rs. 100/- per month will be given to them as stipend during their training period of 10 months. A batch of 2 trainees will be deputed every year and will cover 10 trainees during the Fifth Five Year Plan. On return from Patiala, these trainees will subsequently be absorbed in the posts of Coaches provided under this Scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Necessary diet for outstanding sportsmen also needs to be provided during the Coaching period.

The Staff proposed for the scheme is as under: —

Posts		Nos.	Pa	y-Scale
Coaches		 9	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	250-500
Upper Division Clerk		 1	Rs.	130-300
Lower Division Clerks		 2	Rs.	110-180
Groundsmen	• • •	 2	Rs.	70-85

A Provision of Rs. 3.85 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for all the above activities under this scheme.

#### 6. National Service Corps and National Sports Organisation:

The Scheme covers a limited number of college students who volunteer for social work in various fields. During 1971-72, the scheme was

implemented for the first time in 2 Colleges in Goa, wherein 12 Professors and 100 College students volunteered for social work. As these activities will cover 15 colleges during the forthcoming years, and as the estimated expenditure per college per annum is expected to be Rs. 1,000/-, a provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 7. Sports Talent Search Scheme:

This scheme envisages giving awards scholarships to students studying at the Secondary stage between the age-group of 14-18 years, on the basis of their performances in sports and games at National and State level to help them develop their skill and talent in the games and to have a nutritious diet. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, these scholarships are awarded on the basis of performance in sports at National level and are of the value of Rs. 600/- per annum. Hardly five to six scholarships are awarded by the Centre which is quite an inadequate number for this Territory. It is proposed therefore to award State level scholarships which will be of the value of Rs. 300/- per annum in order to give encouragement to some deserving boys and girls at Secondary and Collegiate stages. A prevision of Rs. 1.125 lakh is therefore proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan covering about 375 students, at the rate of 50 school-students and 25 college-students every year.

#### 8. Institution of Awards for Special Talents in Sports and Games:

This is a newly introduced scheme which envisages award of certificates, plaques to the outstanding organisers/promoters in the field of physical education, games and sports and to the outstanding sportsmen in the Union Territory. This scheme will cover at least 20 recepients for the award every year and as such a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

#### 9. National Physical Efficiency Drive:

(Rs. in lakhs)

		- Financial Outlay						
		Recur.	Non-Recur.	Capital	Total			
1.	Contingent expenditure for 200 Testing Centres @ Rs. 50/-per Centre p. a	0.50			0.50			
2.	Honorarium to Teachers manning 10 Training-cum-Testing Centres @ Rs. 50/- per month							
3.	for 10 teachers Expenditure towards the institution of State Awards @	0.30	<u> </u>	_ ` .	0.30			
	Rs. 4,000/- per annum	0.20		_	0.20			
	Total	1.00			1.00			

This is an all-India scheme which is being implemented in this 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 these tests, 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. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the number of Testing Centres will be raised to 200 with a participation of more than 30,000 persons every year.

As per Government of India directives, it is proposed to establish 10 Testing-cum-Permanent Training Centres whereby opportunities will be given to non-student participants to practice and obtain knowledge of the N. P. E. D. tests. These centres will be entrusted to teachers who will be paid a monthly honorarium of Rs. 50/- for manning these centres and the expenses towards honoraria to these teachers will be to the tune of Rs. 6,000/- per annum. 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 in the form of certificates and utility articles such as sports kits, etc. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### ii) NEW SCHEMES:

### 1. Strengthening of the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs:

(Rs. in lakhs)

		_		Financial	Outlay	
			Recur.	Non-Recur.	Capital	Total
l. Establishment	charges	 	5.10	<u> </u>	_	5.10
. Ober charges		 • • •	_	0.70	_	0.70
Total		 	5.10	0.70		5.80

A separate Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs has been established for the purpose of accelerating sports, games and cultural activities in the Territory, since 30th June, 1973.

For efficient running and maintenance of the Directcrate a provision of Rs. 5.80 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure towards staff, contingencies, equipment, etc. Out of this amount Rs. 5.10 lakhs is recurring and 0.70 lakh is non-recurring for the purpose of two jeeps, furniture, equipment and contingencies, etc.

Additional staff proposed for the Directorate is as under:—

#### A — Direction:

Posts

Nos. Pay-Scale

1. Director of Sports and Cultural
'Affairs ... ... 1 Rs. 1100-1600

2. Asstt. District Physical Education
Inspectors (Boys) ... ... 2 Rs. 250-425

	Posts				1	Nos.	Pay-S	Scale
	stt. Distric		l Educat	tion	_	_	~~~ .~~	
	pectors (Gi		•••	•••	2	Rs.	250-425	
	orts Organi		•••	• • •	2	Rs.	220-400	
	al Sports				2	$\mathbf{Rs.}$		(Revised)
	ıal Sports O				<b>2</b>	Rs.		(Revised)
7. Cu	ltural Orga	nisers (Ur	ntrained)		1	Rs.	220-400	(Revised)
8. Cu	ltural Orga	niser (Tra	ined)		1	Rs.	250 <b>-5</b> 50	(Revised)
9. <b>H</b> e	ad Clerk	•••	• • •		1	Rs.	<b>210-380</b>	
10. Ste	nographer				1	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	130-300	
11. Up	per Divisio	n Clerk		• • •	1	Rs.	130-300	
12. Lo	wer Divisio	n Clerks			3	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$ .	110-180	
13. <b>P</b> e	on		•••	• • •	1	Rs.	<b>7</b> 0-85	
B — Estab	lishment:							
1. Of	fice Superin	ntendent	•••		1	Rs.	350-475	
	ad Clerk				1	Rs.	210-380	
3. St	itistical As	stt	•••		1	Rs.	210-380	
4. Ur	per Division	n Clerk		4.5	1	Rs.	130-300	
5. Lo	wer Divisio	on Clerks	•••		2	Rs.	110-180	
6. St	ore Clerk		• • •		1	Rs.	110-180	
7. Pe	on		•••		1	Rs.	70-85	
8. Dr	ivers		•••	· • • •	2	Rs.	110-139	
9. W	atchmen		•••	1.1.	. 2	Rs.	70-85	
10. Sv	reepers		•••		2	Rs.	70-85	
C — Acco	ints:							,
1. A	stt. Accour	nts Officer	•		1	Rs.	350-575	
2. A	counts Cler	r <b>k</b>			1	Rs.	130-300	
3. U	per Divisio	n Clerk	•••		1	Rs.	130-300	
	wer Divisio		•••		1	Rs.	110-180	
5. Pe	on		• • •		1	Rs.	70-85	

# 2. State Sports Festival for Primary Schools:

(Rs. in lakhs)

				<del> </del>	Financial	Outlay	
				Recur.	Non-Recur.	Capital	Total
1. Group level		•••		0.65			0.65
2. Taluka level				0.975			0.975
3. Zonal level	•••	•••		0.375			0.375
4. State level	•••		•••	0.25			0.25
	Tota	al		2.25			2.25

There are nearly 850 Primary Schools in the Territory and in order to evoke enthusiasm in sports and games among the Primary school students, it is proposed to conduct the sports festivals at Group level, Taluka level, Zonal level and State level. It is proposed to establish 130 groups being 10 groups in each of the 13 Talukas of the Territory.

The details of expenditure per annum are as under: -

1) Rs. 100/- per Group for 130 Groups		Rs. 0.13
2) Rs. 1,500/- per Taluka for 13 Talukas		Rs. 0.195
3) Rs. 2,500/- per Zone for 3 Zones	• • •	Rs. 0.075
4) Rs. 5,000/- at State level	•••	Rs. 0.05
Total	•••	Rs. 0.45

A provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is therefore proposed for the Scheme for the entire Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 3. Sports Festivals for non-student Youth:

(Rs. in lakhs)

			_		Financial	Outlay	
				Recur.	Non-Recur.	Capital	Total
1. Group level		•••		0.65			0.65
2. Taluka level	•••		•••	0.975			0.975
3. Zonal level	•••			0.375		_	0.375
4. State level	•••	•••	•••	0.25			0.25
	Tota	al		2.25			2.25

The scheme will provide an opportunity for non-student youth from rural areas to take part in sports and games every year, who are otherwise being neglected. A provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The details of expenditure per annum are as under: —

1) Rs. 100/- per group for 130 groups		Rs. 0.13
2) Rs. 1,500/- per Taluka for 13 Talukas		Rs. 0.195
3) Rs. 2,500/- per Zone for 3 Zones		Rs. 0.075
4) Rs. 5,000/- at State level	•••	Rs. 0.05
Total		Rs. 0.45

An amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the purpose of this scheme.

# 4. Celebrations of Days of National Importance:

#### a) Independence Day celebrations:

To promote national integration and create enthusiasm among the people of the Territory, it is necessary that the Independence Day celebrations are held effectively in all the Talukas of the Territory. A provision of Rs. 0.65 lakh has been proposed to meet the expenditure towards TA/DA and refreshments to students/participants in these celebrations at the rate of Rs. 0.13 lakh per annum for all the 13 talukas.

#### b) Republic Day Celebrations:

Also Republic Day Celebrations are held every year at State and Taluka level. The programme includes Mass P.T. demonstrations/parades and display of floats, etc. wherein more than 20,000 students participate every year. As the expenses involve TA/DA and refreshments to the participants during rehearsals and on the final day, a provision of Rs. 1.20 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

A total provision of Rs. 1.85 lakhs is necessary for the effective celebrations of both the Independence as well as Republic days during the Fifth Plan period.

# 5. Grants to University/Post Graduate Centre for sending the Teams for participation in the Inter-University Tournaments:

This scheme will help University/College students to participate in the Inter-University tournaments and as such a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for this scheme by way of payment of grants to the participant Colleges/University Centres.

#### 6. Establishment of a Sports Library:

In order to enable the youths to avail of the facilities and know-ledge regarding sports and games it is proposed to establish a sports library for which a provision of Rs. 0.525 lakh is included in the Fifth Five Year. Plan, to meet the expenditure towards staff and other charges to maintain the library.

The staff which will be required is as under: —

	Post	;			No.	Pay scale
1)	Asstt. Librar	ian	•••	•••	1	Rs. 130-300
2)	Peon				1	Rs. 70-85

The expenses towards the staff will be round about Rs. 0.275 lakhs, and expenses towards purchase of books and magazines will be additional Rs. 0.25 lakh. Also books and sports magazines will be purchased through the Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports. Further, sports books and magazines are also being received regularly from Govt. of India. A total provision of Rs. 0.525 lakhs is required for this scheme.

# 7. Grants to non-Government Secondary Schools for development of playgrounds:

Today out of 183 Secondary schools, only 25 schools have play-ground facilities. In order to give incentive and create liking in sports and games among the secondary school students, it is necessary to give grants to such schools for development of sites for playgrounds where these facilities are not available. It is proposed to develop 50 playgrounds, during the Vth Five Year Plan, and as such a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per playground for its development on an average.

# 8. Promotional literature pertaining to sports, physical education, recreation, etc.:

A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the promotion of literature pertaining to physical education, sports, recreation, health education, etc. This will also help to encourage persons to write their own literature on sports and games for village and school level. An amount of Rs. 2000/- per annum will be given as an honorarium to the persons writing the literature and an amount of Rs. 3,000/- will be spent towards printing and other charges.

#### 9. Films and Sports and Youth Activities:

It is proposed to exhibit films on sports and youth activities for the purpose of giving wide publicity to sports and games and other youth activities. Technicial knowledge of these activities will also be gained by the youth through the exhibitions of such films. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan towards the purchase of films and other contingencies such as TA/DA to persons touring to exhibit these films, hiring of theatres, etc.

#### 10. Promotion of Youth Welfare activities:

Grants to registered Societies for the promotion and encouragement of Youth Welfare activities will enable particularly the non-student youth to conduct camps and other welfare activities which will be very helpful. This will not include the sports clubs and the Sports Associations registered with the Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is therefore proposed for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

#### 11. Promotion and development of Yoga Education:

It is very essential to spread the Yoga activities in educational institutions 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 should be conducted for students, teachers and the public at large i. e. both young and old. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed for this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

# 12. Grants to non-Government Secondary Schools for the purchase of Sports equipment:

Many of the non-Govt. Secondary schools do not have adequate sports equipment to give facilities to the school children to take part in the sports and games activity. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed during the Vth Five Year Plan period for payment of grants to the schools at the rate of Rs. 500/- per school to cover about 100 non-Govt. Schools.

# 13. Purchase of sports equipment for Government Primary, Middle and High Schools:

As many of the Govt. Primary, Middle and High Schools do not have adequate sports equipment to facilitate the school children to take part in sports and games, it is felt necessary to equip such schools with the required sports material. The Sports material is to be purchased and distributed to the schools. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan towards the purchase of sports equipment for these schools.

# 14. Refresher Courses and Seminars for Primary, Secondary and College Teachers:

In order to bring the standard of the sports and games on a sound footing, it is proposed to hold Refresher Courses and Seminars for teachers of Primary, Secondary Schools as well as Colleges, looking after the Physical Education activities. This will enable them to exchange views and obtain knowledge of sports and games. These Seminars will be held regularly at the Taluka and State levels. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 15. Establishment of Vyayamshalas:

In order to encourage indigenous activities of physical welfare, for the children of the various villages, such as "Dands" and "baithaks", etc. it is proposed to give grants to village Panchayats for the establishment of "Vyayamshalas" or "Akharas". It is proposed to give grant of Rs. 5,000/- to each of the village Panchayats for construction of indoor halls, purchase of necessary equipment for the Vyayamshalas, etc. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is therefore proposed to cover about 50 village Panchayats during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 16. Establishment of a Government College of Physical Education:

(Rs. in lakhs)

			Financial Outlay						
			Recur.	Non-Recur.	Capital	Total			
1) Establishment charges			2.00	The second secon	_	2.00			
2) Other charges	•••	•••	-	0.40		0.40			
		_	2.00	0.40		2.40			

At present there are about 200 Secondary schools in the territory and none of the Physical Education teachers working in these schools possess the D. P. Ed. qualification. Need is therefore felt to establish a College of Physical Education in Goa for D.P.Ed./B.P.Ed. Courses. Further, this college will also train candidates for the Diplema in Education Courses (Dip. Ed.).

The staff pattern proposed is as under: —

	Post			No.		Pay-Scale	
a.	Principal	•••		1		Rs. 700-1250	
b.	Vice-Principal			1	•••	Rs. 475-900	
c.	Lecturers		•••	2		Rs. 425-680	
d.	Experts			2		Rs. 220-430	(Revised)
e.	Head Clerk			1		Rs. 210-380	
f.	Upper Division	Clerk		1		<b>Rs.</b> 130-300	
g.	Lower Division	Clerk		1		Rs. 110-180	
h.	Groundsmen			2		Rs. 70-85	
i.	Peon			1		Rs. 70-85	
j.	Watchmen			2		Rs. 70-85	

A token provision of Rs. 2.40 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for establishing the College.

# b) Cultural Programme (excluding Kala Academy):

# 1. Grants to Cultural Organisations:

In order to develop and encourage cultural activities in the Territory a provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for giving necessary financial assistance to some Cultural Organisations which have come forward for promoting these activities.

#### 2. Establishment of a Cultural Unit:

In order to have a check and control over the working of the Kala Academy of Goa, Daman and Diu and other Cultural Organisations established in the territory, a provision of Rs. 0.55 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan, for establishing a Cultural Unit under the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs, as under:—

	Posts				N	0.	Pay-Scale
1.	Asstt. Cultural Officer		• • •	• • •		1	Rs. 250-425
2.	Lower Division Clerk					1	Rs. 110-180

#### 3. Inter State Exchange of Troupes:

19. In order to give some sort of incentive to the Cultural activities, it is proposed to encourage inter State exchange of cultural Troupes which will help the artist to develop their techniques in art and culture as well as help develop national integration to some extent.

A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan for this Scheme.

#### G) KALA ACADEMY:

There was a Natya Academy established by this Government in the year 1965 which was looking after promotion of dramatic art and culture in this Territory. There was also an institution namely "Academia de Musica" which was functioning since pre-liberation time imparting training in western music.

In order to extend and widen the scope of the activities of these institutions and also to encourage other art such as music, drama, literature, fine-art, plastic art etc. a full-fledged Academy for art named as "Kala Academy" has been established since April, 1970, as per the directives from the Government of India. The constitution and the pattern of assistance for the said Academy has been already approved by the Government of India. The issue of amalgamation of the "Academia de Musica" into the Kala Academy is still under consideration.

Consequent upon its formation, the Kala Academy started all its activities to fulfil and achieve its aims and objectives. A complete sketch of the activities of the Kala Academy since 1970 is given below under review of progress during the Fourth Five Year Plan as the Kala Academy has been established during the Fourth Plan Period.

### I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

### a. Financial Outlay:

For the Fourth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs was earmarked, out of which 8.09 lakhs have so far been released. Total anticipated expenditure upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 10.85 lakhs.

- b. As said earlier, the Natya Academy for Goa, Daman and Diu established in the year 1965 was amalgamated to form the Kala Academy in April, 1970. The Kala Academy since its establishment has done a variety of activities in various fields, as detailed below:—
- i) Training Camps in Dramatic Art: Under this scheme, facilities for training in acting, direction, production, setting etc. have been extended by granting scholarships and stipends, to the deserving candidates, within the limited resources of the Kala Academy. So far 250 candidates have taken advantage of this scheme.
- ii) Drama Competition: Under this scheme, Competitions of Dramas in Marathi and Konkani were conducted with a view to promote the talent of the budding artistes, writers etc. In order to encourage more and more students to participate in the competitions, prizes were awarded to the winning participating institutions as well as individuals. So far the Academy has conducted four dramas and three one-act-play competitions during the Fourth plan period. Eighty-five plays in Marathi and five plays in Konkani were staged by various institutions. Nearly 125, one act plays were staged by students of various High Schools and colleges during the period under report.

- iii) Children's Theatre Movement: This is one of the miscellaneous activities of the Academy under which troupes of "Bala Natya" from Bombay were invited and plays were staged in various cities of this Territory for the benefit of children.
- iv) Collection of Folk-Songs, Music, Literature, etc: Under this scheme recordings of eminent artists, folk-songs, vocal recitals, traditional songs etc., are recorded and preserved. Total running length recorded so far is worth 60 hours duration.
- v) Publication of Books: Books based on music, dance, drama etc. which deserve to be published, are considered for publication. "Kalatma Gomantak" a book written by the late Shri Gopalkrishna Bhobe, is published under this scheme in the year 1973.
- vi) Library and Museum: Nearly 1,500 books on various subjects like music, dance, drama, fine art, autobiographies of eminent artistes are purchased. Photographs of renewned artites, old instruments etc., are purchased and preserved. 750 musical discs in classical vocal music, instrumental music, folk art etc., are also purchased under this scheme.
- vii) Goa College of Art:—With a view to promote the talents among young artistes in the subjects of fine art, a College affiliated to the University of Bombay, and imparting education in Fine Art for a five years' degree course, is run by the Academy since June, 1972. There is a very good response to this activity, and 34 students are enrolled in this College for fine art classes for the year 1973-74. This is the only College of its kind in this Territory that has been affiliated to the University of Bombay.
- viii) Faculty of Music: On the lines of the "Guru Shishya" tradition, the Academy has started its faculty of Music to impart training, at advance level, in Indian classical, vocal and instrumental music. At present only thirty students have been enrolled in the Faculty of Music. The Academy also arrange programmes like talks, demonstrations, vocal music recitals, cultural programmes etc., in order to promote the local talent.
- ix) Awards to Goan writers for their outstanding books:—For the first time literary prizes to Goan writers in Marathi and Konkani were awarded during the year 1973. In all nineteen prizes amounting to Rs. 16,250/- were given away under this scheme. A souvenir was also brought out on this occasion.
- x) Folk Art Festival: A festival of Goan traditional folk art was conducted by the Academy during the year 1972 with the assistance of Sangeet Natak Academy, New Delhi.

#### II -- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

It is needless to emphasise that the activities of Kala Academy are on the increase. Naturally increased activities demand wider sphere and greater amount of resources. The Kala Academy has got at its disposal very limited resources of its own, and as such it has to rely upon the funds from the Government.

The Kala Academy has drawn its programme for the Fifth Five Year plan amounting to Rs. 110.00 lakhs, keeping the following major objectives in view:

- a) Establishment of an Academy Complex having a modern and well-equipped theatre for promotion of music, dance drama fine art, etc., in this Territory.
- b) To establish newly, a Research and Performing unit in order to make research in the Goan traditional culture, music, art etc.
- c) To establish/re-organise Western Music Wing, the Faculty of Music, etc.
- d) To start a Theatre Training Course on the lines of the "National School of Drama", at New Delhi, as also to open Applied art and Painting sections in the existing Goa College of Art Panaji.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

#### 1. Academy Complex:

The Kala Academy for Goa, Daman and Diu, with a view to fulfil the peoples' aspirations in the field of Arts, and mainly in order to spread the culture in musical and theatrical art in a massive and effective manner, has decided, after obtaining a concensus of the General Council of the Academy to build its own Art Centre at Panaji.

The Council is of the view that this Academy Complex should contain not only facilities for music and drama, but also many other allied facilities for artistic activities, like dance, vocal and instrumental music, theatrical performances, other expansions of Art in the shape of stage representations etc., library for books and music, open-air-theatre, museum art gallary etc. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the Complex as detailed below:—

#### Cost Estimates:

(Rs. in Lakhs)
0.10
0.40
Rs. 0.50 lakhs
17.00

ii) Cro	und Floor:				
n) Gre	did Floor.				(Rs. in lakhs)
a)	Library	,		•••	1.00
	Museum			•••	1.00
c)	Auditorium, inc	luding s	tage	•••	10.00
d)	Office Accommo	odation		•••	0.50
e)	E. Lobby		•••	•••	2.00
f)	T. Lobby	•••	• • •		1.80
g)	Staircase and T	'oilets		• • •	1.10
	Dressing Units		• • •	•••	1.00
-	A. C. Plant			•••	0.90
j)	Workshops	•••	•••	•••	1.80
k)	Store	•••	•••	•••	2.20
FIRST	FLOOR:				
a)	Restaurant			• • •	1.70
	A. Auditorium			***	3.50
c)	Lobby			•••	1.75
d)	Staircases and				0.75
e)	Dressing Rooms	•••	•••		0.50
SECON	ND FLOOR:				
a)	Class Rooms			•••	0.50
	Rehearsal				0.50
	Recording box				1.00
	Store			•••	0.50
e)	Viewing gallery				0.60
	Staircase and To			•••	0.40
g)	Office and Adm	inistrati	on	•••	0.30
h)	Lounges	• • •		•••	1.10
	Sub-T	otal (B)			Rs. 53.40 lakhs
C. OPEN-A	IR-THEATRE	•••		. • • •	3.25
D. RAMP					0.70
E RESIDE	ENTIAL UNIT				5.00
	CES				9.00
	AL LANDSCAF				2.65
H. SOUND ING E	, ELECTRICITY QUIP	<b>AN</b> D	REC 	ORD- 	6.00
	OR DECORATIO				
	LS, ART GALLER LITEMS				4.50
SEECIA		•••	•••	***	7.00

J. FEES PAYABLE TO:	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Consultants, Architects, Structural Engineer and other expenditure for accoustics, air conditioning, soil investigations and such other subject	5.00
K. ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER RECURRING CHARGES	10.00
Grand-Total for items (A to K)	Rs. 100.00 lakhs

#### Staff proposed for the Academy Complex

Name of the Post		Scale of pay (in Rs.)	No. of Posts
Assistant Accounts Officer		 350-575	1
Programme Officer	•••	 350-575	1
Manager		 210-380	1
Technician	•••	 <b>210-3</b> 80	1
Air conditioning operator		 210-380	4
Upper Division Clerk		 130-300	2
Cashier		 <b>110-180</b>	1
Lower Division Clerk		 110-180	4
Operator-cum-Receptionist		 110-180	1
Electrician		 110-180	2
Booking-Clerk		 110-180	1
Driver		 110-180	1
Peon	•••	 70-85	4
Watchman		 70-85	1
Sweepers	,	 70-85	2
-			

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be required for salaries of the proposed staff and relevant contingent charges. Filling of these posts will be done during or after completion of the project depending upon the need and priority for filling in the same.

#### 2. Research and Performing Unit:

Uptil now no research in Goan traditional culture, music and art has been made. In order to promote research in the filed of Music, dance, literature, fine art etc., this unit will be established. It is also felt necessary to produce some modern cultural performances with the help of talent in the field of Goan culture. It is also decided to produce a composit programme of "Gomant Darshan" wherein a vivid picture of all the Goan traditional music, dance, drama etc. will be depicted. It

is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan for this purpose as mentioned below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	(Rs. in Lakis)
Production of model cultural programme	0.25
Purchase of 3 tape recorders	0.10
Purchase of antiques, manuscripts, instruments and articles etc	0.10
Establishment and other contingent charges on staff etc	0.85
Total	Rs. 1.30 lakhs

# Staff for Research and Performing Unit: -

Name of the Post	Scale of pay (in Rs.)	No. of Posts
Research Officer	 325-575	1
Assistant	 110-180	1
Lower Division Clerk	 110-180	1
Peon	 <b>70-85</b>	1

#### 3. Western Music Wing:

This wing is essential to teach instrumental and vocal western music which is prevailing in this Territory for more than 400 years and to continue it further. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for this purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan as mentioned below:

a) Musical	Instru	nents	Cost of	f Purch	ase)	(	Rs. in <b>2.00</b>	lakhs)
b) Establish charges	hment	and	other	contin	gent 		3.00	
		To	tal			Rs.	5.00	lakhs

## Staff for Western Music Wings: ---

Name of the Post	Scale of pay (in Rs.)	No. of Posts
Professor for violin	 620-900	1
Professor for Piano	 620-900	1
Lecturer for Wing Instruments	 325-575	3
Lecturer for Singing	 325-575	1
Lecturer for Cello	 325-575	1
Lecturer for Solfejo	 325-575	1
Lecturer for Piano	 325-575	1
Upper Division Clerk	 130-300	1
Lower Division Clerk	 110-180	1
Peon	 70-85	2

#### 4. Faculty of Music:

The Kala Academy has already established a small wing of Indian vocal and instrumental music, but it is felt necessary to have a full-fledged wing to promote and develop Indian vocal music and dance in this Territory. At present only 30 students are admitted to the class and a good number of students cannot get admission for lack of facilities. It is desirable therefore that at least 50 students can be admitted in different sections for a three years course, and thereby the Academy will also earn a revenue by way of fees from the students. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 1.10 lakhs in the Fifth Five Year Plan for this Scheme as detailed below:

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
a)	Purchase of Musical Instruments	 0.25
b)	Purchase of Furniture	 0.05
c)	Establishment Charges	 0.80
	Total	 Rs. 1.10 lakhs

#### Staff for the Faculty of Music:

Name of the post	Name of the post					
Lecturer for Harmonium			Rs.	325-575	1	
Lecturer for Dance	•••		Rs.	325-575	1	
L. D. C	•••		Rs.	110-180	1	
Peon		•••	Rs.	70-85	1	

### 5. Theatre Training Course:

For the last six years, the Academy is conducting Short Term Training Courses in Dramatic Art in order to promote the dramatic talent in this territory. A few candidates were also given primary training in this field. In order to impart advanced knowledge in dramatic art, a full-fledged theatre training course will have to be started on the lines similar to those at the "National School of Drama, New Delhi" for the benefit of the desirous students. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan as mentioned below:

			(Rs.	in lakhs)
a) :	Purchase of costumes		Rs.	0.05
<b>b</b> )	Purchase of Furniture		Rs.	0.35
c) :	Scholarships for deserving students	••	Rs.	0.10
<b>d</b> )	Establishment charges		Rs.	1.00
	Total		Rs.	1.50

Staff for Theatre Training Course:

Name of the Post	Sca	le of pay	No. of Posts
Principal	Rs.	700-1100	1
Decoration and Lighting Assistant	Rs.	250-475	1
Acting and Makeup Assistant	Rs.	205-475	1
L. D. C	Rs.	110-180	1
Peon	Rs.	<b>7</b> 0-8 <b>5</b>	1

#### 6. Grants to Kala Academy for Continuing Schemes:

An amount of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is required for expansion and development of Goa College of Art, in which new sections are to be opened as per the University Rules. The new sections to be opened initially are: i) Applied Art & ii) Painting. For this purpose, extra furniture and teaching staff is to be provided, the art on which is estimated as indicated below:

					(F	ks. in lakhs)
Furniture			 •••	•••	•••	0.10
Establishment	charg	es	 	4	•••	1.00
Total		•	 •••	•••		1.10 lakhs

#### H) ARCHIVES AND ARCHAEOLOGY:

The Department of Archives and Archaeology deals with the maintenance and preservation of the records of the various Government agencies according to Archival principles and it also deals with the protection and preservation of ancient monuments and antiquities etc. After the liberation of Goa in 1961, the administrative control of the Goa Archives Department was vested with the Government of India, National Archives of India, New Delhi, during the period 1-10-1964 to 31-3-1969.

# I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Consequent upon the retransfer of its administrative control to the Gca Administration, the 'Archives' was admitted as a 'Plan' item, only by the end of the second year of the Fourth Year Plan viz. 1970-71. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided for the entire plan period for the developmental schemes of the department of Archives and Archaeology, of which Rs. 1.00 lakh was earmarked for the extension of the Archives building and Rs. 1.00 lakh was to be spent during the year 1970-71 and thus an amount of only Rs. 1.00 lakh was left for the remaining three years from 1971 to 1974 Thus, a provision of Rs 34,000 was annually earmarked for the Plan schemes for this Department for the last 3 years

of the Fourth Plan. The equipment for the storing of records, centralised in the Archives Repository since liberation, was purchased during the year 1970-71. Meantime, it was directed by the Government of India. Ministry of Education in January 1972 that the regular system of reorganisation about the setting up of the combined department of Archives and Archaeology and Museum as drawn up on the recommendations of the Goa Archives Committee and the Archaeological Committee should be accommodated in the Plan schemes of the Archives department, pending removal of ban on creation of posts on the non-plan side. As a result, the developmental schemes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the care of records and also antiquities etc. centralised since liberation had to be postponed for lack of sufficient runds. However, necessary steps have been taken and a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made in the plan grants of the year 1973-74, to implement the reorganisation scheme about setting up of the combined department of Archives, Archaeology and Museum. The reorganisation set-up is thus expected to function regularly since the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan only. If necessary it will have to be further accommodated under the Fifth Five Year rian along with regular developmental plan schemes of the Department.

As referred to above, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the construction of the Archives building, for centralisation or all records of the part regime, which are estimated to run into about 1 lakh volumes, when centralised. The records already centralised so far are at present maintained in three different buildings. It is urgently needed that the work of the Archives building should be completed at the earliest for the smooth working and proper upkeep of all the records. The expenditure sanction for Rs. 9 lakhs has already been issued by the P. W. D. and the work of the building is expected to start during the year 1973-74 which will have to be continued further in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

A total expenditure of Rs. 3.62 lakhs is likely to be incurred by the end of the Fourth Plan as against the provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs initially agreed at the time of discussion of the Fourth Plan.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

- a) Since after liberation of Goa, records of the past regime extending over 40,000 volumes have been centralised in the Archives Department. These records will have to be weeded out, listed, classified and preserved according to the Archives principles and as per the directives issued from time to time by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Culture as per the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission.
- b) Goa has got a long historical cultural heritage and a large number of antiquities are scattered all over the Territory. There are also ancient Monuments, which have got special importance from the point of tourist interest.

The regular reorganisation scheme for the development of the combined department for Archives, Archaeology and Museum for the

preservation of historical and cultural heritage of this Territory was accommodated in the Fourth Five Year plan from the 3rd year of the plan (1972-73) as per the directives of the Government of Ind.a, Ministry of Education due to the ban on the creation of posts on the Non-Plan side.

The total outlay for various schemes for the development of Archives, Archaeology and Museum etc. is estimated at Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan programme.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

#### a) ARCHIVES

#### 1. Management of Records:

This scheme envisages weeding out, listing, accessioning, inventorising and arrangement according to Archives principles of Records. Since the liberation, records extending over about 40,000 volumes have been centralised in the Archives Office and require to be processed accordingly before they can be systematically preserved. The staff proposed for the scheme is as under:

Sl. No	Name of th	Name of the post					Number of posts
_	Archivist				Rs.	400-800	1
2.	Assistant Archivist				Rs.	210-425	1
3.	Sorters				Rs.	110-180	3
4.	Record Lifters				Rs.	70-85	2
	Chowkidars				Rs.	70-85	<b>2</b>

The estimated expenditure on this scheme will be about Rs. 0.40 lakh per annum and the total expenditure for the entire plan period is estimated at Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

#### 2. Publication of Records:

This scheme aims at preparation of reference media, indexing of important series and publication of records of the Council of Revenue and Accounts in extenso along with notes and publication of Marathi, Modi documents dealing with the relations of the Portuguese with the Maratha Rulers. The staff for the publication programme will be as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the post	 Pa	y Scale	Number of posts
2. Junio	ivist or Research Assistant rd Attendants	 Rs. Rs. Rs.	400-800 210-425 70-85	1 1 2

The estimated expenditure on this scheme will be about Rs. 0.40 lakh per annum and the total outlay for the entire plan period is estimated at Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

#### 3. Preservation of Records and Purchase of private documents:

This scheme will include repairs and microfilming as also disinfection of Records. etc. About 40,000 Volumes of Records centralised in the Archives Office since Liberation are to be treated from the point of their scientific preservation. The scheme includes the scientific staff as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the pos	t		Pa	y Scale	Number of posts	
1.	Scientific Officer			Rs.	400-800	1	
2.	Laboratory Assistant			Rs.	150-320	1	
3.	Foreman		,	Rs.	130-300	1	
4.	Record Attendants			Rs.	70-85	4	

The estimated annual expenditure will amount to Rs. 0.40 lakh and the total for the entire period of the Fifth Plan would be around Rs. 2.00 lakhs, including purchase of private Records.

As resolved under Resolution No. 2 of the 37th Session of Indian Historical Records Commission, valuable private records are to be secured by purchasing them.

#### 4. Development of the Reference Library:

There are about 3,000 rare reference books purchased since Liberation and during the Fourth Five Year Plan which are to be systematically classified and maintained for the use of the Office staff and also research scholars. The following staff is proposed for this scheme:

Sl. No	Name of the p	oost		Pa	y Scale	Number of post
1.	Librarian		•••	Rs.	325-575	1
2.	Library Assistant			Rs.	<b>150-32</b> 0	1
3.	Library Attendants	•••	• • •	Rs.	70-85	4

The estimated annual expenditure would be about Rs. 0.40 lakh and the total outlay for the entire plan period is estimated at Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

#### 5. Extension to the existing Archives Building:

The scheme of the extension to the existing Archives Building is already started in the Fourth Five Year Plan and will have to be continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be required for this scheme.

### b) ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUM

# 1. Archaeological Exploration and Excavation

There are very important ancient and Medieval sites which if excavated would bring to light the ancient heritage and culture of Goa and its commercial relations with foreign countries, etc. The staff proposed for this purpose is as follows:

sı. N	o. N	ame of	the post			Pay Scale	Number of posts
1.	Assistant S				chae-	Rs. 350-800	1
2.	Exploration					Rs. 210-425	1
3.	Stenographe	er	•••	•••		Rs. 130-300	1
4.	Foreman		•••			Rs. 110-130	1
<b>5</b> .	Attendants	•••	• • •	•••	•••	Rs. 70-85	2

The annual expenditure on the scheme will be about Rs. 0.20 lakhs and the total outlay necessary for the entire plan period would be Rs. 1.00 lakh.

#### 2. Purchase of equipment for Archaeological Survey and Excavation:

This scheme will include purchase of the survey equipment including one jeep and a film projector as well as other technical instruments, etc., for the conducting of surveys and excavations. The annual cost on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 0.20 lakh and the total cost for the entire plan period will be about Rs. 1.00 lakh.

## 3. Beautification of protected Monuments by laying down gardens, etc.

The ancient monuments of Goa, Daman and Diu have got special tourist attraction. The protected areas of the Monuments, declared as of historical importance under the Act, will be beautified by laying down small gardens around them. The staff required for the purpose is as follow:

Sl. N	o. Na	ime of	the post	Pa	y Scale	Number of posts		
1.	Horticulture	Assis	tant			Rs.	210-425	1
2.	Foreman					Rs.	110-130	1
3.	Gardeners	•••	• • •	•••	•••	Rs.	75-95	2

The annual expenditure will be about Rs. 0.20 lakhs and the total expenditure for the entire plan period will be about Rs. 1.00 lakh.

# 4. Development of Multipurpose Museum and purchase of Museum objects:

Goa has got a very high tourist potential. It is necessary to develop a Central Museum depicting Goan art, architecture and cultural traditions, etc. The following museum galleries are to be developed:

- i) Ancient History and Culture.
- ii) Anthropology.
- iii) Fine arts, handicrafts, etc.
- iv) Forestry, etc.

The staff proposed for the scheme is as follows:

Sl. No	o. Name of the post			Pay Scale	Number of posts
1.	Keeper of Museum	•••	•••	Rs. 350-800	1
2.	Senior Gallery Attendant			Rs. 130-300	1
3.	Junior Gallery Attendant		•••	Rs. 110-180	1
4.	Modeller	• • •		Rs. 210-425	1
5.	Gardener			Rs. 75-95	1
6.	Museum Attendants			Rs. <b>7</b> 0-8 <b>5</b>	4

The annual expenditure on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 0.20 lakh and as such an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is necessary during the Fifth Plan.

#### 5) Museum Building:

A Museum is being set up in a rented building for the time being and it is proposed to develop all the Museum activities in a specially designed building for the purpose, as it is done in the other States. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be required to be spent in the first instance on this scheme.

#### NOTE ON GAZETTEER UNIT

Gazetteer Unit: The scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at present and it will continue in the same sector till it is declared as a State Scheme. Necessary funds will be made available for the programme in nearfuture after the scheme is declared as State Plan Scheme.

# 2. Technical Education

There were no facilities for Technical education during the preliberation times, except for certain trades/courses that were being taught in "Escola Commercial" and "Escola Tecnica" at Panaji, Mapusa, Margao and Daman.

After liberation, the "Escola Commercial and Industrial" at Panaji was upgraded into a Government Polytechnic with an intake capacity of 120 students per year, for the diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The other Escola Tecnica at Mapusa and Daman were converted into Tech. High School Centres. The Government also started an Engineering College in this Territory since 1965 in order to cater to the degree courses in various branches of engineering, like i) Civil Engineering, ii) Electrical Engineering, iii) Mechanical Engineering. A Food Craft Centre has also been started at Porvorim which is conducting courses in cookery, baking, reception, waiters' course etc., etc.

The Fourth Plan Outlay on Technical Education was Rs. 84.10 lakhs, for both the Government Engineering College and the Government Polytechnic mentioned above, as against which an expenditure of Rs 91.63 is likely to be incurred by these institutions upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The detailed write-up for the above three main institutions catering to technical institutions is given below:

#### A) COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING:

The College of Engineering, Goa initially started functioning in the Old Polytechnic premises, Panaji in 1965, to set up the preparatory work of the project which was scheduled to be introduced in the Fourth Five Year Plan and to make arrangements for appointment of requisite staff, creation of the Laboratories, purchase of equipment, etc., in order to start the First Year Engineering classes in June, 1967. The College was then shifted to the New Government Polytechnic premises at Panaji where the first batch of students was admitted, and the First Engineering Classes held since June, 1967.

The College has been affiliated, presently, to the University of Bombay for the teaching of four years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

The College is now however, functioning in its own new Campus at Farmagudi (near Ponda) since December, 1972. The first batch of the final year Engineering students passed out their respective B. E. Examination in March/April 1971 with 100 per cent success. The College has an intelec capacity of 60 students for admission to the F. E. class which has been very recently (1971-72) increased to 63 in accordance with the recommendations of the Technical Education Advisory Council for this Territory. The total enrolment at the College of Engineering is 188 during 1973-1974.

# I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Scheme of establishment of the Engineering College, Goa was approved by the Government of India in October 1968. The total estimated cost of the project was Rs. 80.41 lakhs.

The construction of various buildings for this Engineering College at Farmagudi had started in the Fourth Five Year Plan as well as the requisite equipments for Civil, Electrical and Mechanical branches of Engineering was mostly purchased during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. As stated above the College was shifted from the new Government Polytechnic premises to its own premises at Farmagudi in December 1972.

#### H — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the Fifth Five Year Plan the following main aims and objectives have been kept in view:—

- 1) Consolidation of the under -graduate level courses by way of diversification of courses.
  - 2) Introduction of Sandwich Type of courses.
- 3) Efforts will be made to improve the quality of Education being imparted at the College.
- 4) Construction of Staff quarters as well as new Hostels and the remaining Blocks of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Departments.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The total outlay of Rs. 56.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the developmental programme of the Goa College of Engineering. The details of various schemes are shown below:—

#### 1. Book Bank for use of poor students:

The scheme of having the Book Bank at the College has been approved by the Government of India and it is meant to purchase text books etc., for use of needy students, particularly the poor sector among them, who cannot afford to buy the costly technical books. A Book-Bank will be established with an estimated cost of Rs. 0.20 lakh for the purchase of text-books and necessary equipments during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 2. Quality improvement programme:

With a view to improve the quality of teaching at the College, it is essential to have better qualified teachers. Some of the existing teaching staff is proposed to be sent to undergo specialised training/courses for

higher qualifications during the Fifth Five Year Plan. During the absence of staff members deputed for such training, alternative arrangements need be made.

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the quality improvement programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan for meeting the expenses on payment of salaries to the staff appointed on leave vacancies of persons sent on deputation for training and other contigent expenses.

#### 3. Introduction of Sandwich Courses:

During the Fifth Five Year Plan the Sandwich type of courses will be introduced in the College of Engineering with a view to expose students to the practical training at various industries. The students shall actually undergo the training at the industrial establishments.

Towards the complete maintenance of this scheme of Sandwich courses, members from different Departments of the College shall have to visit the places of industrial work-shops, etc.

A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made, for the entire Fifth Five Year Plan period, for the purpose of this scheme in order to pay the requisite T.A. D.A. etc. to the staff members participating in the scheme as well as for the purchase of a Mini-Bus in order to take the students for practical training to the various Industrial Establishments.

### 4. Providing amenities like canteen, co-operative stores, staff-club etc:

Providing the amenities as mentioned above is a necessity, with a view to reduce the inconvenience to the students as well as staff members at an isolated campus like that of Farmagudi for the College Engineering here. The following amenities are proposed to be provided:—

- 1. Canteen cum co-operative stores.
- 2. Guest-house.
- 3. Dispensary-cum-Hospital.
- 4. Staff-quarters.
- 5. An auditorium.

The total cost of provision of these amenities is estimated at Rs. 3.80 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

# 5. Completion of the partly existing Electrical, Mechanical Engineering Department Blocks:

The area sanctioned under the original project for the Blocks referred to above was found to be positively less than the requirements. It is necessary, therefore, to suitably modify the existing truncated blocks for completing the laboratories and also starting of additional elective subjectes.

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A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made for the purpose of this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 6. Construction of an additional new Hostel:

Taking into consideration the increasing number of students desiring to stay at the hostel, the construction of another hostel which will accommodate 120 more students when completed is a necessity. The capacity of the existing hostel is 120 students against which about 150 students are already accommodated to-day.

A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of an additional new hostel as referred to above during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

# 7. Purchase of additional equipment:

Starting of additional elective subjects for the final year, Engineering students will necessitate purchase of requisite equipments in the different elective subjects.

A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the purpose of purchasing such equipment in order to equip fully the laboratories etc., for various elective subjects.

#### 8. Construction of Staff quarters:

Presently there is housing facilities nearly for 22 families of the staff members. Requisite type of residential houses need be built up for additional at least about 50 to 60, staff members during the course of Fifth Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is included in the Fifth Five Year Plan this purpose.

#### 9. Diversification of Courses:

It is intended to introduce degree courses in Electronics and Tele-communication Engineering during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

These courses shall be introduced from the year 1975-76 onwards.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the diversification of courses, the approximate break-up of which is as under:

a) Elementer of all 1 0 1 00 1

	Total	• • •	•••			Rs.	10.00	lakhs			
	buildings	•••		• • •	• • •	Rs.	2.80	lakhs			
c)	Construction of	neces	sary	addi-ti	onal						
b)	Purchase of equip	ment				Rs.	4.80	lakhs			
		three years of the Fifth Plan									
a)	expenses on salar	ies of :	starr (	etc. for	last						

#### 10. Development of the Campus:

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made in the Fifth Five Year Plan in order to develop the Campus to the College of Engineering at Farmagudi by developing gardens etc., within the Campus.

#### B) GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC:

The Government Polytechnic at Panaji, started functioning in the year August 1963, scon after liberation and has now completed 10 years of its useful service to the students of this Territory by way of catering education in Technical field. When the Institution was started in the year 1963, the intake capacity was of 120 students for the Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

# I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UP TO THE END OF FOURTH PLAN

Looking to the diversified needs of the manpower at supervisory level, following three diversified courses were proposed and approved during the Fourth Five Year Plan.:

- i) Structural Fabrication and Erection Engineering.
- ii) Stenography and Private Secretarial Practice.
- iii) Industrial Electronics.

Of the above three courses, the following two courses have been introduced in the Institution from the academic year 1973-74:

- i) Structural Fabrication and Erection Engineering.
- ii) Stenography and Private Secretarial Practice.

Third course namely Industrial Electronics will be introduced since June 1974.

To encourage self-employment, the trained technicians of the Polytechnic, on the recommendations of the All India Committee set up under the chairmanship of Prof Damodaran, the courses in the Institution have been re-oriented from the year 1972-73 providing sandwich pattern of Industrial training of one year's duration.

Looking to the excellent facilities in the Institution, the Board of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay, has granted partial academic freedom to the Institution from the academic year 1972-73.

A total amount of Rs. 12.10 lakhs was provided for the Fourth Five Year Plan in respect of the Government Polytechnic, Panaji. The anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan is of Rs. 8.06 lakhs.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

As a part of the Fifth Plan programme the Institution has proposed consolidation of the existing facilities and introduction of additional

courses locking to the diverse manpower needs of the Territory. Diploma courses in the meantime have undergone a radical change in their content provisions for which have to be made in the Fifth Plan.

#### III - PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

#### A) SPILL-OVER SCHEMES FROM THE FOURTH PLAN:

#### 1. Diversified courses:

As mentioned earlier the Government Polytechnic, Panaji is, at present conducting Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

The Territory is ideally suited for the growth of industries, owing to its excellent natural harbour, inlandwater ways, rich mineral resources and forest products.

Keeping in view, the local requirements of the industries, it was proposed to start following diversified Diploma courses in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

- a) Structural fabrication and Erection.
- b) Secretarial Practice.
- c) Electronics.

These courses were technically approved but the courses could not be implemented earlier in the fourth plan, since financial sanction from the Government of India was not available well in time. As such, courses at (a) and (b) above have been started from June, 1973 and Electronics course will be started from June, 1974. Full development of these courses, including the purchases and setting up of machiney and equipment is proposed to be completed in first 2 years of the Fifth plan period.

The total estimated expenditure for these courses in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

The break up of expenditure of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is as below: —

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Name	e of Cou	ırse			Building Land	&	Equipment & Machinery	Recurring salary, Con- sumabless Misc.	Total expenditure
(a)	Structural		tion a	nd E	rec-			2.00	2.50	4.50
(b)	Electronics			•••	•••			1.50	1.50	3.00
(c)	Secretariat	Practic	æ	•••	•••	_		0.50	1.00	1.50
		Total .	• •.	•••				4.00	5.00	9.00

#### 2. Development of Buildings and Playground:

In the Fourth plan Rs. 6.00 lakhs were provided for the development of the main building and its premises. This sum was too inadequate to meet the requirements. For the efficient use of the physical facilities already created, it is necessary to arrange the fabrication shop, workshops, and Library. The estimated break up of expenditure on this scheme is as below:—

			(Rs. in lakhs		
(a) Expansions of workshop	•••		•••	1.00	
(b) Library modification	•••	• • •		0.50	
(c) Playground		•••		1.50	
(d) Extension to main building	•••	•••		0.50	
Total			•••	3.50	

#### 3. Additional staff:

The institution has accepted the Reoriented pattern of Sandwich courses in all the branches of engineering, which is made compulsory by the Board of Technical Education, Maharashtra, to which this Polytechnic is affiliated. Under this reoriented courses, the practical content in the courses of engineering is considerably increased. The entire staff structure of the institution has to be recasted to implement this scheme. Thus, there will be need for additional posts of professors in each branch, Training cum-placement Officer, and Registrar of Examination, the posts of Assistant Lecturers are abolished. The lowest post on teaching side will be that of Lecturer. In addition visiting lecturers from the industries will also have to be remunerated.

The yearly expenditure is estimated as below: —

		(R	s. in lakhs)
(a) Training-cum-placement Officer		• • •	0.60
(b) Registrar of Examination	•••	•••	0.375
(c) Lecturers — 6	•••	•••	2.250
(d) Upgrading of posts	•••		0.275
Total	•••	•••	3.50

Therefore, the estimated expenditure during the Fifth Plan is Rs. 3.50 lakhs on this scheme.

#### 4. Staff Quarters:

At present there are only quarters for the Principal, Rector and 6 class IV servants in the premises of the Institute. It is felt that for proper environment of an educational Institute, availability of teaching staff to the students as well as for the development of student-staff relations, all the staff should reside in the campus of the Institution.

The requirement of staff quarters during the Fifth Plan Period is as below:—

							( I	Rs. in lakhs)
							Ŧ	ks. in lakhs)
(a)	D	Type	Quarters	10 nos.			• • •	4.50
<b>(b)</b>	$\mathbf{C}$	Type	Quarters	6 nos.	•••	•••		2.50
(c)	В	Type	Quarters	8 nos.				2.00
(d)	A	Type	Quarters	4 nos.	•••	• • •	•••	1.00
			Total -	-28 nos.			•••	10.00

#### 5. Improvement of Equipment and Testing Facilities:

Since the nature of courses in the re-oriented sandwich pattern is under-going complete change, the existing equipment is inadequate to meet the demands for the new courses. The detailed syllabi for various courses is still not available from the Board of Technical Education, Maharashtra. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is therefore roughly estimated for purchases of these equipments, models, and charts and Rs. 0.50 lakh may be required for modification of existing equipments, maintenance and repairs.

				•	Total		3.00	
	<b>f</b> acilities	• • •	•••	•••	• • •		0.50	
(b)	Notifications	and	additio	ns to	the exis	ting		
(a)	Purchase of	new	equipm	ent	•••	• • •	2.50	
						(Rs	. in lakhs)	

The additional equipment purchased will incidentally catter for better testing facilities in the Polytechnic.

#### 6. Staff Training and Quality Improvement Programme:

It is expected that during the Fifth Plan, all teachers will be trained under the Tech nical Teachers Training Institute. For this 20 per cent leave vacancy provision will have to be made. So also provision will have to be made for stipends at the rate of Rs. 250/- p. m. to compensate for additional expenditure for the teachers under training. Since the Diploma Courses have undergone a radical change, it will be necessary to supplement the teaching faculty by visiting teachers from Industries for specialized subjects. Provisions have been made in the plan as below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Leave reserve for Lecturers/Asstt. Lecturers	0.75
(b) Stipend to teachings members on training members on training under various quality	
improvements programme '	0.95
(c) Stipends to Post graduate trainees	0.10
(d) Honorarium of the Visiting lecturers	0.20
Total	2.00

#### 7. Book-Bank:

A book bank scheme which is already introduced has to be continued for which a sum of Rs. 0.15 lakh will be required in the Fifth Plan.

#### B) NEW SCHEMES FOR THE FIFTH PLAN:

#### 1. Starting of Production-cum-Training Centre:

Under the re-oriented diploma courses in-plant training of students has to be arranged in industries situated in the vicinity of the Polytechnic. With the introduction of sandwich type of education in Polytechnic, Industrial Trg. will now be in 3 years i. e. of 3-3-6 months covering a total of 12 months industrial training. Facilities of industrial training exist to some extent localy in this Territory and in the neighbouring states, but they are not adequate. To supplement the training facilities for the students of the Polytechnic, Damodar Committee has recommended establishment of production-cum-training centres attached to the Institution in arranging inplant training of students, undertaking of project works etc.

In the neighbouring states of Western Region and in other parts of the country, production-cum-training centre have already been established, their activities being channalised into regular production and also providing training facilities to the students.

The production-cum-training centre proposed in this Territory in the Fifth Five Year Plan will be established at Panaji in the premises of the Polytechnic at Altinho. The Centre will be comprising of a modern foundry (Ferrous and non-ferrous) a M/c shop, heart treatment shop and other auxiliary, shops. Production of marine-spares and other Engg. parts will be the main manufacturing activity of the centre. Moreover students of this Institution will be inducted for inplant training in this centre.

The centre will be run on commercial lines and will be headed by a Manager. It will be an independent establishment having its own Technical supervisory, skilled and semi skilled staff, numbering to about 50. When geared to its full capacity, an annual outturn of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be achieved within a span of five years after its establishment.

Starting of a production-cum-training Centre.

					(Esti- mated Expendi- ture Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Buildings	•••	• • •			 2.50
(b) Plant and equ	ipment	•••	•••		 7.50
(c) Salary & Esta	blishment	•••	•••	•••	 1.50
(d) Consumables,	Stores and	Misce	etc.		 3.50
	Total	• • •			 15.00

#### 2. Additional Courses:

To meet the special needs of the industries, following new courses will be introduced in the Fifth Plan.

- a) Automobile Engineering (Post diploma).
- b) Refrigeration and Airconditioning.
- c) Chemical operator's course.

The above courses are proposed to be started in 1977 and are to be developed in a period of 2 years i. e. by 1979.

The break up of expenditure, estimated is as below: —

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the course	Buildings	Machinery and equip- ment	Recurring consu- mables	Total expendi- ture
(a) Automobile Engg. (post diploma)	1.00	4.25	2.50	7.75
(b) Refrigeration & Airconditioning engineering		1.75	1.00	2.75
(c) Chemical Operator's course	1.00	2.00	1.50	4.50
Total				15.00

#### 3. Stipend for Students under In-plant Training:

The students have to undergo inplant training in different industries, under the reoriented sandwich type of courses. The inplant training is sandwiched for a period of 3-3-6 months in between the institutional training. The students on training will have to be paid a stipend of Rs. 150/per month. The estimated ideal pattern of expenditure for the same will be below:—

Year		No. of students on training		Period	Stipend	cxpenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	
1974			(120	+50=170	3 months	Rs. 150/-	0.765
1975	•••	•••	•••	<b>240</b> 50	3 months 6 months	Rs. 150/- Rs. 150/-	1.080 0.450
1976	•••		•••	240 120	3 months 6 months	Rs. 150/- Rs. 150/-	1.080 1.080
1977		•••		240 120	3 months 6 months	Rs. 150/- Rs. 150/-	1.080 1.080
1978				240 120	3 months 6 months	Rs. 150/- Rs. 150/-	1.080 1.080
1979	•••		•••	240 120	3 months 6 months	Rs. 150/- Rs. 150/-	1.080 1.080
					nditure assumi (Adm. Capac		Rs. 10.935

However all the seats may not be filled up in first half of the Fifth Plan. Also all the students who have taken admission may not pass every year. Hence an amount of Rs. 6.85 lakhs only is proposed to be spent in the Fifth Plan.

# C) FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE, PORVORIM:

The Food Craft Institute is an Educational Institution sponsored jointly by the Government of India and the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu imparting training in various branches of Catering Technology.

The expansion of the Food Craft Istitute during the span of the Fifth Five Year Plan is considered necessary, in view of the rapid development of the Hotel and Restaurant Industry due to the increasing influx of overseas and national tourists to Goa. The fast developing Hotel Industry here, needs therefore an ample number of trained personnel in Catering-Field offering new job opportunities to our younger generation.

During the period of the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to expand the existing courses in i) Cookery ii) Waiting and iii) Reception.

A new course in "House-keeping" will be introduced newly. It is also proposed to expand the existing library of the Institute to have more reference books.

It is proposed to appoint one Assistant Instructor in "House-keeping", for this new course as mentioned above.

The Government proposes to pay grants to the Food Craft Institute for its developmental programmes as mentioned above. As such a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the Fifth Plan for this Institute for the following items:—

i) Additional staff:		(Rs. in lakhs)
(1 Assistant Instructor in House-keeping)		0.35
ii) Furniture and equipment	•••	0.65
Total		1.00

# 3. Health Programme

#### A) DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES:

The Directorate of Health Services was known as "Directa dos Services de Saude" in preliberation times. After liberation, however, the activities of the said Directorate of Health Services were increased multifold by introducing various national control programmes like T. B. Control Programme, Malaria Eradication Programme, Small Pox Eradication Programme etc. particularly w. e. f. 1964. The health services were entirely re-organised in order to fit into the national pattern of providing health and medical care to the people at large in the year 1969. The then existing health centres were re-modelled into 15 primary health centres and 4 urban health centres in order to give better medical and public health facilities to the public.

#### a) General Information:

The health facilities provided in this Territory are in general better then those in other parts of India specially on curative side. The registered birth rate is 24.78 per thousand persons as observed for the year 1971. The registered death rate is 9.16 per thousand population. The infant mortality and the material mortality rate are 53.51 per thousand births and 0.61 per thousand population as observed for the year 1971.

The doctor population ratio is 1;1400, the nurse population ratio is 1;2500 and there are 2.4 hospital beds per thousand population in this Territory. The doctor population and the bed population ratios are exceeding the corresponding all India ratios.

The distribution of doctors between the rural and urban sectors is not so uneven as in the other parts of India.

#### b) Training Facilities:

There is a Medical College with 66 annual admissions and one Pharmacy College with annual admission capacity of 24, for diploma course and 24, for degree course. There are two Nursing Schools with a total of 60 annual admissions. There is also an Auxiliary Nurse Midwife School (one Marathi-Medium Section and the other English-Medium). Other training facilities such as those for Sanitary Inspectors, Laboratory Technicians, X-Ray Technicians, Basic Health Workers, Dental Hygienists etc. are to be started still.

#### c) Medical Care:

This Territory today has 28 hospitals and 31 Rural Medical Dispensaries. The total number of hospital beds is 2088 however some of the Primary Health Centres are yet to be provided with hospitals attached to

them, therefore it is necessary to improve the conditions of the hospitals by providing specialised services, adequate staff, proper buildings and necessary staff quarters, etc.

#### d) Communicable Diseases:

Fortunately this Territory is free from the major diseases like small-pox, cholera, plague, malaria (except at Daman and Diu which continue to be in Attack Phase as far as malaria is concerned).

The Malaria Eradication Programme has already entered the Maintenance Phase. Filaria, specially in urban areas, is a public health problem here. The infection rate has already been brought down to 0.9% from 5.3% before 1959. One state V. D. Clinic is already set up and another V. D. Clinic has started already. Gastro Intestinal parasites such as round-worms, hook-worms etc. are also public health problems in this Territory. However, it is to be noted that due to safe water supply such diseases are greatly reduced. T. B. also continues to be a public health problem. The T. B. Control programme has continued its activities very effectively by detecting more than 2000 new T. B. cases on an average, every year and by vaccinating (B. C. G.) all the susceptible population. The Smallpox Eradication Programme has been integrated with Primary Health Centres more than 80% of the population have already been vaccinated. Incidence of Leprosy is also very low. The Control Programme is conducted with the help of 22 S. E.T. Centres and one Central Unit.

#### e) Environmental Sanitation:

Necessary provision for piped water supply and underground drainage and sewerage to the urban population is being made by the Public Works Department, provision for public latrines is being made by the Municipal authorities. Safe water supply to the rural population is being made by the Community Development Department. Slum clearance and industrial-health scheme are also taken up by the concerned agencies.

#### f) Miscellaneous Programmes:

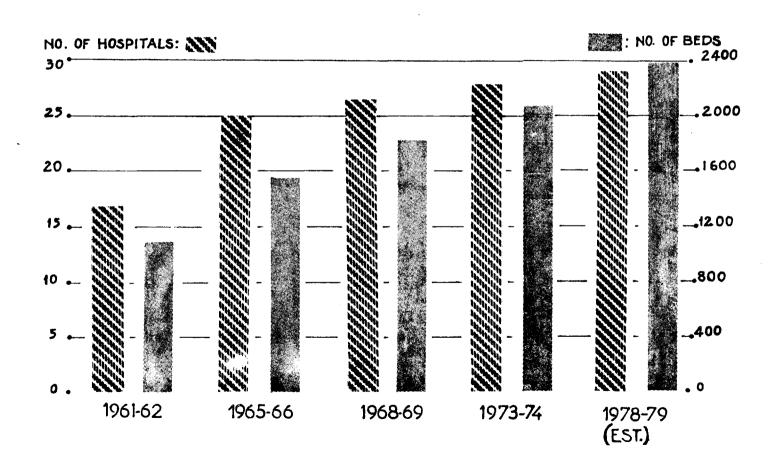
Other sections of the Directorate of Health Services namely, the School Health Programme, Health Education Programme, Health Intelligence Bureau etc. will also be developed and expanded to the desired level during the Fifth Five Year Plan for which necessary provisions have been included in these proposals.

#### I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

#### a) Medical Assistance:

Today there are 28 Government Hospitals including 2 hospitals aided by Government and 12 Hospitals attached to Primary Health Centres, with

# CHART NO. 6 HOSPITALS AND THEIR BED-STRENGTH



the Chief Medical Officer of this programme, to carry out the vigilance activities in the above mentioned areas.

#### ii) Filaria Control Programme:

The Filaria Control Programme which was reorganized on the national level pattern in 1965, maintaining its own special pre-liberation features, is going on well with its activities and the infection rate of the disease has been already brought down to 0.9 per cent from its earlier level of 5.9 per cent in 1959.

#### iii) T. B. Control Programme:

This programme was started in 1963. It has detected on an average 2000 new TB cases per year. Also BCG vaccinations to the eligible population is carried out by this programme. More than 3.10 lakhs population has already been covered by BCG vaccination.

### iv) Smallpox Eradication Programme:

This programme was started in 1965 and has been integrate with the Primary Health Centres activities. More than 80 percent of the population has been already vaccinated. Special Sanitary Rules and regulations existent in pre-liberation times are being continued so that the entire population is protected and no case is occurred.

#### v) V. D. Control Programme:

This programme was started in 1963. At present two teams are conducting the activities of the programme. There is one V. D. Clinic at Panaji and one more V. D. Clinic is set up at Sambhaji.

#### vi) Leprosy Control Programme:

The programme was started in 1964 and its activities of survey education and treatment are going on well with the help of 22 S. E. T. Centres and one Leprosy Control Unit. Its incidence is very low in this Territory and it is less than 1%

#### e) Other Programmes:

#### i) Family Planning Programme:

This programme was initiated in 1964. Facilities for sterilization have been introduced in more than 10 hospitals by now and contraceptives are being distributed through a number of centres. By the end of 1973, 2804 sterilization operations on male and 11251 on women have been done besides this 4088 loop insertions were also done.

#### ii) Maternal and Child Welfare:

The programme provides pre-natal and post-Natal care as well as assistance at the time of deliveries since 1963. It includes immunization

against Polio, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Whooping-Cough, Smallpox etc. This has been integrated at the Sub-Centres level and besides these Sub-Centrés additional 16 M. C. H. Centres are functioning which will also be integrated with the Sub-Centres to be created during the Fifth Plan.

#### iii) School Health Programme:

Two more School Health Clinics were started at Mapusa and Sambhaji each under the charge of a School Health Officer during the Fourth Plan in addition to the two already existing clinics at Panaji and Margao. 5654 students have been examined by the four School Health Officers during 1972 of which 2142 students were found defective.

#### iv) Health Education Programme:

This programme was started in 1965 and reorganized to stream lime its activities. There is a Health Education Section in this Directorate, and 4 Zonal Health Educators are posted one each at Margao, Mapusa, Sambhaji and Panaji

#### f) Other Health Units:

A Nutrition Cell and an Epidemiological Cell have been established during the Fourth Plan period. The Health Intelligence Bureau is being reorganized and strengthened. The Public Health Laboratory Vaccine Institute, X-Ray Institute, Medical Stores Depot, Drugs Controllers' Section and the Public Health Library have also stepped up their work during the Fourth Plan.

#### g) Outlays and Expenditure during the Fourth Plan:

The Fourth Plan Outlay for schemes under State Sector was Rs. 98.00 lakhs for the Health Programme against which an expenditure of Rs. 87.14 lakhs is likely by the end of the Fourth Plan.

In addition, there was a provision of Rs. 45.50 lakhs under Central Sector for Control of communicable diseases and other Rs. 45.00 lakhs for the Family Planning Programme. The likely expenditure under the Central sector for these two schemes in Rs. 53.15 as against a provision of Rs. 90.50 as mentioned above.

# II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

In framing the proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan the following goals have been kept in view.

1. Upgrading of 5 Primary Health Centres to 30 beded Rural hospitals with doctors in charge of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetries/Gynae-

colegy and with facilities for Laboratory and X-Ray Plant, thus increase the number of hospital beds in the rural areas. At the same time, more efforts will be diverted towards prevention of diseases and promotion of Health.

- 2. Providing one Auxiliary Nurses Midwife and one Basic Health Workers for every 5,000 population.
- 3) Securing provision of a minimum package of Health Services covering curative and preventive medicine, Health promotional medicine etc., maternal and child health care, Family Planning and Health Education to the population and increasing allocation on preventitive side so that question of treatment of disease is reduced.
- 4) The Family Planning Programme should achieve the population growth rate of 15 per thousand by the end of Fifth Plan. However this is a centrally sponsored scheme.
- 5) The national level programmes for control and eradication of major diseases should be intensified to bring the incidence of the diseases to a level where they cease to be major public health hazards, and it will be proposed to integrate all such programme, at Primary Health Centre level.
- 6) The preventive health measures are crucial for sustained improvement and should be intensified to attain:
  - a) Safe water supply to the entire urban and rural population.
  - b) Provision of sewerage facilities to all the main towns, implementation of sanitation schemes in the rural area and disposal of urban waste.
  - c) Improvement of environmental sanitation and hygiene by giving high priority to provision of better working and living conditions, removal of congestion and slums clearing and prevention of water and air pollution.
  - d) Improvement of the nutritional status of the population and protection of vulnerable sections of the population by providing supplementary diet to pregnant women, nursing mothers infants and preschool children coming from economically backward areas.
  - e) Achieving total prevention of food adulteration and drug control.
- 7) The hospital services are to be strengthened by providing specialists of necessary categories like surgery obstetrics, Gynaecology etc. and the nursing care improved by securing the norm of one nurse per 3 beds in teaching hospitals and one nurse per 5 beds in other hospitals besides the 15% leave reserve staff. All the efforts will be channeled to reduce the pressure on hospitals by strengthening prevention to diseases and promotion of health measures. The Mental Hospitals and the psychiatric Clinics need be improved and expanded, where also preventive measures will be given more stress.

#### III -- PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

The total amount proposed to be spent on Health Services is as follows:

	State sec	tor				Fifth Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
A.	Primary Health Cen	tres (Min	imum	Needs	Pro-	
	gramme)	• •••	• • •	•••	• • •	81.00
B.	Control of Commu	ınicable l	Diseas	es (Op	era-	
	tional cost)		•••	• • •		<b>15.0</b> 0
C.	Hospitals and Dispe	ensaries		• • •		<b>125.0</b> 0
D.	Training Programme	e		•••		25.00
E.	Other Programmes			•••	•••	<b>60.0</b> 0
		Tota	ıl	•••	•••	306.00

In addition to the above an outlay of Rs. 123.63 is likely to be proposed under central sector for the dept., the breaking of which is as follows:

Total	•••	•••	123.63
4. Food and Drugs Laboratory	•••	•••	0.65
3. Psychiatric Clinics	•••	•••	1.50
2. Control of Communicable Disease	• • •	•••	10.10
1. Family Planning Programme	•••	•••	111.38

However, proposals under the State Sector only are shown below:

- a) PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES (MINIMUM NEEDS PRO-GRAMME):
- 1. Backlog in construction of staff quarters for the Primary Health Centres:

It is absolutely essential that the staff of the Primary Health Centres should be provided with residential quarters as their services are usually required round the clock for emergencies. Moreover, it is also difficult to get suitable accommodation in the rural areas.

An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakks is therefore proposed to be spent during the Fifth Five Year Plan for this purpose.

Initially 18 quarters for medical officers, 45 quarters for other class III staff and 18 quarters for class IV staff are proposed to be undertaken for construction.

The break up of the expenditure and physical target is shown below:

									(Rs.	in lakhs)
		Item			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue					******		_			
Capital			•••		2.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	14.00
		Tota	a	• • • •	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	14.00
Physical Quarters				•••	10	25	26	10	10	81
Sub-Cent	res (	(Nos.)	•••	•••			-			

#### 2. Sub-Centres:

The Rural population of this Union Territory as per the Census of 1971 is estimated to be 6.30 lakhs.

Taking into consideration that one sub-centre is to be provided for every 10,000 population, the total requirements is estimated to be 63.

60 sub-centres are expected to be in a position by the end of the Fourth Plan. Therefore 3 sub-centres only are contemplated during the Fifth Plan.

It has been agreed to provide drugs to 29 sub-centres at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- per centre per annum.

None of the sub-centres is having proper building. Therefore the construction of buildings is also contemplated during the Fifth Five Year Plan to the possible extent taking into consideration the cost involved.

The break up of expenditure and physical target is shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

									(Rs.	in lakns)
		Item			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue		•••		•••	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.81	3.95
Capital		•••	•••		1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	9,00
		Total			1.77	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.81	12.95
Physical	Targ	gets:								
Sub-Cent	res (	Nos.)			3		—			3
Buildings (Nos.)		or Su 	b-Cei	ntres 	15	15	15	15	3	63

# 3. Upgrading of Primary Health Centres:

Since quite a number of the existing Primary Health Centres are having 30 or more beds it is proposed that 5 Primary Health Centres may be upgraded, being 3 in Goa and one each at Daman and Diu by providing the necessary staff quarters, and additional staff including specialists.

Therefore the following Primary Health Centres have been proposed to be upgraded during the Fifth Five Year Plan with 30 beds.

- 1. Primary Health Centre Daman.
- 2. Primary Health Centre Diu.
- 3. Primary Health Centre Canacona.
- 4. Primary Health Centre Satari (Valpoi).
- 5. Primary Health Centre Sanguem.

The expenditure to be incurred will be for construction of additional wards, staff quarters, payment of additional staff and purchase of equipments.

The expenditure is proposed as follows: —

(Rs. in lakhs)

:	Item		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue			2.50	10.00	10.00	10.55	11.00	44.05
Capital		•••	2.00	4.00	4.00		_	10.00
	Total	• • •	4.50	14.00	14.00	10.55	11.00	54.05
Physical Targ	gets:							
Nos. of P. H graded)	. C's. (to b	e up-	2	2	1			5

# B) CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES:

#### 1. T. B. Control Programme:

Although this scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme the operational cost of the scheme has been provided under the State Sector as per the recommendation of the Working group of the Planning Commission.

The amount is therefore proposed for the increase in the number of beds at the T. B. Hospital, Margao in order to provide better facilities for the treatment of T B. patients which whose problem is still felt in this Territory. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been agreed by the Planning Commission under the State Sector which is proposed to be spent as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Item			<b>1974-</b> 75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Total
Revenue			•••	•••	0.80	0.70	0.30	0.32	0.38	2.50
Capital					_	2.00	1.50			3.50
Total			•••		0.80	2.70	1.80	0.32	0.38	6.00
Physical	Targ	gets-be	ds		_	30	20		_	50

# 2. Filaria Control Programme:

The Filaria Cntrol Programme has been introduced long back in this Territory. At present there are 5 «A» type units in operation in this Union Territory. Considering increase in the population which has nearly reached. 36.9% in the last decade it is felt necessary that we should have additional number of units to meet the requirements of preventive and curative measures of Filaria which continues to be one of the problem in this Union Territory. As the infection rate is considered quite high at Daman and Diu, it is proposed to have one Unit, each at Daman and Diu and one more at Goa. Besides this, as per the recommendation of the All India Filaria Workers in the conference held at Panaji in 1973 it is proposed to have also 8 Filaria Clinics composed of one Filaria Inspector, one Lab. Technician and one Field Worker. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakes has been agreed to by the Working Group of the Planning Commission, under the State Sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 4.83 lakhs is provided under the Central Sector to meet the expenditure towards the cost cf oils, materials and equipment. The break of exepnditure is shown below: —

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Item			1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Total
Revenue				0.20	1.85	2.20	2.30	2.45	9.00
Capital					_		_		
Total		,	•••	0.20	1.85	2.20	2.30	2.45	9.00
Physical 7 units (N	rargets os.)			1	2		_		3
Filaria Clir	nics (No	s.)			2	2	2	2	8

#### O) HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES:

Apart from the preventive side of the services to be provided by this Directorate, there is also a need to provide the services under the curative side and therefore provision are made for the various schemes under the State Sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 1. Upgrading of Hospitals at Sambhaji, Marwar and Kakoda:

Presently the above hospitals although having a good number of beds are functioning with a very rudimental staff to provide the barest minimum facilities for the population.

In order to equip the above hospitals with a good package of services to be rendered to the population it is proposed that additional posts of Surgeons, Anaesthetists, Gynaecologists, Obstetritian, Radiographers and other Para-Medical and Clerical staff and also the necessary materials and equiments are to be provided.

It is also necessary to provide adequate staff quarters to the staff, working at the same hospitals as their services are required round the clock. There are at present limited number of quarters for the existing staff and therefore staff quarters for the additional staff ((i. e. 9 Medical Officers, 18 Class III staff and 18 Class IV staff) are proposed in the Plan. The break up of expenditure is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Item			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue	 		•••	1.40	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.80	12.15
Capital	 	•••	• • •	2.00	3.00	5.00	~	-	10.00
	Total	•••		3.40	5.60	7.65	2.70	2.80	22.15
Physical ters (N		taff G	•	10	15	20	~	-	45

# 2. Construction of a Ward for I. D. Hospital and staff Quarters:

The present building where the I. D. Hospital is functioning, which can easily accommodate 40 beds, is proposed to be utilised as a General Hospital since the infectious diseases which requires hospitalisation does not require such a big hospital. It is therefore proposed to have a small ward of about 10 beds near the said hospital, and for this purpose an amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed.

Since the need is felt to have staff quarters near these hospitals it is proposed to construct the following quarters: 2 for Doctors, 12 for class III and 12 for class IV staff for which an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is initially provided. As some additional staff will also be required the provision is also made for the same. The break up of expenditure is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	 Item			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue	 			1.50	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	8.80
Capital	 •••	•••	•••	1.50	2.00	1.25	<u>.</u>	-	4.75
	Total	• • •	•••	3.00	3.75	3.05	1.85	1.90	13.55
Physical ters (I		taff Q	uar-	6	10	10	<b>-</b> -		26

#### 3. Staff Quarters for the Leprosy Hospital:

The Leprosy Hospital at Macasana is located in a vast area very far from the village and therefore a very urgent need is felt for providing the necessary staff quarters for the staff working at that Hospital 2 quarters for Doctors, 12 quarters for Nurses and other staff and 12 quarters for class IV staff are therefore proposed to be provided during the Fifth Five Year Plan, and the cost of the same will be approximately Rs. 5.25 lakhs.

The break up of expenditure and Physical target are shown below: -

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Years		1	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue				***	_		_		_	
Capital		•••	•••		_	2.00	2.00	1.25	_	5.25
	7	<b>Fotal</b>			*****	2.00	2.00	1.25	_	5.25
Phys	sical	Target	ts							
Staff Qu	arter	s (Nos	.)	•••		10	10	6	_	26

#### 4. Upgrading of the Mental Hospital Panaji:

Initially the proposal was to have a new complex for a Mental Hospital in modern lines with 400 beds, but this proposal could not be materialised due to the limited funds provided in the Plan. As the existing Mental Hospital with 350 beds is not spaceous and no adequate amenities could be provided for the patients, it is proposed to have additional Wards as well as suitable building for the Office and Store which is absolutely required for the hospital. It is also proposed to provide staff quarters as at present there is none. 3 quarters for Doctors, 40 quarters for class III and 30 quarters for Class IV will be required but the same are proposed to be taken up gradually according to the availability of funds. As per the staffing pattern of this Hospital, a considerable number of staff is required for the existing 350 beded hospital and therefore necessary provision for the same as well as purchase of equipments is proposed. The break up of expenditure and Physical targets are shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Years		1974-75		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue		•••		•••	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.50	<b>5.7</b> 5	26.50
Capital		•••	•••		1,00	2.00	2.00		_	5.00
		Total	• • •	•••	6.00	7.00	7,25	5.50	5.75	31.50
Phys	ical	Target	s							
Staff Qu	arte	rs (Nos	.)	•••	5	10	10	_	_	25

#### 5. Dental Clinics:

According to the resolution of the Central Council of Health 1973 it was proposed to have one Dental Clinic attached to each of the Primary Health Centres. Taking into account that Primary Health Centres of Daman and Diu have already been provided with Dental Clinics, the need was for 13 more clinics. However only 4 clinics are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan, which will be located at the Primary Health Centres which are far from the Urban Areas.

It is proposed also to have one Dental Cell attached to the Directorate in order to control the services of all the Clinics under the Directorate as well as to function as an advisory unit for the various public health programmes like school Health, Health Education etc. The break up of Expenditure is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year	s		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue		••	•••	1.00	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	7.60
Capital				-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tota	ıl	•••	1,00	1.50	<b>1.6</b> 0	1.70	1.80	7.60
Physical	Targets	s (Nos.	)	2	2	-	~	-	4

#### 6. Paediatric Beds:

The strengthening of Health assistance to the children is one of the recommendations of the Directorate General of Health Services. As per the said recommendations we have already started the programme of providing Paediatric Beds during the Fourth Five Year Plan and 50 Peadiatric Peds are expected to be in position by the end of the Fourth Plan. Taking into consideration the increase of population during the last 10 years and also the anticipated increase during the Fifth Five Year Plan it is felt necessary to provide at least 50 more Paediatric Peds and therefore the provision is for the construction of additional Wards as well as payment of additional staff required for the same, including Diet, Medicines etc. The break up of expenditure and Physical Targets are shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

-	7	Years		1974-75		1975- <b>76</b>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue	•••	•••	•••		1.50	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.75	7 30
Capital	•••	•••	•••	•••	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	-	3.75
	7	<b>r</b> otal	***	•••	2.50	2.25	2.35	2.20	1.75	11.05
Phy	sical	Target	s							
Beds (N	los.)	***	•••		15	15	15	5	-	50

# 7. Eye and E. N. T. Clinics:

The Districts of Daman and Diu being very far from Goa, cannot avail of the services of Eve and ENT facilities because the same are not available in the neighbouring places. It is therefore proposed to have Eye and ENT Specialists attached to the Primary Health Centres

Daman and Diu with the necessary anciliary staff. The break up of expenditure and physical targets are shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Years		1	974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue	•••		0.30		0 50	0.55	0.60	0.65	2.60
Capital		•••	• • • •	-	-	-	-	-	_
	Total	•••	• • •	0.30	0.50	0.55	0.60	<b>0.6</b> 5	2.60
Phy	sical Targe	te							
Clinics	(Nos.)			4	-	-	-	-	4

# 8. Upgrading of the Hospicio and Asilo Hospitals, at Margao and Mapusa respectively into referral hospital:

These two hositals named as Hospicio and Asilo, located at Margao and Mapusa respectively are belonging to old Institutions but run almost on 100% Government Grants. It is expected that these hospitals will be taken over by the Government in the near future and therefore it is proposed to upgrade the said hospitals by providing additional beds (i. e. 150 at Margao and 100 Mapusa) in order to cater the needs of the population of the North and South Zones as Referral Hospitals. Consequently additional wards will be constructed equiping with required materials and additional staff will also be appointed for the purpose. It is envisaged also to provide staff quarters for the staff of the said hospitals which are required to be near the hospitals for attending the night duties etc. The expected number of quarters are estimated to be 60 "C" type quarters and 60 "A" type quarters at the first instance.

Some special equipments will also be required to be provided as per the exigencies of the advanced medical assistance. The break up of expenditure and physical targets are shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Years				1974-75		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue	***				5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.20	21.30
Capital			•••		5.00	5.00	-	-	-	10.00
		Total		•••	10.00	9.00	- 4.00	4.00	4.30	31.30
Physi	ical	Target	\$							
Beds (No	os.)			•••	-	100	100	-	_	200

#### D) TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

The Training Programmes have been given special attention during the Fifth Five Year Plan as we have to prepare medical auxiliaries for the various programmes implemented during the Fifth Plan Period.

# 1. Training of Nurses:

The requirement of Nursing Staff is still felt in various hospitals and dispensaries under the Directorate of Health Services and more will be required after the implementation of the schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The estimated requirements are 300 Nurses for the Fifth Plan. At present our basic school is running under the said Directorate with 30 admissions annually. It is proposed to continue the said school with an increased number of admissions to have an outturn of number of nurses required during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Auxiliary Nurse//Midwifery School will also be maintained to provide the necessary requirement of Midwives during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The break up expenditure and physical targets are shown below:—

Years				1974-75		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue				•••	2,60	2.90	3.20	3.50	4.00	16.20
Capital			•••		-	-	•	-	-	-
	r	otal	•••	•••	2.60	2.90	3.20	3.50	4.00	16.20

# 2. Training of Para-Medical Staff:

Other Para Medical staff like Laboratory Technians, X-Ray Technicians, Sanitary Inspectors, Basic Health Workers, Radiographer, Compounders, Pharmacist, Computors, etc. are required to be given training either locally or in any other Institution in the neighbouring state, as the same are required for the various schemes proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The expenditure will be therefore by way of stipend, honorarium, travelling allowances, etc. The break up of expenditure and physical targets are shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

		?ears			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue		• • •	`	•••	-	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	8.80
Capital	•••	•••	• • •		-	-	-	-	-	-
	I	otal	•••	***	-	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	8.80
Physical Targets No. of Trainees				•••	_	50	50	50	<b>5</b> 0	200

#### E) OTHER PROGRAMMES:

In addition to the Schemes included in the foregoing pages there are some miscellaneous Schemes which are proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the details of the Schemes are shown below:

# 1. Setting up a combined Food and Drugs Laboratory and Implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Drugs and Cosmetics Act:

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act have already been extended to this Territory since long. One of the most important requirements for this work is Inspection, Collection, and Testing of samples. The present testing facilities for the requirement of these Acts are very limited and there is no combined food and drugs laboratory. The Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning has recommended to have one combined food and drugs laboratory in order to secure Central Assistance for running the same.

It is therefore proposed to have a combined food and drugs laboratory. The necessary staff, equipment and other contingency expenditure required for the inspection etc. are proposed under this Scheme.

The break up of expenditure is shown below:

		_							(Rs. ir	lakhs)
		Years		1974-75		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue				•••	1.40	1.80	0.90	1.00	1,10	6.20
Capital	• • •	•••	•••	•••	_	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>Fotal</b>	•	•••	1.40	1.80	0.90	1.00	1,10	6.20

#### 2. Cancer Treatment:

At present there is a Unit functioning under the Directorate of Health Services, for diagnosis and deep X-Ray Therapy for Cancer Treatment. The Planning Commission has agreed for an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs towards the development of this centre for diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

It is therefore proposed to provide additional staff specialised in these services and also to purchase one Cobalt Theraphy Unit which will cost about Rs. 10.00 lakhs and to establish one Isotopes Laboratory which will also cost Rs. 10.00 lakhs approximately. The remaining amount will be utilized for payment of staff and other expenditure. The break up of expenditure is shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Years				1974-75		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue		•••		•••	0.28	5.80	11.10	6.25	1.57	25.00
Capital	•••	•••		.,,	-	-	-	•	-	-
	1	'otal	•••		0.28	5.80	11.10	6.25	1.57	25.00

#### 3. School Health Clinics:

At present there are 4 School Health Units in the main towns but the same are understaffed. It is therefore proposed to provide them with necessary Auxiliary Staff and also to provide one School Health Clinic

each at Daman and Diu since these facilities are not available there. The break up of expenditure and physical targets are shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Years			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue	•••	***			1.05	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	4.95
Capital	•••	•••	•••	•••	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	•••	•••	1.05	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	4.95

#### 4. Health Education:

At present there are four Zonal Health Education Units and a cell attached to the Directorate of Health Services for Health Education. Each one of them is under the charge of one Health Educator. The full fledged Health Education Bureau was to be established during the Fourth Plan itself. But due to some difficulties, this was not possible. A provision of Rs. 4.45 lakhs has been made for the Bureau during the Fifth Plan period.

"Considering how much illness is the result of ignorance of simple hygiene laws or indeference to their application in practice, no single measure is as productive of greater returns in proportion to outlay than health education" says the Planning Commission. Therefore is it necessary to help the people to achieve health by their own actions and efforts and to stimulate people to fully utilise the medical and public health facilities provided under the plan and help them to change their unhealthy attitudes and practices.

In order to achieve this, ways and means must be found to change the betters, habits and customs and attitudes which are detrimental to the attainment of the highest possible level of health. Behavioural sciences have established that new ideas and information will motivate the people to act only if the people get through the process of learning and realize that the recommended changes will lead them to their valued aims of life.

The break up of expenditure is shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Years					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue	•••	•••		•••	0.55	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	4.45
Capital	•••	•••	•••	•••	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>F</b> otal	•••	•••	0.55	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	4.45

# 5. Strengthening of the Epidemiological Cell:

At present there is a small Cell under the Directorate of Health Services for this purpose with a skeleton staff of two Field Assistants. As this Cell will function as an advisory Unit of the Directorate of Health Services to provide information regarding the various aspects of the diseases in order to provide necessary control measures, it is proposed that the same should be upgraded into a full-fiedged Cell in order to carry regular surveys and report the results to the various control programmes under the said Directorate.

The break up of expenditure is shown below:

(T)	*	1-1-1-1
(KS.	ID	lakhs)

Years				1974-75		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue	•••	•••		•••	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	3.50
Capital	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	•	•	. •	-	-
	T	otal	•••		0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	3.50

### 6. Strengthening of the Health Intelligence Bureau:

The main function of the Health Intelligence Bureau are to collect statistical data from the sub-ordinate offices and maintain upto-date information in all the vital and other allied Statistics. At present there is very limited starr and it is not possible to collect and tabluate the data properly and in time. It is therefore proposed that the H.I.B. may be provided with additional necessary starr to cope up with the requirements of the Department.

The break up of expenditure is shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	•	Years		:	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue					0.65	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	3.55
Capital	•••	•••	•••		-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	[otal	•••		0.65	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	3.00

# 7. Strengthening of Public Health Library:

At present there is a small Library attached to the Directorate of Health Services with about 1,000 books and 40 journals. In order to improve the same, it is proposed to acquire more books and journals to provide facilities to the doctors and para-Medical staff to improve their knowledge on Public Health and other health aspects. It is necessary also to provide adequate staff to man the library as at present only one U.D.C. is looking after the same.

The break up of expenditure is shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Years		1974-75		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total		
Revenue		•••		•••	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	1.50
Capital		***	•••	•••	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	[otal	•••		0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	1.50

#### 8. Nutrition Cell:

The State Nutrition Division (Nutrition Cell) of this Directorate is a technical agency for providing guidance and coordinating all aspects of health and Nutrition of the various Nutrition Programmes in operation in this Union Territory.

Apart from the Applied Nutrition Programme, other Nutrition Programmes are implemented in this Union Territory by various Departments:—

- 1. Special Nutrition Programme by Provedoria and Education Department.
- 2. Feeding Programme for pre-school children by the State Social Welfare Board.
- 3. Phophylaxis of Nutritional Anaemia by Family Planning Bureau.
- 4. Other Programmes like feeding programme for pregnant and lactating mothers and prevention of Vitamin 'A' deficiency are to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

In order to coordinate all these programmes and function as an advisory Unit, the Nutrition Cell which at present is having only one State Nutrition Officer, one Bio-Chemist and one Clerk is proposed to be provided with necessary additional staff required for the purpose mentioned above.

The break up of expenditure is shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Y	ears		1	974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Revenue	•••				0.90	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00	<b>4.6</b> 0
Capital			•••	•••	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	'otal			0.90	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00	4.60

#### 9. Strengthening of the Directorate of Health Services:

Taking into consideration the various activities under the Health Services consequent to the implementation of the various Schemes under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the administrative machinery is to be strengthened with necessary additional hands as the Administrative and Clerical work will increase considerably.

A Planning Cell is also proposed to be established under the Directorate of Health Services to keep liason and account of all the activities of the Fifth Five Year Plan and to have better control and coordinate for the implementation of the Plan. The provision is meant only for additional staff and furniture for the same.

The break of expenditure is shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Years			1974-75		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total	
Revenue		•••	•••	•••	0.35	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	3.45
Capital		•••	•••		-	_	-	-	-	-
	1	otal	•••	•••	0.35	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	3.45

#### 10. Construction of a Garage and Automobile Workshop:

The Directorate of Health Services has at its head-quarters more than 25 vehicles today. The number of vehicles at the head-quarters is likely to reach 40 by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. These vehicles are being parked in the open space at present for want of a proper garage. Necessary provision is therefore made for construction of a shade and workshop, payment of staff and purchase of equipment.

UNICEF assistance is also expected to run the garage. The break up of expenditure is shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Years			1974-75		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total	
Revenue		•••		•••	_	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.40	1.30
Capital		•••	•••	•••	1.00	0.50	-	-	-	1.50
	r	otal	•••	•••	1.00	0.90	0 20	0.30	0.40	2.80

#### B) GOA MEDICAL COLLEGE:

The Goa Medical School established in 1842 was upgraded to the status of a Medical College in 1963 after the liberation. Goa Medical College scheme was approved as a Plan Project by the Planning Commission. The Scheme for upgrading this Institution to a Medical College was approved by the Ministry of Health in principle in the month of February, 1963. Accordingly, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, a project involving a total outlay of Rs. 2,04,14,760/- was sanctioned for constructing a modern college and its ancilliaries and a provision of Rs. 177.00 lakhs was approved for the plan period (1969-74).

# I—REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

In the Fourth Five Year Plan period, it was envisaged that Goa Medical College Complex would be completed. Necessary land measuring 77 hectares has been acquired at Bambolim. The constructions completed so far and under completion during the Fourth Five Year Plan are as given below:—

1.	Animal House		•••		•••	1	no.
2.	Hostel for 72 student	ts		٠	•••	1	no.
3.	Type IV quarters					20	nos.
4.	Type II quarters	• • •	•••			80	nos.
5.	Type I quarters	• • •	•••		•••	60	nos.
6.	Type V quarters	•••	• • •	•••	•••	16	nos.
7.	Hostel for 72 students	(3 se	ated 1	room)	•••	1	no.
8.	Type VI quarters		•••		•••	1	no.
9.	Type III quarters	•••	•••	•••		<b>32</b>	nos.

The C. P. W. D., who are incharge of the construction, have indicated that all the constructions except that of the college building will be completed by March 1974, but the construction of college buildings will start by the end of the next year and is expected to be completed in two years from its commencement. Tenders for Administrative Block and Anatomy Block have already been invited.

With the completion of Animal House at Bambolim, the Department of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry have been shifted to Bambolim from January, 1970 and they are housed temporarily in the Animal House, which is not suitable for these departments. The College building will be ready finally only during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The total amount spent on the Bambolim Project as on 31st March, 1973, amounts to Rs. 62.00 lakhs and the provision for 1973-74 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

The entire provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs provided for the year 1973-74, for the works to be done by the C. P. W. D. is expected to be utilised.

In addition to the constructions at Bambolim, the following constructions have also been undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(1) Student nurses quarters at Ribandar, (2) Urban Health Centre at Santa Cruz, (3) 'B' Type quarters 2 nos. for Rural Health Centre at Mandur, (4) 'A' Type quarter at Mandur 2 nos., (5) Rural Health Centre at Mandur, (6) Hostel for House Surgeons at Mandur, (7) 2 units of Doctors quarter 'D' Type at Mandur, (8) Land Development of the Rural Health Centre at Mandur, (9) Hostel building of Medical College at Panaji (10) Kitchen Block for T. B. Sanatorium at Panaji, (11) Proposed extension to the T. B. Sanatorium at Panaji, (12) Construction of proposed accountical treatment to the testing suit for E. N. T. Department at Panaji, (13) Construction of an Overhead Tank Water Supply at Panaji.

### Purchase of Equipment:

The details of the allocations made for Purchase of Equipment during the years 1970-71 to 1973-74 and the amounts utilised against these till the end of March 1973 are as given below:

Year				Provision made (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount utilised (Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	• • •	 	•••	0.20	0.20
1971-72	• • • •	 • • •		14.00	2.89
1972-73		 		15.00	2.45
1973-74		 		10.00	

The Purchase of Equipment under 'Plan Sector' involves considerable delays as this is dealt with by D. G. H. S. Ministry of Health, D. G. S. D., D. G. T. D., etc. Inspite of our best efforts, the amount could not be utilised fully. The difficulties encountered are sought to be overcome this year by initiating still advance action for purchases and by more personnel visits for expediting the cases referred to these departments.

Orders have already been placed with the D. G. S. D. for equipment estimated to cost Rs. 16.00 lakhs and these supplies are expected to materialise in the year 1973-74 itself.

As against a total outlay of Rs. 177.00 lakhs, the likely expenditure during the Fourth Plan is about Rs. 114.96 lakhs.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

The broad objective during the Fifth Five Year Plan period is to ensure that medical college will become a top class medical centre to render services to this Territory with a hospital of sufficient bed strength with all its ancilliaries to be constructed at Bambolim. The earlier proposals envisaged the construction of a new hospital with 1000 bed strength at a estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs was provided for the Fifth Plan with provision for a spill over for Rs. 100 lakhs in the 6th Plan period. The total outlay for the Fifth Plan including the Hospital building was estimated to cost Rs. 499 lakhs. In view of the cut in the allocation in the Planning Commission a revised allocation of 150 lakhs only was given for the entire plan period during Fifth Five Year Plan. Over and above that a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been specifically sanctioned as additional amount provided by the Government for the needs of the Hospital buildings a Bambolim. Even if we reduce contemplated bed strength from 1000 to 700 which is the bearest minimum for the new hospital it will need an outlay of Rs. 210 lakhs. The amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs sanctioned by the Government will therefore, be insuficient for this purpose.

This is therefore to be stressed to the visiting team from the Planning Commission and allocation suitably got raised further if the new hospital is to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Assuming that additional funds will be alloted in the course of time, the estimated cost of the new hospital building will have to be worked out depending on the allocation

Fifth Plan

of additional funds. As these formalities are likely to take sometime and no expenditure is likely to be incurred during first year of the Fifth Plan, it has been tentatively assumed that no expenditure on the new hospital building can be incurred during the 1st year of Fifth Plan.

A broad outline of the schemes proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan are indicated below:

Scheme	estimated outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
<ol> <li>Medical College Complex at Bambolim (Administrative Block, Anatomy Block etc.) and completion of the Complex for Rural Health Centre at Mandrem, Urban Health Centre at Santa-Cruz and Complex for T. B. and Chest Diseases Hospital at Santa Inez Panaji</li> <li>Construction of Hospital Block for (to be determined after the visit of the team of study of</li> </ol>	73.00
Planning Commission) 3. Authomatic Power Laundry and Central Steri-	35.00
lization Department	10.00
4. Modification for Hospital and other works	8.00
5. Hostels	9.00
6. Equipment	<b>15</b> .00
7. Salary to staff (during 1974-79 only)	35.00
Total	185.00

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

1. Medical College Complex at Bambolim and completion of the Complex for Rural Health Centre at Mandur, Urban Health Centre at Santa Cruz and Complex for T. B. and Chest Diseases Hospital at Sta. Inez:

An outlay of Rs. 73.00 lakhs is required to complete the remaining works of the Medical College during the Fifth Plan period. The Assistant Engineer for C. P. W. D. has given to understand that tenders for the main College Block will be out in 1973-74 accordingly in consultation with him and P. W. D. the phasing of the utilisation of the requirements has been worked cut as follows:—

		Year		Medical College Complex at Bam- bolim	Complex for Rural Health Centre at Mandur	Complex for Urban Health Centre at Santa Cruz	Complex for T.B. and Chest Disea- ses at Sta. Inez	Other build- ings	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75				 20.00	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.00	24.00
1975-76		• • • •	•	 21.50	0.50	0.25	1.00	1.00	24.25
1976-77				 20.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	1.00	22.00
1977-78				 _	0.25	-	0.50	1.00	1.75
1978-79			• • •	 -	-	-		1.00	1.00
То	tal		• • •	 61.50	1.50	1.00	4.00	5.00	73.90

This is a spill over scheme from the 4th Plan. The sub-divisions of the C. P. W. D. entrusted with the construction works have only limited powers and they are also entrusted with other works. However, the sub-division has now been upgraded to a division which should help expedite all future works. Except the works of the Medical College Complex at Bambolim which are undertaken by the C. P. W. D., all other works are undertaken by the local P. W. D.

# 2. Construction of Hospital Block:

The exact outlay to be provided for in the Fifth Five Year Plan is to be finally decided only after the Planning Commission study teams inspection is over and revised allocations likely to be made by the Planning Commission are intimated to this office. In the meantime an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs specifically sanctioned by the Government for the new Hospital building has been tentatively provided for utilisation during the year 1975-76 pending finalisation of the exact further allocation to be had and completion of other preliminaries thereafter.

# 3. Automatic Power Laundry and Central Sterilisation Department:

There is no Central Sterilisation Plant in the present hospital building. It is considered necessary to have a Central Sterilisation Plant alongwith an automatic power laundry in the new college building that is coming up at Bambolim and in the ground floor of which necessary space is available for having these plants. This power laundry is an absolute must for the hospital and must be coupled with mattresses sterilisation which is necessary to avoid cross infections. This building is estimated to cost Rs. 10.00 lakhs and it is proposed to spent this amount in the first 3 years of the Fifth Plan at the rate of Rs. 3.00, 5.00 and 2.00 lakhs respectively.

#### 4. Improvements for hospital and other works:

The important modification that is proposed to be taken up under the scheme will be demolition of the existing 3 quarters occupied by the Matron/Staff nurses and Sister Tutors and constructing a Hostel for nurses in that place. Construction of this new Hostel will also facilitate movement of some of nurses who are at present staying in the hospital building, so that the place vacated by them from the Hospital premises can be utilised for the Hospital. These are estimated to cost Rs. 3.00 lakhs, and proposed to be taken up in the first and second years of the Fifth Plan.

Over and above these modifications, there will also be other minor modifications to the hospital buildings during the plan period and Rs. 5.00 lakhs are provided at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per year during the Fifth Plan period.

#### 5. Hostels:

In pursuance of the dicussions already held with the Chief Secretary, the existing hostel for student-nurses is being got vacated so as to

accommodate the teaching staff who are at present given accommodation in the Hospital premises. The additional space thus got available in the Hospital premises with the shifting of the teaching staff will be utilised for providing a V. I. P. ward, the necessity for which is keenly felt.

The student Nurses' hostel is therefore necessary to be taken up immediately. This is estimated to cost Rs. 3.00 lakhs. There is also need of a hostel for lady students as there is no separate hostel for them in the present arrangement. Presently they are occupying Type IV Quarters which are meant for allotment to the Assistant Professors. After the construction of the new ladies' Hostel, the Type IV Quarters will be available for allotment to Assistant Professors. This new hostel is estimated to cost Rs. 3.00 lakhs and is a necessity.

There is also need for another interns' hostel as the existing hostel accommodation is not sufficient to accommodate the growing numbers of interns in our college. Our minimum need is another 50 rooms-hostel at Bambolim and this work is already been approved by the Government and even drawings are readily available with the C. P. W. D. who are presently doing the works at Bambolim. These are estimated to cost Rs. 3.00 lakhs. We are thus, in need of 9.00 lakhs in all, for the various hostels and these are proposed to be undertaken in the first 2 years of plan period.

#### 6. Equipment:

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for, during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period for purchase of the requisite equipment. This amount will enable the medical college to procure sophisticated equipments which are necessary for good patient-care, teaching and research. It may be stated here that a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs provided will not cover in full the need during the plan period. This provision is proposed to be spent in the 1st 3 years of the plan @ 5 lakhs per year.

# 7. Salary to staff (during 1974-79 only):

A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period towards the expenditure on salaries to staff. These are intended to meet staff commitments towards expenditure of staff already sanctioned for the Mandur Health Centre under the Plan (1.70 lakhs); salaries and allowances to be paid in respect of posts to be created for absorbing appointees under the Half a Million Jobs Programme (about 100 posts) in various scales of pay envisaging a total expenditure p. a. Rs. 3.20 lakhs and additional staff for which proposals have already been sent to the Government and are expected to be sanctioned during Fifth Plan Period. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 7.00 lakhs p. a. during the Fifth Plan Period.

#### C) PHARMACY COLLEGE:

The Goa College of Pharmacy, Panaji, conducts the Bachelor in Pharmacy (B. Pharm.) course of the University of Bombay and the Diploma Course in Pharmacy (Dip. Pharm.) under the auspices of the Pharmacy Council of India. In addition the College is a recognised institution for post graduate research for the degree of Master in Pharmacy (M. Pharm,) and Doctorate of Philosophy (Ph. D.) in Pharmacy of the University of Bombay.

# I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

The Fourth Five Year Plan of the College laid stress on post-graduate studies in Pharmacy. The Fourth Plan Budget provisions would be fully utilised, except for the provisions under 103 Capital outlay. The targets set for the Fourth Five Year Plan for research work have been satisfied because five M. Pharm. degrees have already been conferred on the students and another five will be conferred during the year 1973-74. Besides, two students will be registered for the Ph. D. Degree during 1973-74.

As against a total provision of Rs. 21.00 lakhs the likely expenditure during Fourth Plan is Rs. 13.70 lakhs.

The Goa College of Pharmacy has become a full-fledged institution affiliated to the University of Bombay and taking into account the great need of trained pharmacists, pharmaceutical chemists in the country, it is felt that the College should expand, to cover all aspects of training of Pharmacists.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the following schemes are proposed:

- 1. Starting of a Course of Training for Laboratory Technicians in Biochemistry and Chemistry.
- 2. Stipends to post-graduate students continuation of the scheme started in the Fourth Five Year Plan.
  - 3. Course of B.Sc. (Tech.)
- 4. Construction of building to house additional laboratories, library, research laboratories etc. and hostel for students.

It is proposed to lay stress during the Fifth Five Year Plan on training of technical personnel and technological studies in Pharmacy.

#### III - PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

# 1. Training Course for Laboratory Technicians in Biochemistry and Chemistry:

It is a recognised fact that the infrastructure of technical education covers the need of trained technicians. The facilities already existant in the Goa College of Pharmacy can be very efficiently channalised to impart training for Laboratory Technicians in Biochemistry and Che-

mistry. Technicians in Biochemistry and Chemistry are very largely required both in the private as well as the public sectors and besides, the educated unemployed will be in a position to acquire practical training in a special field thus increasing their job opportunities. The College already has a training course for Diploma in Pharmacy and awards Diplomas as per requirements of the Pharmacy Council of India. It would, therefore, be easy to start a Diploma Course for Laboratory Technicians in Biochemistry and Chemistry.

The duration of this course would be one year after Intermediate Science.

The following will be the requirement of funds for this course during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Salaries	of Staff	Rs.	46,500	Po	sts to	be cre	ated:		
				_		-	Techni-		(One)
				Peon	•••		•••	1	(One)
Other	charges	Rs.	1,03,500				paratus	and	d other
Total	····•	Rs.	1,50,000	– Equi	pment	S.			

#### 2. Stipends to Post-Graduate Students:

In the Fourth Year Plan a proposal for stipends for Postgraduate students was approved. The Government of India sanctioned the disbursement last year only. The stipends are meant for post-graduates students who secure a minimum of 55% marks in their Final B. Pharm. Examinanation and prosecute further studies for M. Pharm. Due to lack of additional research laboratories the intake capacity for the post-graduate course could not be increased. But since the additional laboratories would be ready during the Fifth Five Year Plan and since there is a great demand for admission to the post-graduate courses, the stipend scheme will have to be continued. The post-graduates students will be paid a stipend of Rs. 200/- per month every year. Rs. 0.60 lakhs will be required for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 3. Starting of the B.Sc. (Tech.) Course:

The courses which are already existant in the Goa College of Pharmacy are (i) Diploma in Pharmacy; (ii) Degree in Pharmacy; (iii) Post-graduate degree in Pharmacy (M. Pharm) and (iv) Doctorate in Pharmacy (Ph. D.)

The Pharmaceutical industry in the country, however, needs in addition pharmacists who are trained in the technical manufacture of new chemicals of synthetic or natural orign. In order to train students for such type of work, the University of Bombay provides a course of B. Sc. (Tech.) in Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals and also in Chemical Engineering. It is a three years course and the minimum requirement for admission is

a Bachelor's Degree in Chemistry. The students for this course are trained in the industrial synthesis and manufacture of pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals

Taking into account the facilities already existing in the Goa College of Pharmacy, like equipment, books, qualified staff, etc. and referring to the conditions of affiliation required by the University of Bombay, the following will be the requirements of funds for this course to be stated newly during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Salaries of Staff Rs. 2.36,000

Posts to be created:

Assistant Professor 2 (two)

Lecturer 2 (two)

Technician for Unit Operations Laboratory 1 (cne)

Peon 1 (one)

 Other
 Charges
 Rs.
 2.64,000

 Total
 Rs.
 5,00,000

For purchase of books periodicals, equipment, chemicals, etc.

# 4. Building to House Additional Laboratories, Library, Research Laboratories, etc. and Hostel for Students:

During the Fourth Five Year Plan provisions were made for a Capital Outlay of Rs. 9.95 lakhs for the construction of additional building to house additional research laboratories library, etc and a hostel for students. This was a condition imposed by the University of Bombay and Pharmacy Council of India which are the inspecting authorities for the courses of study conducted by the College. Unfortunately, due to the delay in finalising the construction plans the work started only during 1972-73 and there is consequently a spill over required to cover the completion of the phase of the building to house the additional research laboratories, library, laboratories, etc. As such due to the fact that the College has to have the additional space, provisions of Rs. 5.90 lakhs have to be made under Capital Outlay. This spill over has been estimated in consultation with the Public Works Department.

# 4. Water Supply and Sanitation

Supply of potable water to the population and disposal of sewage and garbage by proper treatment and methods is an important indicator of the extent of civil development. These measures prevent spread of communicable diseases and bring about general betterment in the standard of living of communities.

Over the past 13 years of planned development, considerable progress has been made in the programme of water supply and sanitation and some striking results have been materialised. The achievements, by no means insignificant, are however not enough.

The goal should be to attain, as far as possible, total coverage of entire urban and rural population of the Territory with assured drinking water supply by the end of Fifth Plan. Also as a desirable health measure and an important method for sanitation, all important town are proposed to be covered with sewerage system and surface drainage.

Upto the middle of the Fourth Five Year Plan period, these schemes were being undertaken under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. So far a supply of drinking water is concerned, the Government of India introduced one additional scheme aimed at accelerating the supply of drinking water to rural areas.

This scheme has been introduced by the Government of India since 1972 as a special programme for accelerating rural water supply on priority basis. This is a Central Sector Scheme providing hundred percent financial assistance to the Local Government for implementing rural water supply scheme in areas having permanent disadvantages. Financial assistance sanctioned under this scheme would be supplementary to provisions in normal plans. Criteria in selection are (i) villages which do not have an assured source of water within a reasonable distance, (ii) villages which need protection or treatment of their existing sources of water and (iii) villages which have inadequate arrangements of water supply for the weaker section of society.

It is also proposed to cover some villages for their water supply under the 'Minimum Needs Programme.'

# I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

For the scheme of Water Supply and Sanitation the approved outlay during the Fourth Plan was of Rs. 411.00 lakhs. As against this, expenditure to be incurred upto the end of Fourth Five Year Plan Period is expected to be of Rs. 526.06 lakhs. Actual additional population to be covered will be 1,30,000 persons instead of the target figure of 1,20,000 persons.

# A) Water Supply:

# (a) GOA:

1)	Towns	covered	till the	end	of the	Fourth	Plan	Out of	
•	a tota	l of 13	towns		• • •	•••			11

2) No. of villages covered till end of the Fourth Plan out of 429 villages (piped water supply) ... 65

There are at present two major water supply systems in this Union Territory one with the head works at Opa and the other at Assonora. Capacity of Opa Water Works was of 4.27 mgd. which has been raised to 16.27mgd. in the Fourth Plan. Capacity of the Assonora Water Works, which was 2.5 mgd, has not been changed. Besides these two major works, there are three small other water supply works viz., Tuem Curchorem and Sanquelim run by this Department. In addition to these three, other small schemes using independent sources viz. at Pernem, Valpoi and Sanguem are operated by the Local Municipal Councils.

The major water supply scheme, costing over Rs. 3.00 crores undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan, was the new 12 mgd. Water Supply Scheme at Opa which included new intake works, treatment plant and surface reservoirs at Curti and laying of C. I. gravity mains from Curty to Ambora to Margao and Ambora to Sambhaji with extension to the Zuari Agro Chemicals at Sancoale. Other schemes of medium size costing less than Rs. 10.00 lakhs are:

- i) Water supply to industrial area of S. Jose de Areal
- ii) Water Suppy to Farmagudi and the Engineering College .Campus.
  - iii) Water Supply to Bambolim and the Medical College Campus.
- iv) Water Supply to Marcel, Cumbarjua, Tonca and Santo Estevam.
  - v) Water Supply to Colvale, Chicalim & Camurlim.
  - vi) Water Supply to Corlim-Carambolim.
  - vii) Water Supply to Siridao and Velha Goa.
  - viii) Water Supply to Mandur.
  - ix) Water Supply to Maem, Siolim, Oxel, Chapora and Anjuna.
  - x) Water Supply to Monte de Guirim.
  - xi) Extension of water supply from Altinho to Dona Paula.

#### (b) Daman:

At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan period, there existed only one water supply scheme in Nani Daman area covering a population of 8,000 persons. The source was a closed dug well, water being pumped by deep well-turbine-pumps without any treatment.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, another water supply scheme was executed in Moti Daman area to cover additional population of 5000 persons. Source of water is an open well situated 1 km. away from the town. Schemes for supply of water to Devka. Verkunda and Dabel will also be completed in the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

#### (c) Diu:

There was already one scheme, supplying water to Diu town proper. Four independent rural water supply schemes, covering Vanakbara, Ghogla, Dangarwadi and Malala have been completed/augmented.

# B) Sewerage Schemes:

Under sewerage schemes, the target for the Fourth Five Year Plan period was to have:

- a) Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Plant for Panaji, and House connections to sewers in Panaji.
- b) Preliminary works for sewerage schemes of Sambhaji and Margao towns.
  - c) Conversion of dry latrines in unsevered towns.

Of these, this scheme of Sewerage and Sewage Treatment plant to Panaji town, has been completed and commissioned, although it is full capacity is not utilised on account of limited number of house connections. The other two schemes could not be undertaken for want of funds.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

While framing the Fifth Plan proposals for the Water Supply and Sanitation Programme the following main aims are kept in view.

- (1) Increasing the capacity of the urban water supply schemes like Opa and Assonora water supply schemes.
- (2) To provide water supply to 112 more villages lying along the water-mains from the Opa & Asnora water systems as well as other independent sources under the Minimum 'Needs Programme for Rural Water Supply'.
- (3) To cover an additional urban population of about 1.07 lakhs in Sambhaji, Margao and Mapusa under the Scheme of provision of sewerage facilities.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs is proposed for the Water-supply and Sanitation schems for the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the break-up of which is given below.

#### I. Opa Water Supply Scheme:

Although capacity of supply from this source has been increased to 16.27 mgd., the actual demand is much larger, mainly on account of industrial development. It is therefore imperative that immediate action is taken for creating a still bigger water supply capacity. As such, a provision is to be made for bringing additional 35 mgd. at the Opa intake from the proposed impoundage of Dudhsagar multi-purpose scheme (included in the sector of major irrigation).

More amenities and ancillary works such as construction of quarters for maintenance-staff, various protective works, branching mains and distribution-reservoirs, having additional storages which could gurantee stable water supply to the urban areas are proposed to be undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is proposed.

# 2. Assonora Water Supply Scheme:

It is observed that during the lean months of March, April and May, yield of Assonora rivulet which supplies water to this system, gets reduced, more so if there are no rains in catchment areas, in the months of September and October, with the result that supply of treated water to feeding areas gets affected. To safeguard against such eventualities it is proposed to construct a wear on Colvale river near Dumashem and pump impounded waters in the Assonora rivulet. Investigations for this scheme are being carried out. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for this ancillary scheme.

In addition, many ancillary works such as construction of distribution-reservoirs, branching mains, extension of distribution networks, river protection and other miscellaneous works have to be taken up and hence a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made for the same.

# 3. Rural Water Supply Scheme (Minimum Needs Programme):

Under this sub-head it is proposed to provide water supply to villages that lie along the water-mains from Opa and Assonora water systems as well as others for which independent sources have to be tapped. It is proposed to cover the following 112 villages under this programme within an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

Tiswadi Taluka: Azossim, Bainguinim, Batim, Curca, Ella, Gancim,

Gaundalim, Goa-Velha, Goltim, Malar and

Navelim.

Salcete Taluka: Betalbatim, Calata, Chinchinim, Deusua, Nuvem,

Paroda, Rachol, Varca.

Bardez Taluka: Aldona, Anjuna, Assagao, Betim-Malim, Calvim,

Camorlim, Corjuvem, Moira, Nachinola, Nerul, Olaulim, Oxel, Punolem, Ouel Pirna and Reis-

-Magos.

Ponda Taluka: Aldona, Bandora, Ganjem, Marcaim, Nirancal, Pan-

chawadi, Querim, Siroda, Verem and Volvoi.

Bicholim Taluka: Bordem, Dumacem, Karapur, Kurchirem, Navelim,

Piligao, Salem, Sirigao, Surla.

Pernem Taluka: Agarwada, Alorna, Arambo, Consarvanem, Cazne,

Verconda, Chopdem, Corgao, Dargalim, Ibraimpur, Mandrem, Paliem, Tuem and Virnodam.

Quepem Taluka: Adnem, Ambaulim, Amona, Assolda, Avedem, Bali,
Bandorem, Cacora, Cazur, Caverem: Cordem

Bandorem, Cacora, Cazur, Caverem; Cordem Deao, Fatorpa, Quedem, Xeldem and Xelvona.

Sanguem Taluka: Aglota, Antorim, Colem, Naiquinim, Nudem, Pa-

liem, Quirlapale, Rivona, Santona, Sonaulim,

Xelpem.

Canacona Taluka: Agonda, Canacona, Cola, Nagorcem-Pololem and

Poiguinim.

Marmagoa Taluka: Chicalim, Cansaulim and Palem.

Satari Taluka: Codiem, Dabem, Guleli, Mauzi, Morlem, Nanuz,

Pissurlem, Poriem, Riven, Veluz and Zornem.

#### 4. Miscellaneous Schemes:

Under this sub-head new supply schemes from other perennial rivers viz., i) Uguem river to cover towns of Sanguem and Quepem and village of Curchorem and Sanvordem; ii) Madei river to cover Usgao, Pale, Tisca, Darbandora and town of Valpoi, will be taken. These schemes will meet the demands also of the industries that are being set up in these places. It is also proposed to take over Municipal Water Works which are existing in the towns of Sanguem, Valpoi and Pernem and augment their capacity. A provision of Rs. 220.00 lakhs is made for all these miscellaneous schemes.

Besides supply of water to industries from these schemes, additional supplies will have been created for industries in the Fifth Five Year Plan period under major irrigation Scheme at i) Salauli, ii) Tillari, iii) Dudhsagar and iv) Daman Ganga.

#### 5. Sewerage Scheme:

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period no new sewerage scheme was taken. Only the Panaji Sewerage Scheme, started earlier, was completed. This covers only the Panaji town having a population of 36,000 as against a total population of 3.74 lakhs covered under water supply programme.

It is proposed to reduce this gap by taking three more towns of Sambaji, Margao and Mapusa covering an additional population of about 1.07 lakhs persons. It is also proposed to have extensions to the existing sewerage system of Panaji town.

A total outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Fifth Plan.

#### 6. Survey and Investigations:

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for conducting various surveys and investigation works including purchase of special plant, tools equipment, is proposed under this scheme.

### 7. Additional Staff Required:

Two new Works Divisions in addition to the existing Divisions No. III and IX, and one Circle will have to be created to undertake new Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes. Total expenditure on these two new Divisions and the new Circle to be designated "Public Health Circle" will be of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the entire plan period.

# 5. Housing Programme

The Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Board was set up under the Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Board Act 1968 and started functioning from 20-3-1969. Prior to this, the activities of 'Housing' were entrusted by the Government to the ex-'Junta de Comercio Externo'— an autonomous corporation set up during the earstwhile Portuguese regime.

Under the Act, the Housing Board is empowered to frame and execute various types of housing — improvement or building — schemes, including schemes for grant of loans to individuals/co-operative housing societies. For the present, the scheme for grant of loans to individuals is under the charge of Collector, Goa, while that of loans to cooperative housing Societies is under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The scheme of granting loans under Village Project Housing Scheme is also under the charge of the Collector, Goa. This Administration has entrusted the following five types of housing schemes to the Goa Housing Board:

- i) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme
- ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme
- iii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme
- iv) Slum-Clearance Scheme
- v) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Government had made an allocation of Rs. 85.00 lakhs for the above schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan and Rs. 10 lakhs for Village Housing Project Scheme, the schemewise details of which are as follows:—

Scheme	Allocation	Physical Targets fixed
1) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	Rs. 2.00 lakhs	50 tenements
2) Low Income Group H. S	Rs. 18.00 lakhs (Reallocation Rs. 12.00 lakhs)	180 tenements
3) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	Rs. 12.00 lakhs (Reallocation of Rs. 18.00 lakhs)	80 tenements
<ul><li>4) Slum Clearance Scheme</li><li>5) Land Acquisition and De-</li></ul>	Rs. 25.00 lakhs	250 tenements
velopment Scheme	Rs. 28.00 lakhs	28 Ha.
6) Village Housing Project Scheme	Rs. 10.00	Selection of 200 village & com- pletion of 270 houses.

# I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme aims at providing housing on subsidised rental basis for free industrial workers or for the economically weaker sections of the Community who may be categorised as workers under the Factories Act, 1948. Not much progress could be made earlier, under this Scheme as acquisition of land proceedings were not finalised. Construction of 48 tenements at a cost of Rs. 3.39 lakhs at Sancoale is in progress.

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Board develops plots of land for sale and constructs houses for allotment on hire-purchase, outright sale as well as on rental basis. Persons with an annual income or less than Rs. 7.200/- are covered under this scheme. During the Fourth Plan period, the Board has already completed 20 tenements under this Scheme and allotted to the Intending Purchasers registered with the Board. Construction of 32 tenements at Baina and 30 tenements at Porvorim is in the final stage and the flats are expected to be completed soon. The total expenditure to be incurred by 1973-74 is likely to be to the tune of Rs. 16.70 lakhs.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme is also like the one mentioned above. The Group considered is one having annual income ranging from Rs. 7,201/- to Rs. 18,000/-. During the Fourth Plan period, 10 tenements, at Porvorim and 8 at Tonca have been completed and allotted to Intending Purchasers registered with the Board. Construction of 40 tenements at Baina and 20 tenements at Porvorim is progressing fast and the flats are likely to be completed by May, 1974. The total expenditure upto the end of the financial year is likely to be Rs. 24.11 lakhs.

The objective of the Slum Clearance Scheme is to re-house the slum--dwellers, who stay in temporary structures which are in dilapidated or insanitary conditions, by providing them alternate accommodation at subsidised low rents. New houses are first constructed in the vicinity of the slum areas after which existing slums are demolished. This Scheme is financed by the Government to the extent of 50% loans and 50% grants. During the Fourth Plan period, the first phase of construction of 200 tenements at Vaddem (Sambhaji) at a cost of Rs. 9.45 lakhs has been completed. Under this scheme, also land at Chimbel has been leased to the Housing Board by the Government. Part of this land has been divided into 450 plots with an area of 20 sq. metres each and these will be given to the slum dwellers at a subsidised rent. Tenders for construction of approach roads inside the colony, construction of a block of Acqua Privies (8 latrines) and a block of bath rooms and repairs to existing wells and control rooms has been already called at a cost of Rs. 1,63,000/-. So far only Rs. 10,000/- have been spent on this scheme.

Under the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, land is acquired in bulk and developed by providing amenities such as asphalted roads, water, sewage and electricity lines. Developed land is then sold to intending purchasers in form of plots of land and/or utilised for other schemes of the Board. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Board has already acquired lands totally measuring 43.81 Ha. at

Porvorim, Mapusa, Margao, Ponda and Government lands at Tonca and Baina. The acquisition formalities for additional land at Porvorim measuring 8.19 Ha. and 4 Ha. at Baina are in progress and it is expected that the same will be acquired by the end of 1973-74. The total expenditure under this scheme by the end of 1973-74 will be Rs. 33.35 lakhs approximately. An area of 6.30 Ha. at Porvorim has been developed by providing approach roads and internal roads within the colony, water supply and electricity and street lighting.

Under the Village Housing Project Scheme, which is under the control of the Collector, Goa, loans upto Rs. 4,000/- per house can be granted to bonafide residents in selected villages for construction of new houses and/or repairs of their existing ones, the estimated cost of which is not exceeding Rs. 6,000/- and floor area not less than 300 sq. ft.

So far 137 villages have been selected and 202 houses covered under this scheme. Upto the end of the year 1973-74, it is expected to achieve the target of completion of 270 houses and selection of 200 villages, within the outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakks provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The amounts of likely expenditure shown above against various schemes of Housing Board are those reported by the Housing Board to be actual expenditure likely to be incurred by them during the course of the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, this Government have released already an amount of Rs. 76.90 lakhs to the Housing Board for various schemes during the first four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan. In addition, this Govt. have also released the amount of Rs. 28.00 lakhs during the year 1973-74 to the Housing Board to be utilised on various schemes during the last year of the said Fourth Plan. Thus, the total amount released by Govt. for housing schemes to the Housing Board during the entire Fourth Plan period is Rs. 116.30 lakhs as against the total Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 95.00 lakhs.

# II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Besides the housing schemes implemented during the Fourth Plan period, another new scheme of House-site for rural landless will be introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Scheme envisages development of Govt. or other land to be acquired and given to the landless labourers, who do not have a homestead, free of cost to build houses/huts thereupon with their own resources. No family will be allotted more than one house-site, the size of a house-site shall not exceed 100 sq. yards. The cost of the development of the house-site which will be borne by the State Govt. shall not exceed Rs. 150/- per site on an average. In implementing this scheme, priority will be given to the areas which have a sizeable concentration of landless rural workers.

#### III — PROGRAME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

During the Fifth Five Year Plan the Planning Commission have allotted an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs for all Housing Schemes, the details of which are given below:

# 1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme:

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, it is proposed to construct in all 80 tenements in the three Industrial Estates already established by the Govt. at Sancoale, Corlim and Margao within an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

# 2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, it is proposed to construct 190 tenements during the Fifth Plan for which the total outlay of about Rs. 35.00 lakhs have been proposed.

# 3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme:

Against Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, 174 tenements will be constructed within the outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs proposed in the Fifth Plan.

#### 4. Slum Clearance Scheme:

Under the Slum Clearance Scheme, it is proposed to construct 300 tenements and acquire 2 Ha. of land in the three Major towns of Goa, viz. Sambhaji, Panaji and Margao within an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

#### 5. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme:

Under the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, it is proposed to acquire 16.00 Ha. of new land and develop all this area and the one acquired during the Fourth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs have been proposed.

#### 6. Village Housing Project Scheme:

Under the Village Housing Project Scheme, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and the targets fixed is completion of 100 houses.

#### 7. House-sites for the Rural Landless:

Under the scheme for House-sites for the rural landless, it is proposed to provide house-sites to about 15,000 rural landless families, within an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs proposed during the Fifth Plan period. This provision will be made through the funds under the "Minimum Needs Programme".

# 6. Town and Country Planning

The Town and Country Planning Department was set up in December 1964 with an intention to prepare the Regional Plan or Goa and to prepare the Development Plans for the important five towns of this Territory viz. Panaji, Margao, Mapusa, Sambhaji and Ponda.

As there was a spurt of building activities specially in the town areas, the interim building bye-laws and zoning regulations were introduced since April 1965, to control the development of towns. The building bye-laws and zoning regulations provided for the preparation of zoning plans of all the eleven towns in Goa District as well as the fast developing Panchayat areas. Since then, the department is having an active role for the planning and control of development in these areas.

The other main functions of this department are to advise the Government in the matters connected with planning, development control and to help the other various Govt. departments in preparing the layouts for their important constructional schemes. The Housing Board and the Tourism Departments get most of their schemes prepared by this dept. The Collector of Goa is also advised in the matters of land conversion, setting up of commercial establishments and petrol pumps etc., as regards applications received by him.

# I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, only the preparation of survey plans, by the Survey of India, was originally proposed, and Rs. 7.00 lakhs was the total outlay for the Fourth Plan. Accordingly, the surveyors of areas in Bardez, Tiswadi, Salcete, Mormugao, Quepem, and Sanguem were undertaken and the survey work is completed. During the year 1973-74, an additional allotment of Rs. 12.80 lakhs was made for the use of this Department. Accordingly, five more schemes were introduced viz.

- I) Preparation of a Regional Plan for Goa District,
- 2) Opening of a branch office at Daman,
- 3) Slum Improvement Scheme at Panaji,
- 4) Composite Urban Development (Industrial Development area Panaji),
- 5) Development of areas as per the zoning plan proposals consisting of 4 sub-schemes viz. (a) Parking zone in Margao; (b) Acquisition and development of bus terminus scheme at Margao; (c) Community cum shoping centre at Porvorim and (d) Bus terminus scheme at Sambhaji. The entire outlay for the Fourth Plan was therefore Rs. 19.80 lakhs.

Although the survey work by the Survey of India was completed well in advance, the allocation made in the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan was again referred to the Planning Commission with the details of the schemes for approval and the same was obtained only by end of November, 1973.

Of the above schemes, the scheme for Improvement of Slums and the Industrial Development Scheme in Panaji were required to be deleted. In view of the approval for these schemes being received late, many of schemes may not be completed. The branch office in Daman is being established and the likely expenditure incurred will be Rs. 40,400/- approximately. Regarding the Regional Plan Scheme, only an amount of Rs. 25,000/- could be spent.

The scheme for Parking Zone in Margao is expected to be completed and an expenditure of about Rs. 4.04 lakhs is likely to be incurred. Also, the land acquision for the community-cum-shoping centre at Porvorim is likely to be completed at a cost of about Rs. 3.59 lakhs. The part shopping area to be constructed by the Housing Board in this area is expected to cost about Rs. 9.64 lakhs making a total expenditure of Rs. 17.92 lakhs on all the above four schemes.

It may also be stated that out of Rs. 12.80 lakhs, Rs. 3.81 lakhs were deducted by the Govt. for the sugar factory, leaving Rs. 8.99 lakhs for the schemes of this department. Therefore, the total amount allotted in the Fourth Five Year Plan was Rs. 15.99 lakhs for the schemes of this Department.

Rs. 6.64 lakhs have been already paid to the Survey of India and the total likely expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan will amount to Rs. 23.60 lakhs for this Department.

It is proposed that the entire Market and shopping area of the Community-cum-shopping centre at Porvorim will be taken into account based on preliminary estimates and an amount of Rs. 9.64 lakhs may be given to the Housing Board for this construction, through savings on other sub-sectors, of this Major Head. If this proposal be approved, in addition to Rs. 23.50 lakhs approximately as said above an extra amount of Rs. 8.57 lakhs approximately will be spent on these schemes.

In conclusion, it may be stated that as against the total allotment of Rs. 19.80 lakhs provided to this Department an amount of Rs. 24.56 lakhs is likely to be spent during the Fourth Plan.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The basic aims and objectives of the Fifth Plan Programme are to prepare development plans for the urban and rural communities so as to ensure an orderly and balanced urban and regional development. It also aims at implementing the schemes through the other Govt. agencies and local bodies.

The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu are keenly considering to enact a legislation for the purposes of Town and Country Planning and Regional Planning and it is expected that this legislation may come into force at an early date. Under this Town Planning Act, Local Planning authorities are proposed to be constituted under the guidance of the Town Planning Board to be constituted by the Government.

The following main objects are kept in view while formulating the Fifth Plan Proposals:

- 1. Surveys to be carried out by the 'Survey of India' in some areas of Pernem, Bicholim, Satari, Canacona.
- 2. Preparation of City Developments Plans and Area Development Plan and strengthening the department for the purpose including establishment of branch offices etc.
- 3. Preparation of Development Plans for Daman and Diu.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

The total outlay approved by the Planning Commission for the Town and Country Planning Department, amounts to Rs. 35.00 lakhs including a provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs for the purpose of "Environmental improment to slums" under the 'Minimum Needs Programme'. The schemewise details are shown below:

# 1. Environmental improvement in slum areas (Minimum Needs Programme):

Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been earmarked by the Planning Commission for the purpose of "Environmental improvements to slums". Under this Programme the improvements in the slum areas which have not been cleared so far will be implemented in the congested areas. This requires preparation of improvement plans and implementation of these plans. Hence a cell for the purpose, will have to be created. The cell will consist of:

Designation	Scale of Pay	No. of posts	
1. Associate Town Planner	Rs. 700-1250	1	
2. Junior Town Planner	Rs. 400-950	1	
3. Planning Assistant	Rs. 325-575	1	
4. Planning Draughtsman	Rs. 205-280	1	
5. Assistant Engineer	Rs. 350-900	1	

The cell will require an annual cost of Rs. 44,300 and for the plan period an amount of Rs. 2.20 lakhs will be required. The remaining amount will be utilised for the following schemes:

						ns. III lanis
1.	Environmental	Improvement	of	areas	in	4 = 0
	Sambhaji	•••		• • •	• • •	4.50
2.	Environmental	Improvement	of	areas	in	
	Margao	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	5.75
3.	Environmental	Improvement	of	areas	in	
	Panaji	•••	• • •	•••		4.55

These schemes consist of acquisition of areas for public purposes such as open spaces, gardens, constructions of access roads public conveniences, removal of ugly and unsightly structures, provision of electricity lines, improving of sanitation of houses-where-in there is no such provision — forwarding of loans for reconstructions, etc.

Thus the total cost of the scheme works out to Rs. 17.00 lakhs during the entire Fifth Plan period as shown above.

# 2. Maps to be prepared by the "Survey of India":

In the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, necessary formalities will be finalised with the 'Survey of India' for the preparation of the Survey maps of certain selected areas, already mentioned above. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for this scheme to be utilised during the Fifth Plan Period.

# 3. Preparation of Development Plans and Area Development Plans:

During the Fourth Plan Period, this department could not undertake any major schemes on the preparation of Development Plans and Area Development Plans as the same was not included in the plan proposals, as no uptodate survey maps were available and the existing staff of the Town Planning Department was very much limited, to cope up with this sort of work.

As the Towns and villages in Goa are developing at a fast rate, it is proposed to prepare Development Plans for all the municipal towns, fast growing important villages and other areas of touristic importance during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

In order to initiate the work on the preparation of the Development Plans and Area Development Plan, it is proposed to open two branch offices; one at Mapusa to ensure the development control, etc. for the North Zone consisting of the following talukas viz., Ponda, Bardez, Bicholim, Satari and Pernem; and the other branch office at Margao to ensure the development control etc. for the South Zone, consisting of the talukas of Sanguem, Canacona, Quepem, Salcete and Mormugao.

Each of the above branch offices will consist of the following technical and clerical staff: —

	Designation		s	cale of	Pay	No. of	posts
1.	Associate Town-Planner	•••	Rs.	700-1	L250	1	
2.	Junior Town-Planner	•••	Rs.	400-9	950	1	
3.	Planning Assistant		Rs.	325-5	575	1	
4.	Head Clerk		Rs.	210-3	380	1	
5.	Planning Draughtsman		Rs.	205-2	280	1	
	Upper Division Clerk		Rs.	130-3	300	1	
7.	Lower Division Clerk		Rs.	110-1	L80	1	
8.	Junior Stenographer	•••	Rs.	130-3	300	1	
9.	Driver		Rs.	110-1	L39	1	
10.	Daftry		Rs.	70-9	95	1	
11.	Peons	•••	Rs.	70-8	3 <b>5</b>	2	
		Total .	••	•••	•••	12	posts

The financial liability per branch office for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, works out to be Rs. 2.74 lakhs on salaries of staff and Rs. 0.37 lakh for furniture, equipment etc. including a jeep per branch offices. Thus the total financial liability per branch office works to Rs. 3.11 lakhs approximately, on staff and equipment only.

For both the branch offices viz. one each at Mapusa and Margao, a provision of Rs. 6.65 lakhs is required including miscellaneous charges.

Besides the above two branch offices, it is also proposed to augment and reorganise the staff in the office of the Senior Town Planner which will have 1) A Master-Plan Division; 2) Development Control Division inclusive of the Administrative staff and 3) A Tiswadi Branch Division.

The above divisions are required so that only the development control work, but mainly the planning work can progress fast enough and to work out the specific schemes, like the preparation of the Development Plans, to take follow up action regarding the work of the Regional Plan, preparation of traffic schemes, preparation of the schemes for bus-terminus and other local bodies' proposals amounting to about Rs. 150.00 lakhs and to carry out specialised plan work for development of the beaches taking into consideration the U. N. D. P. report, etc. Hence, in addition to the existing staff, it is proposed to create the following additional posts in the office of the Senior Town Planner.

	Designation		Sca	le of Pay	No. of posts
1.	Associate Town Planner	•••	Rs.	700-1250	2
2.	Junior Town Planner	•••	Rs.	400-950	1
3.	Administrative Officer		Rs.	400-950	1
4.	Superintendent	•••	Rs.	350-575	1
5.	Accountant		Rs.	210-380	1
6.	Senior Stenographer		Rs.	210-425	1
7.	Upper Division Clerk		Rs.	130-300	2
8.	Lower Division Clerk		Rs.	110-180	2
9.	Planning Draughtsman		Rs.	205-280	2
10.	Sociologist		Rs.	210-425	1
11.	Drivers		Rs.	110-139	3
12.	Peons		Rs.	70-85	2
		Total			19 pos

The total expenditure on the staff mentioned above for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years at the Fifth Plan, works out to Rs. 5.00 lakhs approximately. In addition, equipment like two jeeps, furniture, etc., would be required at a cost of Rs. 0.65 lakh. Thus, a total provision of Rs. 6.18 lakhs is necessary for the above mentioned sub-scheme including miscellaneous expenditure on the same.

## 4. Preparation of Development Plans for Daman and Diu areas:

A branch office at Daman consisting of 12 persons is likely to be established in the year 1973-74. The scheme has already been approved by the Planning Commission, which will initiate the work of preparation of Development Plans and Regional Plans for Daman and Diu areas. In the Fifth Five Year Plan Period the above work will be continued.

A provision of Rs. 4.17 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the Fifth Plan.

## 7. Social and Backward Classes Welfare

The Directorate of Social Welfare was set up in the year 1969-70 to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, which were notified by the Government in 1968.

During the Fourth Plan Period the department was mainly concerned with the implementation of the Schemes for Socio-Economic upliftment of these communities which form 2.8% of the total population of this Union Territory.

## I—REVIEW OF PROGRESS UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

## A) BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:

The following programmes were taken up by the Department during the Fourth Plan: — (a) Housing Programme (b) Economic Development Programme. (c) Education Programme (implemented by the Education Department).

### a) Housing Programme:

Under the Housing Programme, a subsidy of Rs. 1,200/- for the construction of a residential house is granted in three equal instalments, and a subsidy of Rs. 200/- for the purchase of a House-Site is provided to Bachaward Class members. Upto the end of 72-73, 686 persons received assistance for the construction of houses and 43 for the purchase of House-Sites. During 1973-74, another 174 persons are expected to be benefited for the construction of houses and 50 persons for the purchase of house-sites under the above scheme. Thus by the end of the Fourth Plan, the achievement is expected to be around 860 houses for the backward class-members involving an expenditure of Rs. 9.00 lakhs approximately, which includes expenditure under house-sites also.

#### b) Economic Development Programme:

Under the Economic Development Programme the following schemes viz;

- (i) Financial Assistance to set up Cottage Industries.
- ii) Financial Assistance for purchase of Milch-Animals, and
- iii) Financial Assistance for purchase of Work-Animals, received gcod response during the Fourth Plan Per.od as compared to other schemes under this programme. Upto the end of 1972-73, 897 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes received financial assistance, of whom 455 persons received assistance for setting

up Cottage Industries, 315 persons for Work-Animals and 127 persons for Milch-Animals. Financial assistance was also given under other developmental schemes to 14 backward class members upto the end of 1972-73, giving an overall achievement of 911 cases so far. It is expected that under Economic Development Programme, 1200 backward class families will get financial assistance by the end of the Fourth plan.

## c) Education Programme:

At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the total school enrolment of S. C. and S. T. children was 2850 as against 4050 at the end of the Fourth Plan.

A simple analysis of the position of education among S. C. and S. T. is given below.

- 1. At the primary stage, there are at present, 1300 children belonging to S. C. and S. T. for every 10,000 population of S. C. and S. T. The corresponding figure for general population is only 1265.
- 2. At the primary stage, the boys to girls ratio among those enrolled for S. C. and S. T. is 62:52. At the middle stage and secondary stage the corresponding figures are 45:25 and 67:30 respectively.
- 3. 180 out of every 10,000 population in the Territory, belong to S. C. whereas 165 out of every 10,000 total enrollment belong to S. C. Similarly 55 out of every 10,000 population belong to S. T. whereas only 40 out of every 10,000 enrollment belongs to S. T. the above data reveal that:
  - i) Though the pace of educational development for S. C. is faster than that of the General population at Primary stage, it is considerably slower at Middle and Secondary stages.
  - ii) In case of S. T. it is such slower than that of S. C. and other population.
  - iii) The position of Girls Education in case of S. C. and particularly that of S. T. is not Satisfactory.

### Nature of Benefits.

Since the population of S. C. and S. T. in this Territory is negligible 2.8% and the Territory being quite educationally advanced, there are no special schemes or sub-lan meant for S C and S. T. under General Sector of the Educational Plan. However, for the benefit of S. C., S. T. children, there are some schemes that are in operation under Backward Classes' sector. They are,

- 1. Freeships to S. C. and S. T.
- 2. Stipends to S. C. and S. T.
- 3. Merit scholarships to girls of S. C. and S. T.

The Fourth Plan outlay for the above three programmes was Rs. 12.00 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 22.39 lakhs is the anticipated expenditure upto the end of the Fourth Plan.

## **B) SOCIAL WELFARE:**

The Department has not implemented any scheme under this programme during the Fourth Plan, however the Local Self Government Department was giving grants-in-aid to:

- 1. Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.
- 2. Grant-in-aid to the "State Social Welfare Advisory Board".
- 3. Planning Forum, implemented by the Education Department.

#### C) NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

This department has not implemented any schemes on the above programme during the Fourth Plan. However, 'mid-day Meals' scheme is being implemented by the Education Department. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was made during the Fourth Plan and the likely expenditure upto the end of Fourth Plan is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

#### A) BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE:

### a) Housing Programme:

The Department is presently giving Rs. 1200/- each in the form of subsidy to members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for the construction of a house. In view of the increased cost of material and labour, the department proposed to raise the subsidy from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 2400/- per beneficiary on the basis of the estimates submitted by the P. W. D., which is 75% of the estimated cost of the cheap type house on the existing house-plan. In anticipation of the approval of the above proposal by the Government, the department proposes to provide benefit to 600 families during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Outlay proposed under this scheme is Rs. 14.40 lakhs.

Under the 'Minimum Needs Programme' the Administration proposes to provide house sites to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people also under the scheme "House Sites to the Rural Landless" as such an ad-hoc allotment of Rs. 0.50 lakh is placed against the scheme "purchase of House Sites" currently being implemented by the department. Hence if regular allotment, as per the requirement of the SC/ST population, is made under minimum needs programme the funds placed against this scheme will be utilised under construction of houses scheme.

## b) Economic Development Programme:

The department proposes to utilise a sum of Rs. 11.89 lakhs under this programme. Though several schemes have been notified for the economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe Population, only three schemes namely financial assistance to set up cottage-Industries, financial assistance to purchase milch cattle, and work animals, received response during the Fourth Plan and other schemes, which are mainly agriculture oriented, received less response, may be due to non-availability of agricultural land to members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

In order to assess the actual position and requirement of these people, a survey is proposed to be undertaken during the first year of the plan. In the absence of any such survey, it is difficult to set up the target on a realistic basis. However, a tentative target of 1585 families has been set up for the Fifth Plan under this programme.

#### c) Education Programme:

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakes is proposed to be utilised under this programme, for the Education of children of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Apart from the continuing Schemes of the Fourth Plan, a new Scheme viz. "Book grants to the children of the Backward Classes" is proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan.

#### B) SOCIAL WELFARE:

The following schemes, are proposed by this department to be implemented during Fifth Plan period.

#### a) Child Welfare:

### i) Balwadi Programme: --

To cater the needs of the children belonging to backward classes, as well as economically weaker and vulnerable sections of the population, 60 Balwadis in this Union Territory are proposed to be started in stages.

#### b) Social Defence Programme:

Under this programme the following schemes are proposed.

- i) Protection Home for women in Moral danger.
- ii) Home for delinquent children i.e. implementation of Children's act.
  - iii) Grants to Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.

#### c) Women Welfare:

Under this programme it is proposed to give stipends to the destitute women for undergoing training and also to school going children of such women.

## d) Welfare of physically handicapped Persons:

Under this prgramme assistance will be given to deserving physically handicapped persons in cash or kind i.e. to provide artificial limbs, uniforms, books etc.

## C) NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

Under the Nutrition Programme the following schemes will be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

## i) Special Nutrition Programme:

Supplementary feeding programme is proposed to be undertaken for the infants i.e. children in the age group of 10 to 6 years, and pregnant and lactating Mothers. As per the directives issued by this Goernment, it is proposed to start Special Nutrition Programme by this department to serve the valuerable sections of the society which comprise c c (a) people living in chronic drought-affected areas and (b) people living in urban slums, etc. Under this programme 10 Centres will be set up (six in Daman and four in Gca).

## ii) Mid-Day Meals Programme:

Under this programme, to be implemented by the Directorate of Education, Mid-Day meals will be provided to school-going children of 6-11 years age-group.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

A total outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan, the break up of which according to the following three sub-sectors is as under:

a)	Welfare of backward class	sses		$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$ .	<b>5</b> 0.00	lakhs	
b)	Social Welfare	• • •		Rs.	20.00	lakhs	
c)	Nutrition Programme	• • • •	•••	Rs.	30.00	lakhs	
	Total		•••	Rs.	100.00	lakhs	

### A) WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES:

Following are the schemes, programme-wise, which will be implemented during the Fifth Plan: —

(a) Housing Programme: Under this programme the following two schemes will be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

#### 1. Grant of financial assistance for construction of Houses:

Under this scheme financial assistance who'lv in the form of subsidy of Rs. 1200/- in three equal instalments) is granted to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided, they contribute at least 25% of the total cost in cash, kind or 'abour. However, in view of the increase in the cost of labour and material and also to give better housing

facilities, a proposal to increase the subsidy from the present Rs. 1200/-has been sent to the Government for approval. The proposed outlay for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 14.40 lakhs (target 600 persons).

### 2. Grant of financial assistance for purchase of House-Sites:

Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of subsidy equal to the price of land or Rs. 200/- whichever is less, is permissible to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, or purchase of house-sites. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed during the Fifth Plan (target being 250 beneficiaries).

(b) Economic Development Programme: Under this programme the following schemes will be continued during the Fifth Five Year also. The details of the schemes are as follows:

## 1. Grant of financial assistance for the purchase of work animals:

Under this scheme, loan-cum-subsidy amounting to Rs. 500/- is granted to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of this assistance, is subsidy and 34% is loan. The loan with interest is recoverable in 50 monthly equal instalments. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan (the physical target being 200 persons).

### 2. Grant of financial assistance for purchase of Milch Cattle:

Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1000/- is granted to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this scheme being 66% of the assistance in form of subsidy and 34% in form of loan. The loan with interest is recoverable in 50 monthly equal instalments. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the Fifth Plan, and the physical target will be 250 persons.

## 3. Grant of financial assistance for purchase of oil-engines and other water lifts:

Under this scheme, financial assistance is granted to the extent of Rs. 3,000 for the oil pumps, Rs. 500/- for pursion-wheel and Rs. 300/- for hand pumps. Out of this 66% is subsidy and 34% is in the form of loan. The loan with interest is recoverable in 10 annual equal instalments. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the Fifth Plan (target 60 persons).

## 4. Grant of financial assistance for taking up Cottage Industries and Professions:

Financial assistance upto Rs. 1000/- in case of individual and Rs. 5000/- in case of Co-operative Society, is granted under this scheme. Out of this 66% — is granted as subsidy and 34% as loan. The loan with interest is recoverable in 10 annual equal instalments. The proposed outlay for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 5.79 lakhs (target 579 persons).

## 5. Grant of financial assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools:

Under this scheme, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 300/- is permissible to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of this, 66% is treated as subsidy and 34% as loan. The loan with interest is recoverable in 5 equal annual instalments. The proposed outlay for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 0.15 lakh (target 50 backward class members).

# 6. Grant of financial assistance for Horticultural Development Programme:

Financial assistance under this scheme amounting to Rs. 300/-(66% subsidy and 34% loan) is permissible to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe, for purchase of seeds, grafts, saplings, fertilizers, fencing of agricultural plantations, etc. The loan is with interest and is recoverable in 8 yearly equal instalments. A total provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh for the Fifth Plan is allotted for this purpose and hence the physical target of 100 Backward Class Members is fixed.

## 7. Grant of financial assistance for Sinking Agricultural Wells:

Under this scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 2000/- (66% subsidy and 34% loan) is granted to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The loan with interest is recoverable in 10 annual equal instalments. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the Fifth Plan and 25 persons will be benefitted.

## 8. Grant of financial assistance for Development (Reclamation) of Agricultural Land:

Under this scheme, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 500/- at the rate of Rs. 100/- per acre is permissible upto 5 acres to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The entire assistance is in the form of subsidy, provided that the beneficiary invests an equal amount as his own contribution in the form of kind or labour. The proposed outlay for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 0.45 lakh (target 90 persons).

## 9. Grant of financial assistance for purchase of Agricultural Land:

Under this scheme financial assistance of Rs. 1500/- as loan is permissible to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for purchase of agricultural land upto three acres. The loan is with interest recoverable in 10 yearly equal instalments. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan and the target is fixed to 40 persons who will be benefitted by this scheme.

# 10. Financial assistance for Co-operative Societies of those who are engaged in unclean occupations:

A scheme is under preparation for providing financial assistance for Co-operative Societies of those who are engaged in unclean occupations

such as sweepers, scavengers, tanners, flayers, etc. on the basis of guidelines given by the Government, of India. The scheme will be submitted to the Government in due course by the department subject to the response from the Municipalities. The object of the scheme is to encourage thrifted advance credit and supply consumer-goods through the Co-operatives which will function as effective service Co-operatives. The pattern of assistance is to provide share capital contribution to individual members, working capital and managerial subsidy for the towns whose population is less than one lakh. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh for the Fifth Plan is proposed (Rs. 0.05 lakh towards the Managerial subsidy to Co-operative societies and Rs. 0.05 lakh towards the investment as share capital contribution in such societies). The implementation of the scheme is subject to the response from Major Municipal Councils, for which steps have been taken.

- (c) Education Programme: Under this programme the following schemes will be implemented during the Fifth Plan through the Directorate of Education.
  - (i) Schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### 1. Freeships to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

In this Territory, Education is free also from class VIII to XI for the children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is necessary to provide for free-ships for the additional enrolment anticipated in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Since the Secondary stage in the Fifth Plan will end with class X, the total amount required for providing freeships, during the Fifth Plan period for classes VIII to X is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for this purpose.

### 2. Stipends to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

During the Fourth Plan period, the scheme of giving stipends to the children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was in operation. The rates of stipends given to them at primary, middle and secondary stages are Rs. 20/-, Rs. 40/- and Rs. 60/- resspectively, per annum.

During the Fifth Plan Period, it is necessary to provide stipends for the additional enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children. It is proposed to increase the rate of stipends also to Rs. 30/-, Rs. 60/- and Rs. 80/- per annum instead of Rs. 20/-, Rs. 40/- and Rs. 60/-. The total amount required for this purpose is Rs. 3.50 lakhs for the Fifth Plan Period. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided for the purpose of giving stipends to all the anticipated additional enrolment from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

## 3. Scholarships to meritorious children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

During the Fourth Plan Period, the scheme of giving scholarships to meritorious children from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

who have passed classes VIII, IX and X with at least 50 percent of marks in their annual examination, was implemented.

During the Fifth Plan period, the scheme is proposed to be extended to classes, V, VI and VII. Under the scheme, both boys and girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be awarded scholarships on the basis of the annual examination results. The children of classes V-X who pass the annual examination with more than 50% marks, will be awarded these scholarships at the rate of Rs. 25/- per month per student for classes V-VII and Rs. 40/- for classes VIII-X.

The Fifth Plan outlay for this purpose is proposed to be Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

# 4. Grants to Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes' children for the purchases of books, uniform, etc.:

During the Fifth Plan Period, it is proposed to pay grants to children of Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes' for the purchase of books, uniform, etc. The rates of grant proposed for the primary, middle and secondary stages are Rs. 25/-, Rs. 40/- and Rs. 60/-, respectively, per annum. This scheme will cost Rs. 8.00 lakks in the Fifth Plan Period.

Hence an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose in proposed therein:—

## (ii) SCHEMES FOR OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

In this Territory, there are many backward classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are socially and economically as backward as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These classes are not yet identified. It is, therefore necessary to propose educational schemes under welfare of backward classes sector.

An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is tentatively proposed for providing educational facilities to backward classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Fifth Plan. The following schemes are proposed thereon:—

## 1. Stipends to other backward classes:

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give stipends to the children of these classes studying at middle and secondary stages. The rates of stipends will be the same as that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed tentatively in the Fifth Plan period.

## 2. Scholarships to Meritorious children belonging to other backward classes:

As in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is proposed to pay scholarships to the children who pass their Annual Examinations with more than 50% marks. The rates of scholarships are the same as that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The children in classes V-X will be considered for this purpose.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for this purpose in the Fifth Plan Period.

### 3. Book grants to children belonging to other backward classes:

It is proposed to pay grants to some of the children belonging to other backward classes for the purchase of text books, uniforms etc. The rates proposed are the same as that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is tentatively provided for this purpose in the Fifth Plan Period.

# (d) Strenghtning of the Department under Welfare of Backward Classes Wing:

Since it is proposed to have a fullfledged Directorate during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the present staff consisting of one Statistical Officer, one Statistical Assistant, one L. D. C. and one peon is to inadequate even to meet the present work load, the creation of the following additional posts is therefore proposed during the Fifth Plan under Backward Class sector;

Sl. No.	Name of the	ne post			Scal	e of pay	No. of posts
1.	Director	•••		•••	Rs.	700-1250	1
2,	Head Clerk				Rs.	210-380	1
3.	U. D. C.	•••			Rs.	130-300	1
4.	L. D. C.	•••		•••	Rs.	110-180	2
<b>5</b> .	Accountant	•••		•••	Rs.	210-380	1
<b>6</b> .	Investigator	•••	•••		Rs.	<b>150-3</b> 00	1
7.	Driver	•••			Rs.	110-139	1
8.	Peon	•••	•••	•••	Rs.	<b>70</b> -8 <b>5</b>	1
					Tota	l _	9

It is also proposed to purchase a Jeep in order carry out supervision while conducting surveys for implementation of schemes as well as other administrative work under Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes.

Hence the proposed outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan is worked out to be Rs. 3.21 lakhs.

## B) SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMME:

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of Social Welfare programme during the Fifth Plan and the details of schemes are given below:—

## (a) Child Welfare Programme:

Under this scheme, it is proposed to start 60 Balwadies (each Balwadi having a strength of 25 children in the age group of 3 to 6 years, belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other communities) in five stages (20 in the first year, 10 each in subsequent years). Out of 20 Balwadies to be stated in the first year, 10 will carry out the Special Nutrition Programme (details of which are given under Nutrition Programme). Each Balwadi will be provided with a teacher and a helper. The teachers of these Balwadies will be full-time workers. Hence it is proposed that they may be given the pay scale of Rs. 110-180 and the attendants will get Rs. 60/per month (consolidated). The details of the expenditure to be incurred on each Balwadi is as follows:—

Sr. N	o. Type of expenditur	Details of items	Salary and other expenditure	Expenditure per annum		
I.	Recurring Expenditure	e Teacher-1	Rs. 110-180	Rs. 4,000-/		
		Helper-1	Rs. 60/- p.m. (consolidated)	Rs. 720/-		
		Rent of acco- mmodation	Rs. 50/- p. m.	Rs. 600/-		
		Food for Bal- wadi children	At the rate of 30 paise per child for 25 children for 300 days a year	Rs. 2,230/-		
		Miscellaneous (Health and others)	Rs 330/- per year	Rs. 330/-		
		Sub-Total I	Recurring	Rs. 7,900/- (approx.)		
II.	Non-Recurring	Furniture and Equipment	·	Rs. 1,600/-		
		Toal-II	Non-Recurring	Rs. 1,600/-		
		Grand Total I	- 	Rs. 9,500/-		

The expenditure for the whole plan period works out to be Rs. 16.56 lakhs. However the total outlay for the Fifth Plan Period, provided is Rs. 13.08 lakhs.

#### (b) Social Defence Programme:

Under this programme the following schemes will be implemented. (1) Protective Home for women in moral danger: Under this schame it is proposed to open a «Mahila Ashram» to women who are in moral danger. The intake of the centre on an average will be 15 persons. The centre will be manned by a Matron, one Assistant-to Matron Instructor (on part-time basis), kitchen in charge, two servants and a chowkidar. All the staff mentioned above, with the exception of the Instructor, is to be residential, and hence, will be required to be provided with free boarding and lodging facilities, as such no other allowances will be given to them besides pay.

The details of the expenditure to be incurred are as follows:-

Sr. N	о. Туре	of expenditure	Details of items	Total	per annum
I.	Recurring E	Expenditure	Matron-1	Rs.	1,800/-
			Assistant to Matron-1	Rs.	1,450/-
			Instructor on daily wages-1	Rs.	2,400/-
			Kitchen-in-charge-1	Rs.	1,000/-
			Servants-2	Rs.	1,700/-
			Night Watchmen-1	Rs.	1,200/-
			Rent of accommodation	Rs.	4,800/-
			Food	Rs.	7,200/-
			Miscellaneous (Fuel, Uniforms etc.)	Rs.	1,000/-
			Total-f Recurring	Rs.	22,550/-
II.	Non-Recurri	ng	Furniture and Equipment for the first year Total-II-Non-Recurring	Rs. Rs.	10,000/- 10,000/-
			GRAND TOTAL I + II	Rs.	32,550/-

Hence for the Fifth Plan Period the estimated expenditure works out to Rs. 1.23 lakhs, and the same is the Provision for the Fifth Plan.

#### (2) Home for the Delinquent Children: —

The department has proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan, a token amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to take up the scheme. Data collected by the Probation Officer, shows that the incidence of delinquency among children is quite high and as such it is necessary to set up a home to implement the Childrens' Act. The incidence of the delinquency in Goa can be seen from the data presented below:

Year	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cases	38	144	52	39	59	27	48	47

The Planning Commission has approved an ad-hoc outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs under the scheme. The department in the meanwhile could work

out the following details on the basis of the data collected from the Probation Officer, Panaji.

In the	beginning	we	may	have	a	minimum	staff	which	is	proposed
as under: -	-									

Sr. No	o. Name of the p	ost		8	Scale of	pay	No. of posts
1.	Superintendent	cum-ex-	officio	pro-			
	bation officer				Rs.	350-800	One
2.	L. D. C				Rs.	110-180	One
3.	Matron-cum-Nu	rse			Rs.	110-180	One
4.	Basic Teacher				Rs.	118-225	One
5.	Peon				Rs.	75-8 <b>5</b>	One
6.	Cook				Rs.	<b>75</b> -85	One
7.	Caretakers/Wat	ders		•••	Rs.	75-85	Four
8.	Sweeper		•••		Rş.	<b>75-85</b>	One

The post of the superintendent, the matron-cum-nurse and the caretakers should be residential, and as such rent free.

The superintendent has to be trained in social work with about 5 years experience. Provided the powers of Probation Officer delegated to him, he will also be in a capacity to investigate the cases of undertrial children and submit reports to the child Welfare Board/Children's Court.

He shall also be in the first instance responsible for casework, in the institution. He will be responsible for complete administration of the institution.

The Matron-cum-Nurse will look after the sick boys as well as regarding the day-to-day needs of the inmates. She will be responsible for maintenance of cleanliness.

Besides the above mentioned staff, the services of part-time medical officer will also be made available. However, the expenditure on this account will be borne by the Health Department.

The expenditure on contingencies in the first year has been calculated as under, keeping in view the establishment of a new institution and the expenditure on 20 inmates in one year.

#### Recurring Expenditure:

					Per year
					(in Rs.)
Food (Including	Special	diet)			20,000
Clothing		• • •			2,000
Books and Station	nery	• • •			2,500
Th. 1.1	•	• • •			500
General Articles	(soap,	oil etc.)			1,000
Miscellaneous	•••	•••			2,000
T	otal — F	Recurring	•••	•••	28,000
(	Clothing Books and Station Postage General Articles Miscellaneous	Clothing Books and Stationery Postage General Articles (soap, Miscellaneous	Books and Stationery Postage General Articles (soap, oil etc.)  Miscellaneous	Clothing	Clothing

## Non-Recurring:

	Total		ecurrii 'otal R	•	•••	15,500 43,500
3. Furniture	 Model	 Non D				8,000
2. Utensils	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		5,000
<ol> <li>Bedding</li> </ol>		• • •	• • •			<b>2,50</b> 0

The total expenditure on establishment and contingencies may thus, come to Rs. 3.00 lakhs approximately for the whole Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

## (3) Grants to the Association for Moral Hygiene: —

This is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme, it is proposed to give grants to the Association for carrying out activity aimed for the suppression of Immoral Traffic of Women and Girls.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 0.37 lakh was earmarked for this scheme and in every year of the plan a grant at the rate of about Rs. 0.07 lakh has been granted to the Association for carrying out its activity

During the Fifth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed which will be disbursed at the rate of Rs. 0.08 lakh each year of the plan to the said Association to carry on and promote its activity.

# (c) Women Welfare — Stipends to Destitute women for Training/School going children of such women:

Under this programme, it is proposed to give stipends for training women in the age of 18-45 years, who are in need, because of absence of source of livelihood due to physical incapacity of husband, his death, or desertion and also to school going children of such women. A stipend paying from 40/- to Rs. 50/- will be given as per merit of the case. The outlay for the purpose is Rs. 1.50 lakhs during the Fifth Plan Period.

## (d) Welfare of the physically handicapped:

In a preliminary survey undertaken by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board in respect of blind, deaf and dumb, physically and mentally handicapped in the rural area of Goa, the following data were collected.

					Age-6	Group		
	Category		1 to 6 years	6 to 12 years	12 to 18 years	18 to 35 years	35 and above	Total
1.	Blind	•••	1	3	4	2	9	19
2.	Deaf and Dumb	•••	2	16	6	6	7	37
3.	Mentally Handicaped	•••	-	2	6	15	4	27
4.	Physically Handicapped	•••	5	22	18	22	16	83

The Provedoria (an autonomous body) proposes to start a school for blind boys upto the age 12 years.

It will be difficult to start special schools for deaf, dumb and mentally retarded since these would require specially trained staff and special educational aids. It is also feared that parents may not be very happy to send their handicapped children away from home to some nearby states. It may be possible to provide some help to the physically handicapped who can attend schools. These children may need braces/artificial limbs, monetary assistance for travelling to and from the schools, books, uniforms, medical aid etc. It is proposed that an amount of about Rs. 800/may be utilised per child on about 30 children per year on the above items. The question of starting a home for such children will be considered in future if necessary.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the Fifth Five Year Plan is proposed for the purpose.

# (e) Strengthening of the Department under the General Social Welfare Wing:

An outlay of Rs. 1.29 lakhs is proposed for strengthening the Department under the General Social Welfare Wing. Hence the department has proposed the creation of the following posts under this wing:—

Sr. No	. Name of the post	s	acle of pay	Number	
1.	Deputy Director (programme)	)	Rs.	400-950/-	1
2.	Assistant Director		$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$	350-900/-	1
3.	Investigator		Rs.	150-300/-	1
4.	Upper Division Clerk		Rs.	130-300/-	1
5.	Accounts Clerk (U. D. C.)		Rs.	130-300/-	· <b>1</b>
6	Lower Division Clerk	•••	Rs.	110-180/-	1
<b>7</b> .	Peon	•••	Rs.	70-85/-	1
		Tot	al	•••	7

#### C) NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of this programme during the Fifth Plan, the details of which are given below:—

#### 1. Special Nutrition Programme:

The scheme consists of providing food for pregnant and lactating women and children in the age group of 0 to 6 years, belonging to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to spend Rs. 6.00 lakhs on this Scheme. This Scheme

will be implemented in 10 Balwadies to be set up [six in tribal areas of Daman and four in hilly areas of Goa]. Out of 20 Balwadies to be set up during the 1st year of the Fifth Plan. Each centre will cater service to 200 persons daily.

## 2. Mid-day Meals Programme for school-going children:

Under the Mid-day Meal's scheme, a provision of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is made and kept as the disposal of the Directorate of Education for implementation of the scheme during the Fifth Plan. A detailed write-up of the said scheme is given under "Elementary Education".

## 8. Craftsman Training and Labour Welfare

Various Labour Laws were extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu from time to time since after liberation. With a view to implement the Labour Laws and to deal with Industrial Relations, the Office of the Labour Commissioner was set up in July, 1963. The Labour Laws so far extended include:

- 1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,
- 2. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923,
- 3. Factories Act, 1948,
- 4. Payment of Wages Act, 1936,
- 5. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965,
- 6. Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961,
- 7. Indian Trades Unions' Act. 1926.
- 8. Indian Boilers' Act, 1923,
- 9. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946,
- 10. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961,
- 11. Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955,
  - 12. Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952,
- 13. Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act. 1966.
  - 14. Apprentices Act, 1961,
- 15. Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

In addition, one Welfare Centre at Bicholim was set up and is functioning.

## I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the course of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the State Labour Advisory Committee and the State Evaluation Implementation Committee were formulated in the year 1970. Labour Welfare Centres were also established at four different places viz, Margao, Sambhaji, Ponda and Curchorem before the end of the Fourth Plan.

2. With a view to extend employment facilities to the public, sub-offices of Regional Employment Exchange were opened at Margao and Bicholim. Two units viz. Vocational Guidance Unit and Employment Market Information Unit were started. Under the Employment Market Information programme, about 500 establishments were covered for the

purpose of area market report on Employment Market Information. Further, under this programme Biennial Occupational Survey of Private Sector, Biennial Occupational-cum-Educational Profile; survey of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under Public Sector were conducted.

3. An Industrial Training Institute was established at Panaji in the year 1966, which started functioning with 20 trainees. Now the intake capacity of the said Industrial Training Institute is about 180. The training trades conducted include Turning, Fitting, Welding, Cutting and Tailoring, Electrician's Course, Stenography, Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) and Mechanist (Composite).

The outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan was Rs. 23.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure upto the end of the Plan is Rs. 26.28 lakhs.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

- a) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish additional 2 Labour Welfare Centres and also a Statistical Cell to conduct necessary surveys in the field of Labour Activities.
- b) Under Employment Exchange, it is proposed to set up a Job Development and Vocational Guidance Unit and also Employment Information Wings in various schools and colleges in this Territory. Publicity material in local languages will also be issued.
- c) Under the Industrial Training Institute, it is proposed to enhance the intake capacity from 180 of 360 and also to start some additional training courses/trade.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

All the above mentioned items are incorporated in the Fifth Five Year Plan for implementation and necessary funds are provided as shown below:

Sl. No.	Scheme		Fifth Five Year Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2		3
A) Craftsman Tra	ining	• • •	24.00
B) Employment S	Service	•••	1.50
D) Employees Sta	te Insurance Scheme	•••	5.00
D) Employees Sta	ate Insurance Scheme		5.00
	Total		34.00

#### A) CRAFTSMAN TRAINING:

## 1. Industrial Training Institute:

The Industrial Training Institute was established in the year 1966 and was functioning in the College of Pharmacy building till March 15, 1973. Later on it was shifted to its own premises at Farmagudi. The Institute imparts training in engineering and non-engineering trades. The main aim of this Institute is to equip the unemployed, for grainful employment by giving them training systematically. It is pro osed to introduce additional 180 seats during the course of the Fifth Five Year Plan for the following trades.

C 3.T.	). Trade		No. of Seats							
Sr. No	o. Trade		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total		
1.	Mechanic (MV) .	••	16	_	-	-	_	16		
2.	Machanist (Comp.) .	٠.	12	-	-	-	-	12		
3.	Stenography		16	-	-	-	-	16		
4.	Draughtsman (Civil) .	• •	24	_	-	-	-	24		
5.	Electrician	•••	16	16	-	*	-	32		
6.	Mechanic (Radio & TV	7)	16	16	-	-	-	32		
7.	Electronics		16	16	-	-	-	32		
8.	Mechanic (Diesel) .		-	16	-	-	-	16		
		-	116	64	-	-	-	180		

The following technical staff is required, besides some Administrative and Class IV staff:

Sr. No.	Designation			Pay-Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Asstt. Director		• • •	700-1150	1
2.	Store Superintendent			350-55 <b>0</b>	1
3.	Milwright Foreman			350 <b>-550</b>	1
4.	Language Instructor	•••		220-500	1
5.	Maths Instructor			220-500	2
6.	Drawing Instructor	• • •		<b>210</b> -380	1
7.	Storekeeper			210-380	<b>1</b> .
8.	Sr. Craft Instructor	• • •		210-380	5
9.	Jr. Craft Instructor	•••		180-280	6
<b>10</b> .	Maintenance Mechanic			110-180	1
11.	Switch Board Attendant	•••		110-180	2
<b>12</b> .	Stores Clerk		• • • •	110-180	1

The expenditure under Revenue Outlay towards the purchase of tools, equipment, consumable articles, repairs and maintenance, electricity and water charges, salary of staff and other expenses, is anticipated to be Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

It is proposed to construct an Assembly Hall-cum-Class Rooms, required in view of the expansion of this institute, playground and a shed for keeping Motor vehicles, and for these the anticipated expenditure under Capital Outlay is estimated to be Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

#### Additional Hostel Facilities:

It is proposed to construct an additional sanitary block for the hostel, and to enhance the intake capacity of the present hostel by providing two tier cots, instead of building a separate hostel. The anticipated expenditure towards this will be Rs. 0.75 lakh, out of this Rs. 0.50 lakh will be under capital outlay.

### Enhancement of Stipend:

It is proposed to give stipends to the trainees at enhanced rates for which, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakks is made under the Revenue side.

### Staff Quarters:

It is proposed to construct staff quarters for the staff of Industrial Training Institute, for which a provision of Rs. 4.25 lakhs is proposed under the Capital Outlay.

## 2. Apprenticeship Scheme under Apprenticeship Act, 1961:

The above scheme has already been introduced in this Territory. The main aim of this scheme is to compel the small and big industrial establishments to engage apprentices for undergoing training in the designated trades. One Surveyor and two Jr. Craft Instructors in the trades of Fitter and Welder have already been appointed to give training to the apprentices deputed by the industrial establishments, in fitting and welding trades. Till now, 11 apprentices have been trained.

Under the above Act, it is also obligation of the Local Government to provide Basic Training facilities to the apprentices engaged by establishments who engage less than 500 workmen.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to set up Pasic Training Centre in the Industrial Training Institute for providing Basic Training in the trade of mechanic (diesel) as required under Apprenticeship Act, 1961. The following posts are proposed to be created for giving the above training:

Sl. No	Designation			Scale	No. of posts
1.	Jr. Craft Instructor	•••	 	180-280	1
2.	Workshop Attendant		 	80-110	1

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made under Revenue Outlay to meet the expenditure in regard to purchase of tools and equipment, consumables etc., and payment of salaries to the staff etc.

The total anticipated expenditure on the above two schemes of the Industrial Training Institute is Rs. 24.00 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period.

#### B) EMPLOYMENT SERVICES:

### 1. Supply of material to the Employment Exchange for publicity:

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to select one teacher from each school for the purpose of giving employment information and guidance to the students in that school. The teacher will be paid Rs. 100/- per annum as honorarium. An amount of Rs. 23,000/- will be spent on Books, per'odicals and on printing, during the first year of Fifth Five Year Plan. During the subsequent years most of the expenditure will be towards the honoraria to be paid to the teachers. Career posters/pamphlets received from DGE&T, New Delhi will also be distributed to the schools. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 15,500/- will be required annually.

## 2. Setting up of a Job Development and Vocational Guidance Unit:

Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided during the Fifth Five Year Plan. One post of Job-Development Officer and one L. D. C. are proposed in the Budget Estimates of 1974-75 and a provision of Rs. 7,400/- is made. A provision of Rs. 4,600 has also been made in the Budget Estimates of 1974-75 for the purchase of furniture, stores, stationary, etc. The Job-Development Officer will deliver career talks/Vocational Guidance talks in schools. Also information regarding the employment opportunities and training facilities available in the country, will be collected and informed to the workers. He will contact the employers and employment seekers in order to improve the image of the employment services and to create confidence among the employment seekers and the employers specially in the private sector.

During subsequent years, most of the expenditure involved will be on pay and allowance of the staff.

#### C) LABOUR WELFARE/ADMINISTRATION:

#### 1. Setting up of Labour Welfare Centres for Industrial Workers:

The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, have set up Labour Welfare Centres to cater for industrial recreation at Community level and from the community point of view with an aim to adjust Labourer's Work-life and family-life to the community and social-life. In the Labour Welfare Centres, following activities are carried out.

- 1. Community and social education centre including reading rooms and libraries, facilities.
- 2. Sewing classes for workers and their family members.
- 3. Games and sports.
- 4. Cultural entertainment and other forms of recreation.
- 5. Excursions and educational tours.
- 6. Medical facilities with the assistance of State Health Services.

Since there is a growing support from the working class for these centres, the Administration feels to strengthen the activities of these Labour Welfare Centres and establish two more centres one in Mapusa and the other in Panaji so that the total number of Labour Welfare Centres will be seven. The staffing pattern for these new Labour Welfare Centres will be on the same lines as that of other existing centres. Accordingly following staff will have to be provided, in the two new Labour Welfare Centres.

Sl. No.	Designation			No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Supervisor			2	130-300
2.	Games Teacher		•••	2	110-180
3.	Sewing Mistress			2	110-180
4.	Peon-cum-watchman	•••		2	70-85

To supervise and co-ordinate the activities of all these Labour Welfare Centres, it is proposed to have one Welfare Officer in the scale of Rs. 350-575.

The total financial outlay for the Fifth Plan Period is Rs. 2.25 lakhs for this scheme. The year-wise break up of this outlay is proposed to be earmarked during the Fifth Five Year Plan as under:—

Details of Expenditure					Total outlay (Rs. in	Y	ear-wise b	reak up & Rs. in lakh	total outl	ay
			lakhs)	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79		
Revenue	. ,				2.25	0.38	0.49	0.45	0.46	0.47
Capital			•••		-	-	-	-	-	-
To	tal .				2.25	0.33	0.49	0.45	0.46	0-47

# 2. Setting up of a Statistical Cell in the Labour and Employment Department:

It is proposed to create a Statistical Cell in the Labour and Employment Department. The pattern of staff to be provided under this cell is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Designation			Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Research Assistant		•••	325-575	1
2.	Statistical Assistant			210-425	1
3.	Investigator			<b>15</b> 0-300	1
4.	Compiler-Checker	•••	•••	110-180	1

This scheme is proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Total outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs. 1.25 lakhs. The year-wise break up of the outlay will be as under:—

Details of expenditure				Total outlay	Ye	Year-wise break up & total outlay (Rs. in lakhs)					
			(Rs. in lakhs)	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79			
Revenue		•••		1.25	0.12	0.25	0.27	0.29	0-32		
Capital		•••	• • •	-		<u>-</u>					
Total		•••		1.25	0.12	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.32		

## D) EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME:

During the Fifth Five Year Plan Period, it is proposed to extend medical benefits under 'Employees State Insurance Scheme'. About five thousand family units are expected to be covered under this programme. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided as the Union Territory's share towards the cost of the medical facilities during the entire Plan Period. Extension of medical benefits under Employees' State Insurance Scheme, is a joint responsibility of the State Government and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. It is therefore necessary to provide the following staff to administer the medical benefits from the State Government side.

Staff proposed to be appointed under this Scheme is as under: —

Sl. No.	Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Administrative Medical Officer	350-900	1
2.	Head Clerk	210-380	1
3.	Accountant	210-380	1
4.	Upper Division Clerk	130-300	1
5.	Lower Division Clerk	110-180	1
<b>6.</b>	Peon	70-85	<b>1.</b>

The Administrative Medical Officer will also be provided with a mobile van. The expenditure towards this mobile van is estimated to be about Rs. 50,000/- which is already included in the total provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan as mentioned above.

#### CHAPTER VIII

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

## 1. Statistics and Evaluation

The Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation was established in September, 1971, by amalgamation of the former General Statistics Department and the Plan Evaluation Organization. A review of achievements under the various plan schemes implemented by these two organisations, viz. Statistics and Evaluation, in dealt with separately.

## I — REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

#### A) STATISTICS:

Efforts to improve the coverage and quality of the statistical system in this Union Territory which were started during the final year of Third Five Year Plan and the subsequent Annual Plans were continued during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

During the period from 1969-70 to 1972-73 some very important schemes such as Strenghthening/Creation of Unit for resources for Planning, Irrigation and Power Statistics, Training Programme, Machine Tabulation Unit, Preparation of Municipal Year Book and Survey of Goods Traffic by Road etc. were implemented. These schemes are to be continued during 1973-74.

A review of the progress of these schemes shows significant improvement achieved in most of them.

#### a) Strengthening/Creation of Unit for Resources for Planning:

Under this scheme, besides collection and compilation of information on quarterly basis in respect of all, the Community Development Blocks,

the perparation and publication of 'Budget in Brief' was undertaken, and since 1971-72 the publication is being presented along with the main budget document. The Unit has also prepared the Economic Classification of the Budget for the year 1972-73. The Functional Classification of the Budget is being finalised. A comparative study of the tax structure in the different States of the country is now on hand as a part of this Scheme.

#### b) Irrigation and Power Statistics:

As the cadastral survey of this Territory is still in progress, details on irrigation, cropwise, sourcewise etc. are not available and hence special collection of data on irrigation is necessary. For this purpose a detailed Crop Pattern and Irrigation Statistics Survey has been launched and is now under progress.

The Power Statistics are being collected on monthly basis. These data relate to power purchased from the neighbouring States, its transmission and distribution in this Territory, etc.

#### c) Training Programme:

This is one of the plan schemes implemented by the Bureau with a view to providing a general knowledge of economics and statistics to the junior personnel of the Common Statistical Cadre, and thereby improving the quality of the existing statistical services, specially at the primary and intermediate levels. The Bureau has so far held four such courses and trained in all 86 junior staff members of the Cadre.

#### d) Machine Tabulation Unit:

The Machine Tabulation Unit comprising of a tabulator (903), a sorter (302), a gang punch (235) and 10 punches and verifiers was installed during the month of June, 1969, for the processing of the various statistical data of this Bureau as well as of other Departments. This unit has proved extremely useful for timely and accurate compilation of large scale statistical data. The unit is being used to its full capacity.

#### e) Preparation of Municipal Year Book:

The work relating to the Municipal Year Book was taken up during the year 1972-73, when the Municipal Act was made applicable to this Union Territory. It is proposed to bring out the first ever Municipal Year Book before the end of the Fourth Plan.

#### f) Survey of Goods Traffic by Road:

The Survey of Goods Traffic by Road in this Territory has been carried out in two parts, with the objective of studying in detail the various aspects of this important economic activity. The first part of

the Survey was carried out in two rounds in May 1969 and February, 1970 and the report thereon has already been published. The second part of the Survey was carried out in four rounds in May 1971, August 1971, November, 1971 and February, 1972 respectively. The processing of data has been completed and the Report on this part is likely to be brought out in 1973-74.

#### **B) EVALUATION:**

The following evaluation studies have been completed and reports thereon were already published:

- 1) High Yielding Varieties Programme Kharif 1968-69.
- 2) Family Planning Programme, 1968-69.
- 3) Primary Education in Goa, 1969-70.
- 4) Working of Rural Industries Project-Goa 1969-70.
- 5) Minor Irrigation Programme, 1970-71.
- 6) Poultry Development Programme, 1970-71.

The following evaluation enquiries are now in hand and are likely to be completed before the end of the Fourth Plan.

- 1) A Study of the working of Provedoria.
- 2) Working of Dairy Co-operative Societies.
- 3) Housing Scheme for Backward Classes.
- 4) Utilisation of Agricultural Machinery and Implements.
- 5) Working of composite Live-Stock farm at Dhat.
- 6) Applied Nutrition Programme.
- 7) Mid-day Meals Scheme.

Against a total provision of Rs. 6.90 lakes for the Fourth Five Year Plan, the expenditure during this period is likely to be about Rs. 9.17 lakes.

#### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

With the growing complexities of the development problems of this Territory, a through and well equipped economic and statistical service has assumed special significance. A strong data base is a must, not only for purposeful analysis for the various efforts being made for the economic development of this Territory but more so for drawing realistics 'Plan Programmes'.

Though considerable effort has been made in the last one decade to stream-line the statistical structure of this Territory, we are still faced with many difficulties some of which are indeed too important to be neglected any more. For example, the area of this Territory has not been cadastrally surveyed and as a result there is no system of primary reporting of agriculture statistics. We are, therefore, not in a position to know the exact crop and land use pattern of this Territory and the data that

are being used are almost as old as 70 years. It is obviously necessary to carry out some special enquiries to work out rough estimates of area and production of agriculture crops. But these are essentially data of a very primary nature and it is high-time that we go further deep into the various aspects of agriculture. Cost benefit analysis of cultivation of different crops in an important area about which there is hardly any data available. Similarly, impact of irrigation, fertilisation, plant protection etc. on the various crops and the resultant economic benefits derived by the cultivators are not known at all. In the field of industrial development though we do get data from the Annual Survey of Industries conducted by the N. S. S., we still do not have adequate information about the rate at which the production index of various industries is moving. Similarly, there are many gaps in respect of general economic services like trade and commerce, transport and communication, labour and employment etc. While the 1971 census has provided a sound base for population statistics, it must be our endeavour to collect information about various changes in the population composition that take place from year to year. Though registration of vital events has been in vogue in this Territory for a long time, there are still deficiences of coverage which have got to be improved upon if these vital statistics reliable for drawing upon population policies. It should be, therefore, necessary to make every effort to improve the coverage and reporting of vital events both in rural and urban areas. All these efforts are expected to strengthen the data base for different types of socio-economic analysis not the least important of which is the computation of regional income estimates. Advanced studies in financial economics, capital formation in agriculture and industry, demographic trends and commerce movements etc. have to be taken up.

In short the aims of the Fifth Five Year Plan in respect of economic and statistical services of this Territory are, first, to bridge up the gaps in the existing series of statistics, and secondly, to attemp a deeper analysis of the various socio-economic forces, affecting the development of this Territory.

#### III — PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

#### A — CORE SCHEMES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE:

#### 1. Economic-Census and Survey:

This is one of the core schemes of national importance entrusted for implementation by the Planning Commission to the Administration of this Union Territory. It is stated in the prescribed guidelines that in spite of various lacuna pointed out from time to time in the Indian Statistical system, it has not been possible for the country to collect any reliable systematic and continuous information relating to a large sector of economic activities. Special reference is made to train, transport, professions and services and to a certain extent small scale industries together which covered about 40% of the national income of the country. The only feasible way for collecting the above information in a meaningful manner was to conduct Economic Census ones in five years which

will give information about all the economic activities followed by specific studies in the selected topics from year to year.

The first stage of the Economic Census which will be carried out during the First Year of the Plan will consist of listing of all households/non-household establishments and preparing necessary sampling frame.

In the second stage more detailed information on the basis of appropriate selected probability sample will be collected about various economic activities covered under the following group:—

- a) Manufacturing industries including repair Services, electricity, gas.
- b) Trade.
- c) Construction.
- d) Transport professions and Liberal Arts and others.

The second stage of the Economic Census will be carried out in the remaining four years of the Plan.

After considering all the recommendations/suggestions of the Planning Commission and the magnitude of the workload the details of staff requirements, and other things have been worked out accordingly.

Staff requirements: To undertake the work of above magnitude and as per the suggestions of Planning Commission, it has been decided to have a separate unit in the Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation consisting of the following staff:—

Sr. No.	Designation			Scale	of Pay	No. of Posts
1.	Sr. Dy. Director		•••	Rs.	400-900	cne
2.	Research Assistant		•••	Rs.	325 <b>-</b> 5 <b>7</b> 5	one
3.	Statistical Assistant		• • •	Rs.	2 <b>10-425</b>	two
4.	Investigators		•••	Rs.	150-300	eight
5.	L. D. C. cum typist		•••	Rs.	110-180	two
6.	Peon	•••		Rs.	<b>7</b> 0-85	one

During the first year of the Plan about 200 enumerators and 50 supervisors will be required in addition to the above staff to carry out the first stage of the Census i. e. listing of households/non-households establishments.

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission on this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

## 2. Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production:

This scheme was proposed in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the Bureau under two different units, viz, strengthening of state Income and

index of Industrial production. The scheme is revised as per the recommendation of Planning Commission.

The State Income Unit was set up in the Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation during the Fourth Plan for the preparation of regional income estimates at the state level, and since then estimated for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 have been worked out. But it is found out that at present there are many gaps in the available information which render the task of computation of regional income very difficult. So far various rates and indicators used in Maharashtra State are being made use of for estimates of this Territory as detailed data on many aspects of our economy are not available. To make the estimates of regional income more realistic it is essential to fill up these gaps through special studies and surveys. Further, it is to be noted that not only the estimates of state domestic product at Regional District level are not needed, the estimates for capital formation, savings, incremental capital output ratios, etc. are required in the context of planning. Therefore the State Income Unit needs to be strengtened properly.

Side by side it is proposed to compile Index of Industrial production in this Territory based on the returns collected from the registered factory sector only. The index will be prepared on monthly basis from the information collected from representative factories in each industry group under different sizes. This territory will be much benefitted with such an index in view of the speed with which industries are coming up and the production being diversified and there being no other appropriate measure in assessing the current growth of the industrial sector:—

One post of Sr. Dy. Director (Rs. 400-950) one of Research Assistant (325-575) and 2 Statistical Assistants (Rs. 210-425) have been proposed for the scheme who with the help of other staff proposed at the District and taluka levels will be able to cope with the scheme.

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission on this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

# 3. Setting up of a printing unit for improving timeliness in the dissemination of Statistics:

Statistical publications are generally brought out with a considerable time-lag in almost all the States. One of the main reasons for the abnormal delay is the difficulty of printing. It is, however, imperative that these publications are brought out with the minimum possible time-lag if they are to be useful to the planners and the administrators in formulation and implementation of policies and programmes.

At present the following publications are being regularly brought out by the Bureau, some of which are being cyclostyled and others are sent for printing at the Government Printing Press.

- 1. Statistical Year Book.
- 2. Quarterly Bulletin.
- 3. Statistical Pocket Book.
- 4. Annual Survey of Industries.
- 5. Budget in Brief.

- 6. Economic and Functional Classification of Budget.
- 7. Evaluation reports.
- 8. Socio-Economic Indicators.
- 9. Crop Estimation Survey reports.
- 10. Census of Government Employees.
- 11. Goa, Daman and Diu at a Glance.

In addition to the above, various other Survey Report or special study reports are being published from time to time. A very large number of forms, proformae, schedules etc. is required to be printed every month.

With the aim of printing some of the above publications with the minimum time-lag, the present scheme is proposed during the Fifth Plan Period. This is another of the core schemes of national importance suggested by the Central Statistical Organisation and approved by the Planing Commission for implementation during the Fifth Plan.

The Central Statistical Organisation in its guidelines for the preparation of Fifth Five Year Plan suggested that each Statistical Bureau should have within it a small but well equipped printing unit. The financial requirements on the scheme as approved by the Planning Commission over the Fifth Plan period works out, to Rs. 2.00 lakhs. However it may be stated that no amount has been proposed during the first year of the Plan, since necessary arrangements for the purchase of equipment/machinery will have to be made in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation. The scheme is to be implemented from the 2nd year of the Fifth Plan.

## B) Core Schemes of State Importance:

## 1. Creation of Statistical Machinery at the District and Taluka levels:

Since the inception of planning in this Territory, much has done to improve the coverage and quality of Statistical System, but there are still many gaps and deficiencies in the whole process of collection, compilation and presentation of statistical data, particularly at the district and taluka levels. Now that the regional level statistics have assumed much importance in the context of regional and balanced area growth, it is all the more necessary to set up a small but efficient statistical machinery at the district and taluka level for the collection of statistical data. The following two schemes recommended by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi, to be included as one of the core schemes in the state plan sector, are therefore, proposed under the Fifth Five Year Plan:

(a) Setting up of a Statistical Office at Daman: It is proposed to set up a Statistical Office at Daman with the following staff:

Designation			Scale of Pay	No. of posts
Research Assistant			Rs. 325-575	One
Statistical Assistant			Rs. 210-425	One
Lower Division Clerk	•••		Rs. 110-180	One
Peon	•••	•••	Rs. <b>70</b> -85	One

This statistical office will have jurisdiction over the Daman and Diu Districts. The office will be responsible for collection of all types of statistical data from the various Government, Semi-Government and Non-Government Organisation in the Daman and Diu Districts. The Research Assistant will work as a co-ordinator on behalf of this Bureau for the various statistical schemes to be implemented in the said two districts and will also be responsible for imparting training for various surveys and censuses to be undertaken there, providing on the spot guidance and supervision to the field staff and ensuring timely flow of correct data. He may also be required to tabulate the data of Daman and Diu districts at his level and then forward the statistical tables to this Bureau.

(b) Appointment of Statistical Assistants at each of the talukas of Goa Districts: It is proposed to appoint one Statistical Assistant in the Grade of Rs. 210-425 at each of the talukas of Goa District (11 in all) for collection and maintenance of various Statistical data from the different offices situated at every taluka and supply the same to the Bureau every month as per the defined pattern and in the prescribed proformae. The Statistical Assistant will also be responsible for carrying out the field work of the various surveys and censuses to be taken from time to time in those talukas. The Statistical Assistant will be attached to the office of the Block Development Officer for administrative purposes and will be responsible for the collection and compilation of basic data and submission of the various reports expected from the Block Offices. He will however be under he technical control of this Bureau. Further, with the implementation of Fifth Five Year Plan schemes, the administrative/accounts work of this Bureau is bound to increase to a great extent. In this connection a post of Assistant Accounts Officer has been proposed for the purpose.

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission on this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is of Rs. 3.70 lakhs.

#### 2. Training of Jr. Statistical Personnel:

The main object of this scheme is to train the junior Statistical personnel belonging to the Common Statistical Cadre in the methodology and techniques involved in collection, compilation and processing of statistical data and thereby to improve the quality of the existing statistical services, especially at the primary and intermediate level.

The expected expenditure on this scheme during the Fifth Plan period will be of Rs. 0.05 lakh, which represent payment of honoraria to the lecturers, etc. The outlay approved by the Planning Commission on this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is of Rs. 0.05 lakh.

# 3. Provision and maintenance of Jeep for Supervision over the field inquiries of Statistical nature:

With the undertaking of a large number of Surveys, Studies etc. in addition to its regular work, it is but natural that the field work to be carried by the Bureau should increase to a vast extent. Hence as a means of quick transport to enable effective supervision the field work a new Jeep is proposed to be purchased during the Fifth Plan. This is also recommended by the Central Statistical Organisation to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The expected expenditure to be incurred on this new jeep and its maintenance during the Fifth Plan period will be to the extent of Rs. 0.40 lakh. This includes pay and allowances for one post of Driver to be created under the Scheme.

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission on this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is of Rs. 0.40 lakh.

# 4. Scheme for the setting up of Central Registration Record Offices at Panaji, Daman and Diu:

The Registration of Birth and Deaths Act, 1969 has been made applicable to this Territory with effect from 1st January 1971. With the implementation of this Act the entire procedure of registration of births and deaths which was formerly governed under the Civil Registration Code of the Portuguese regime has been changed. Under the new system, village Panchayat Secretaries and the Chief Officers of Municipalities have been appointed as the primary Registrars of Births and Deaths or the rural and urban areas respectively. The Block Development Officer have been appointed as Additional District Registrars while the Collectors of Goa, Daman and the Civil Administrator of Diu have been appointed as District Registrars. At the apex level, the Director, Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation has been appointed the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths and is therefore, the chief executive authority for implementing the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and the Rules made thereunder.

As per section 12 of the Act, every Registrar is required to give free of charge to the person who gives the information about the event a certified extract of the entry made in the relevant register in regard to a birth, still birth or death. This extract is considered as a certificate of registration of the vital event and is valid for all legal purposes. However, since the certificate is required very often for various legal and social purposes including admission to the educational institutions and registration of marriages, etc., experience has it that a large number of persons approach the various Registrars for issuance of such certificates in respect of events registered in the recent or remote past. This is also admissible under the Act on payment of the prescribed fees.

As per Rule 18(3) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970, every register of births and deaths and the forms relating to the entries therein are required to be retained by the Registrar in his possession for a period of 12 months only, after which the same are supposed to be transferred to the safe custody for such officer as may be prescribed by the Administration on this behalf. The Additional District Registrar has also been declared as the specified authority for the purpose of this rule, which implies that all the registers and forms of the respective Village Panchayats and Municipalities within the jurisdiction of a taluka will have to be transferred to the Block Development

Officers on completion of every calendar year and further responsibility in respect of the safe custody, maintenance and issuance of extracts collection of late fee, etc. will have to be shouldered by the Block Development Officer. This entails provision of at least one independent record-room, sufficient number of steel cupboards, and appointment of at least one person of the grade of U.D.C. to attend to all the provisions prescribed under the Act. It is felt that it would be more desirable from the efficiency point of view to create a Central Registration Record Office at Panaji where all the records of the Municipalities as well as Village Panchayats can be transferred on completion of every calendar year, and all further requirements as per the Act can be attended to by that office.

Separate offices to be known as the Central Registration Record Office (Births and Deaths) are proposed to be created for each of the three districts at Panaji, Daman and Diu. The office at Panaji will be under the overall charge of the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, while those at Daman and Diu will be under the Collector and the Civil Administrator, respectively.

- i) The Central Registration Record Office at Panaji will be manned by the following personnel:—
  - (a) A Gazetted Officer of the rank of Additional District Registrar (Rs. 300-500) who will be authorised to issue extracts of entries of births and deaths registered in any of the primary registration units at least one year before. It would be desirable to appoint an officer of the cadre of Mamlatdar for this purpose.
  - (b) The Additional District Registrar will be given assistance of one U.D.C. and two L.D.C's for the purpose of proper and efficient arrangement and maintenance of records, for copying out the entries in the prescribed forms for carrying out the general office correspondence with the general public who would be approaching that office for issuance of the extracts. A system of periodic rewriting of old and worn out records will also have to be devised. In case of bigger registration units, a separate set of registers with alphabetically arranged names etc. will also have to be written. All these involve heavy clerical work. Services of one peon will also be necessary for the proper running of the office.

Since all the registers and even forms relating to the entries therein are expected to be retained on a permanent basis for all the times to come it is absolutely essential that adequate number of steel cupboards and steel racks are provided to the office for ensuring safe custody of these valuable records. To begin with it is proposed to acquire 10 steel cupboards (full size) and 10 steel racks. Besides some furniture in the form of tables, chairs, etc., will also have to be provided for the office.

- ii) The Central Registration Record Offices to be located at Daman and Diu Districts will be manned by the following personnel:—
  - (a) The Central Registration Record Office at Daman will be under the administrative control of the Collector of Daman and that of Diu under the control of Civil Administrator, Diu.

- (b) The Collector of Daman and the Civil Administrator of Diu will be given assistance of one U.D.C. each for the purpose of proper and efficient arrangement and maintenance of records, for copying out the entries in the prescribed form and for carrying out the general office correspondence with the general public who would approach that office for issuance of extracts.
- (c) The outlay approved by the Planning Commission on this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

### 5. Strengthening of the National Sample Survey Unit:

The National Sample Survey is a continuing multi-subject integrated survey being conducted in the form of rounds, each round covering some topics of current interest. It provides various Socio-economic data required for planning and other purposes by the Central and State Ministries, Planning Commission and other interested organisations. This territory has started participating in the National Sample Survey from the year 1972-73. The scheme is proposed to be strengthened and continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Under the scheme Participation in the National Sample Survey originally 12 posts of Investigators (net) were suggested by the Indian Statistical Institute for this Territory, out of which 10 have been created during Fourth Plan period. After completion of two rounds of National Sample Survey the work of scrutiny coding and compilation of data will mount up. Hence it is proposed to create 3 posts of Investigators (Rs. 150-300) and two of Statistical Assistants (Rs. 210-425).

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission on this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

# 6. Strengthening of the Registration System in Municipalities with a population of more than 30,000:

With the introduction of the All India Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in this Territory with effect from 1st January 1971, the registration of vital events has been entrusted to 190 village Panchayats Secretaries in the rural areas and with the Chief Officers in the 13 Municipalities in urban centres.

As per the above Act and Rules made thereunder various forms and periodical returns are to be submitted by the registration offices to the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths within a time prescribed for the purpose.

One of the requirements according to Rule 15 (3) is that the Municipalities with a population more than 30,000 have to send to the Chief Registrar in Form No. 14 a weekly return of births and deaths within 7 days of the expiry of the week to which the information relates and in Form No. 15 a monthly return of births and deaths, by the end of the month following the month of to which the information relates.

At present there are only three Municipalities with population more 30,000 viz, Panaji, Margao and Mormugao which have to report as per the above Rule 15 (3). These weekly statements, after computation of vital rates, are forwarded to the Office of the Registrar General India, New Delhi for publication in All-India Weekly Gazette in a consolidated statement. Time and again, the Registrar General's Office have complained that these statements do not reach them in time and they feel compiled to issue these defaulting data as arrear information without, however serving the intended purpose.

It is considered absolutely necessary to create one post of U.D.C. in each of the above Municipalities.

It may also be pointed out here that this point was raised at the Chief Registrars Conference held at New Delhi on 5th and 6th February, 1970, when it was suggested that the respective State Governments should provide all such Municipalities having a population of 30,000 and over, with suitable staff to cope up with the work load arising from the registration of vital events. Though the U.D.Cs. will be under the Administrative control of the Municipalities they will work as per the directives of the Chief Registrar.

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission on this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

### 7. Creation of a Unit for Inspection, Supervision and Guidance for the work of Registration of Births and Deaths System:

With the introduction of the All-India Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in this Territory with effect from 1st January, 1971, the registration of vital events is entrusted to 190 Village Panchayat Secretaries in the rural areas and 13 Municipal Officers in urban centres. During the course of the the last two years, it has been the experience of this Bureau that several mistakes were being committed by these registration units, which seriously handicapped the registration system and caused great inconvenience to the general public. With a view, therefore, to ensure uniform standards and procedures and general improvement in the registration system, it is considered necessary that thorough inspections are conducted frequently on the work of registration of births and deaths, especially in the rural area whereby these registration offices are regularly supervised and properly guided in their work and thus the mistakes omission's etc. are minimised and the general public is not put to avoidable inconvenience, expenses, etc. With this aim, it is proposed to create an Inspection Unit as mentioned above in the Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Unit will consist of One Research Assistant in the scale of pay of Rs. 325-575 and two Statistical Assistants in the scale of pay of Rs. 210-425.

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission on this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is of Rs. 0.85 lakh.

### 8. Strengthening of Evaluation Planning and Manpower Machinery:

- a) Evaluation: The evaluation reports brought out by this Bureau are found to be extremely useful to the administrators, policy makers legislators, etc. in understanding the functioning of the development programme and knowing the various impediments in their timely and successful implementation. So far, with the limited staff of six field workers (3 Statistical Assistants and 3 Investigators) the Evaluation Division of the Bureau has not been able to complete more than two evaluation enquiries, on an average per year. In order, therefore, to speed up the designing of evaluation enquiries, completion of field work, drafting of the report etc. it is proposed to strengthen the evaluation machinery with a view to enable it to take up at least 4 evaluation enquiries per year.
- b) Planning and Manpower: Planning is a very important and intricate subject requiring a thorough background of Economics and Statistics. Hence the job of formulation of the Plans has been transferred to this Bureau. The Director has been designated as Dy. Secretary (P) One post of Dy. Director and one post of S. A. have been created. The Planning Commission have recommended strengthening of the planning machinery in each State and Territories to study the recent trends of socio-economic development and frame the planning strategies and programmes to ensure balanced economic development.

The Planning Commission have also recommended creation of a Man Power Cell in each State and Union Territory. The need for setting up the Manpower Cell in this Territory has been felt for a long.

Instead of Creating two separate Cells, one for planning and the other for Manpower, it is proposed to integrate these subjects and create a single cell for planning and manpower.

The following additional staff is proposed to be recruited for this purpose.

	Designation of	Post			No.	Sca	ale of Pay
a)	Evaluation:						
	Research Assistant				1	Rs.	325-575
	Statistical Assistant			•••	3	Rs.	210-425
	Investigators	• • •			2	$\mathbf{Rs}$ .	<b>150-3</b> 00
b)	Planning & Manpower:	•					
	Sr. Dy. Director	•••			1	Rs.	400-950
	Research Assistant		•••		1	Rs.	325-575
	Statistical Assistant				2	Rs.	210-425
	L. D. C				2	Rs.	110-180

The outlay proposed for this scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

### 2. Information and Publicity

The main function of the Directorate of Information and Publicity is to disseminate information to the people through daily and periodical press about Government policies, programmes and activities. It also conveys to the Government the views, opinions and reactions of the people as expressed in the Press. The Directorate of Information thus maintains a constant two-way flow of information.

The function of communication to the press includes press releases and press-notes, feature-articles and back-grounders. Considerable emphasis is also laid on photo-publicity. A large number of photographs are distributed to the newspapers throughout the Territory having block-making facilities. The pictures relate not only to the day to day news but also cover developmental activities and the Territory's progress and achievements.

### I—REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH PLAN

In a developing economy, publicity through various media of mass communications is one of the basic requirements to inform and educate our people, on several important development projects undertaken by the Government in various spheres of human activity, mainly aimed at improving the living standards of the people. The role of Information and Public Relations Department is thus not only to disseminate prompt and accurate information but also to lay emphasis on publicity to various progressive schemes launched by the Government.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the Department of Information operated eight schemes, namely: (1) Provision of Community Listening sets to rural areas; (2) Conducted Tours of Journalists; (3) Issue of advertisements to popular periodicals, with wide circulation and readership; (4) Production of the Publicity Material; (5) Holding of filmshows in rural areas through Field Publicity Unit; (6) Setting up of a Dark Room; (7) Songs, Dramas and Dance Festivals; (8) Participating in, and organising Exhibitions.

The Department has so far provided 229 community listening sets to various Village Panchayats in rural areas of Goa, Daman and Diu.

These community listening sets have provided a unique opportunity to the villagers in this Territory to know and understand better the pace of economics progress made for rural welfare and well-being through various schemes.

The Department organised during the Fourth Five Year Plan, conducted tours of journalists to important development projects to enable the pressmen to get first hand information about Government efforts in different directions. The Department organised four tours during the Fourth Plan which consisted of pressmen based in Goa, representating various dailies/news agencies, as also these from outside Goa to visit

this Territory and publicise different schemes of this Government already realised and those under way, through their respective journals and periodicals.

In view of the fact that printed words are one of the most effective media of mass communication, the Department undertook an ambitious programme of publishing literature in the form of booklets, brochures, pamphlets, inserts, posters, picture-post-cards, calendars, diaries etc. This literature provides the basic information about the Government efforts in different sectors under the Plan-Programme.

To maintain regular contact with the people in villages and to establish necessary support with the masses, the Department regularly organises film shows in villages. Films/documentaries news-reviews and feature films etc. basically produced to highlight the development aspects, are screened at the film shows. During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the Department organised nearly 1,000 film shows which were attended by nearly seven lakhs of audience in this Territory. The Department is presently equipped with an upto date film library consisting of over 700 films.

In addition to the schemes enumerated earlier, the Department has its own Dark Room for organising expeditious photo-publicity to different Government functions/events/activities. The scheme of Songs, Dramas and Dance Festivals etc. is also operated to highlight the achievements of the Government and to provide an opportunity to the people to actively associate with the Government efforts.

Besides, these, 'Advertisements' being yet another important medium of publicity, the Department regularly issues display advertisements to important local dailies/periodicals as also these published outside Goa.

Besides direct publicity efforts, the Department also keeps the Government informed of the public reaction to its different schemes, by supplying to the Government reaction appearing in periodicals in the form of editorials, readers' letters, reports on speeches etc. Thus there is a two-way traffic; giving people the necessary information and supplying back to Government the people's reaction to the Governmental effort.

The approved outlay for the Fourth Plan period for the schemes of this Department was Rs. 17.00 lakhs as against which an expenditure of Rs. 17.51 lakhs is likely during the Fourth Plan period.

It is deemed necessary to bifurcate the scheme of Field Publicity of the Fourth Five Year Plan into separate schemes—(i) Field Publicity proper and (ii) Exhibition. Till now Exhibitions formed a part of the Field Publicity. It has, however, been found that this Department is asked more than often to participate in a number of exhibitions, inside and outside this Territory, sometimes worth an expenditure of over Rs. 1.00 lakh. Accordingly, a separate scheme of Exhibitions—although a continuing scheme—is proposed in the next Plan.

### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The schemes mentioned above are being operated by the Department mainly to keep the people, both in urban and rural areas, informed of the Government plans and policies/decisions directly concerned with their day to day life and Government efforts in improving their living conditions. The schemes have definitely helped the Government to achieve the desired results of making people conscious of the 'planned economy' and their role in helping such an economy by actively associating themselves with the plan programmes.

### III - PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Fifth Five Year Plan includes the following six schemes with an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The outlay for each of them are indicated below:

1)	Production of Publicity M	aterial		Rs. 15.00 lakhs
	T31 - 1 3 T3 - 12 - 14			Rs. $10.00$ lakhs
	Tours of Journalists			Rs. 1.00 lakh
4)	Advertisements			Rs. 3.00 lakhs
5)	Songs, Dramas and Dance		als	Rs. 1.00 lakh
	Exhibitions		• • •	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
	Total	•••		Rs. 35.00 lakhs

### 1) Production of Publicity Material:

Printed words play a very important role in informing and educating the people. It is, therefore, natural that the Department should give due prominence to this particular medium of mass communication. The Department has worked out an ambitious programme covering publicity in almost all fields of activities of the Government. As such various publications like booklets, pamphlets, brochures, inserts, posters on various policies, programmes, developmental activities of the Government will be brought out in English, Marathi, Konkani and Gujarati. The scheme will also include the yearly prestige calendars and diaries which are circulated to relevant parties/agencies all over the world.

Presently, the Information Department, apart from its other publications, regularly publishes a monthly magazine entitled «NAVE PARVA». This magazine consists of articles photo-features, material on important policies and decisions of Government, as also information on various development projects. However, to improve upon this magazine, so as to project the image of the Government with specific reference to development efforts in a better way, it is absolutely essential to create the following posts:—

Designation	Scale of pay in Rs.	No. of posts	Estimated expenditure during the Fifth Five Year Plan
1. Editor	350-575	1	
2. Assistant Editor	210-425	1	
3. Reporters	210-425	3	Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

This will help to improve the quality of the existing journal as also to include more information on the development plans of different Departments. The Department will also be in a position to start similar journals devoted exclusively to important publicity regarding agriculture, grampanchayats, community listenning development blocks, education etc.

The Department is not staffed with trained Reporters having journalistic background. The Department needs at least three Reporters, fully qualified, for on the spot reporting of several development activities. In addition, these reporters will also be required to do reporting work regarding important Government functions/events and Minister' tours, where vital decisions pertaining to new developments are announced by the VIPS in their speeches. Presently, this work is handled by such staff members who have been promoted from the administrative cadre and who do not have adequate academic and/or professional background.

Despite limitations of fully trained staff, the Department has been doing adequate justice to the publicity programme of Government Plans and important official functions/events etc. However, inadequate staff results in inadequate services. The role of Information and Publicity Department specially in a developing economy is very vital, as it is basically the mouthpiece of the Government. The staff and the proposals mentioned herein for the Fifth Five Year Plan period is the bare minimum for the Department to adequately justify its role in a planned economy.

The total outlay for the scheme is Rs. 15.00 lakhs the break-up of which is as under:

1)	Salaries of Sta	aff etc	• • •	• • •	Rs. 1,25 lakhs
2)	Publications				Rs. 13.50 lakhs
3)	Miscellaneous	expenses		• • •	Rs. 0.25 lakh
	Total	•••	•••		Rs. 15.00 lakhs

### 2. Field Publicity:

On the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, the Department proposes to centralise the Field Publicity in the Department. At present a number of Executive Departments like Education, Agriculture, Health, Police, are having their own film units. This has led to the distribution of efforts and diversification of energies for the same purpose. Centralisation would contribute for a better service, and would avail waste of energies and resources. It is, therefore, proposed to bring all the Film Units together in the Information Department.

In addition to the screening of news reviews, documentaries, received from the Film Division, this Administration will also get some films produced through the Film Division as also commercial film producers. These films will be mainly of an educational and agricultural value.

Total outlay for the scheme is estimated at Rs. 10.00 lakhs, the break-up of which is as follows:—

1) Salaries of Staff etc.			 Rs.	2.50
2) Purchase of Films			 Rs.	4.75
3) Petrol Charges	• • •		 Rs.	2.75
	Tota	1	 Rs.	10.00

### 3. Tours of Journalists:

These tours are conducted on a reciprocal basis. Under the scheme, the Department organises conducted tours of Goa Journalists to different States/Union Territories, who in return send their team of Journalists to this Territory. This is mainly to secure necessary publicity for the economic progress achieved in the States/Union Territories.

The Department proposes to organise yearly at least three such tours depending upon the response of other States and Union Territories.

The total outlay for this scheme is Rs. 1.00 lakh for the entire Fifth Plan period.

# 4. Advertisements:

One of the effective media of publicity is to advertise in leading papers and periodicals. Advertisements on achievements and economic progress are therefore not only an integral part of Plan-Publicity but also play an important role in moulding the public opinion on various sectors of our economy. Some of the advertisements will cater for promotion of Tourism, as has been done hitherto.

During the Fifth Plan period several tourist-schemes will be launched. These schemes will have to be properly publicised outside this Territory to attract more tourist traffic.

It is, therefore, proposed to increase the budget on advertisements during the Fifth Plan period. The increase on the work-load on advertisements will naturally call for an increase in staff in the respective unit. As a result, creation of a separate advertisement Unit in the Department, the following staff will be required:—

Designation	Scale of pay in Rs.	No. of posts	Estimated exp. during the Fifth Five Year Plan
1. Advt. As	stt. 210-425	1	
2. U.D.C.	130-300	1	
3. L.D.C.	110-180	1	Rs. 0.55 lakh

The total expenditure on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 3.00 lakhs including amount of bills to be paid to various news agencies in the matter of advertisements.

### 5. Songs, Dramas and Dance Festivals:

In order to give an incentive to the local artistes and to revise the folk-song and folk-dance, the Department organises cultural programmes on important festivals like Carnival and Sigmo. Regular entertainment programmes are also held in cities, towns and on beaches on Sundays and holidays.

The total outlay on this particular scheme is Rs. 1.00 lakh for the entire plan period.

#### 6. Exhibitions:

This Department is called upon to participate in various exhibitions inside and outside Goa. Almost every year, we have an exhibition in Goa to coincide with the Liberation Day. Besides the Department participates in exhibitions in other States also. In particular, Government has decided to participate in the 'Asia' 74' to be held in November/December 1974 at Delhi. This demands trained staff. So far, this Department has been doing this activity without a properly trained machinery. It is, therefore, proposed to have an exhibilition-cell in this office comprising of:

Designation	 Scale of pay in Rs.	No. of posts	Estimated Expenditure during the Fifth Five Year Plan
1) Exhibition Officer	 350-575	1	
2) Technical Asstt.	 210-425	1	
3) U. D. C	 <b>130-30</b> 0	1	
4) Peons	 70-85	2	Rs. 0.93 lakh

The Exhibition Unit apart from participating in the local as also national exhibitions will also organise mobile exhibitions in different talukas of this Territory including Daman and Diu. For this purpose an exhibition van will also have to be acquired, to facilitate easy mobility of the Exhibition Unit. The Exhibition Unit will set up mobile exhibitions of blowns-ups of different activities, models of important projects, charts and graphs of achievements of different Departments etc. It will be the responsibility of the Exhibition Officer to collect data from different Departments and organise different types of exhibitions based on different heads such as Agriculture, Education, Industry and such other Departments.

The total outlay on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

The break-up of the amount is as follows: —

J) Salaries of Staff		 	Rs. 0.93 lakh
2) Exhibition Expenses	• • •	 	Rs. 3.50 lakhs
i) Misc. Expenses	•••	 	Rs. 0.57 lakh
Total		 	Rs. 5.00 lakhs

### 3. Local Bodies

With the enforcement of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968, 13 Municipal Councils have come into existance in this Union Territory. These Municipal Councils have been classified into "B" class and "C" class Municipal Councils on the basis of their population. The "B" Class Municipal Councils are those of Panaji, Margao, Marmagoa, Mapusa and Daman whereas the "C" Class Municipal Councils are those of Ponda, Bicholim, Diu, Sanguem, Quepem, Satari, Pernem and Canacona.

The Municipalities Act provides necessary powers to the Municipal Councils to raise their own resources by way of taxation etc. and in addition these Municipal Councils are being given financial assistance by the Government, by way of grants and loans. Grants are given only on Non-Plan side whereas loans are being given on both Non-Plan and Plan sides.

### I—REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was provided against which an expenditure of Rs. 41.72 lakhs is likely to be incurred by the end of the Fourth Plan. This entire amount was released to the Municipal Councils as loans for the purposes of their remunerative projects. The yearwise break-up of these figures is as under:

During 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs had been provided but the actual expenditure incurred during that year was Rs. 15.27 lakhs. During 1970-71, an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs had been provided but the actual expenditure incurred during that year was Rs. 6.75 lakhs. In the year 1971-72 also an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs had been provided but no expenditure could be incurred during that year and as such a part of this amount had been re-appropriated for some other Plan Schemes and the remaining amount was surrendered. During the year 1972-73 an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs had been provided and the entire amount was utilised. So also in 1973-74 when an amount of Rs. 10.80 lakhs had been provided and the entire amount has been spent by way of loans to the Municipal Councils.

### II — AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The Municipal Councils raise their own resources by way of taxation etc. In addition to this it has been decided to release them loans under Plan sector in order to take up the work of remunerative schemes and provide certain amenities to the local people. Loans will be granted for undertaking capital works in respect of the following:

(a) Remunerative Municipal enterprises such as construction and improvement of markets, shopping centres, Municipal Hostels, Cinema Houses etc.

- (b) Housing of Municipal Employees, particularly sweepers and the low paid staff, etc.
- (c) Construction of over-bridges and under-bridges to replace level crossings and other bridges essential for the needs of the traffic.

#### III -- PROGRAMME FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

### 1. Loans to Municipalities for remunerative projects:

The Planning Commission have approved a total outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs for the Local Bodies for the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Out of this an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1974-75. While preparing the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was proposed to release 50% of the amount under the Fifth Five Year Plan as grants to the Municipal Councils and the remaining amount by way of loans. But when the proposals of the Annual Plan for 1974-75 had been referred to the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, they insisted to release the amount as loans instead of grants and as such it has been proposed to release the entire amount provided for in the Fifth Five Year Plan by way of loans to the Municipal Councils for taking up remunerative schemes as mentioned above including bus terminals. Since an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been earmarked for 1974-75, it is proposed to split up the remaining amount as Rs. 35.00 lakhs for 1975-76; Rs. 33.00 lakhs for 1976-77; Rs. 33.00 lakhs for 1977-78; Rs. 33.00 lakhs for 1978-79.

## ANNEXURE I FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-79

Index of Schemes (Sector-wise) and their Fifth Plan Outlays

Sr. No		Fifth Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Pag No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	I — AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:		
1.			
	A) Agricultural Education and Research:		
	<ol> <li>Agri-Horticultural Research Station and Chemistry Section</li> <li>Agricultural Education — Training of Personnel for</li> </ol>	20.00	2
	Degree Course in Agriculture	3.00	2
	Sub-Total (Agricultural Research and Education)	23.00	
	B) Agricultural Crop Husbandry:		
٠.	1. Agricultural Extension and Administration:		
· .	a) Extension Training Centre	16.00 10.00 6.00 1.00	
	2. Agricultural Inputs:		
	a) Improved Seed Programme b) Manures and Fertilizers	21.00 60.00 32.00 30.00	
	3. Crop Oriented Programmes:		
	a) Horticultural Development b) Land Development and Utilization of Cultivable	48.00	,
	Wastelands	20.00	
	Sub-Total (Agricultural Crop Husbandry)	244.00	
	C) Projects/Programmes of Rural Development and Employment:		•
	1. Special Programme for Small Farmers (M.F.A.L.)	10.00	•
2.	SOIL CONSERVATION:	40.00	
	<ol> <li>River Embankments</li></ol>	24.00	
	and Field Channelling in Irrigated Areas	7.55	
	4. Training in Soil Conservation	0.20 15.25	
	6. Soil Conservation in Mining Areas	1.00	
	Sub-Total (Soil Conservation):	90.00	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	MINOR IRRIGATION:		_,
	1. Repairs, Desilting or Renovation of Tanks 2. Construction of Bandharas and Desilting of Nallahs 3. Lift Irrigation Scheme	35.00 40.00 50.00 * 22.50 15.00 17.50	45 46 47 47 47 47
	Sub-Total (Minor Irrigation)	180.00	-
4.	CADASTRAL SURVEY:		
	1. Cadastral Survey, Record of Rights and Land Classification	<b>150.</b> 00	50
5.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:		
	1. Strengthening of the Administration	2.00	57
	2. Cattle Development:  a) Key-Village Scheme b) Composite Livestock Farm at Dhat, and Daman	20.00	58
	District Dairy Farm	14.00	58
٠	c) Premium Bull Scheme	0.70 5.00	59 60
	Heifers f) Import of Exhortic Cattle	0.50 1. <b>0</b> 0	60 <b>6</b> 0
	3. Feeds and Fodder Development:		
	a) Fodder Demonstration and Extension b) Fodder Seed Production Farm	2.00 10.00	61 61
	4. Poultry Development:		
	a) Poultry Farm b) Intensive Poultry Development Block and Eggs	12.00	62
	Marketing Organisation	4.00	63
	c) Credit facilities for Poultry Development	5.00	64
	5. Piggery Development:		
	a) Pig Farm	3.50	64
	b) Pork Processing Unit	4.00 5.00	64 65
	d) Credit facilities for Piggery Development	1.00	65
	6. Animal Health:	• • • • • • •	
	a) Rinderpest Eradication	1.50	65
	b) Hospitals	8.50	66
	c) Clinical Investigation Unit	3.00	66
	d) Control of Epizootics	2.50	67
	7. Education Research and Statistics:		
	a) Training and Education	2.50	67
	b) Stockmen and Training Centre	$\frac{1.00}{0.50}$	68 68
	c) Statistical Cell	0.00	40

<sup>\*</sup> Outlay for this Scheme of Providing Filter points is already included under the Scheme of Agricultural Machinery and Implements at Sr. No. 1.2 (d).

			(2)						(3)	(-
۰	Other	Schemes:								
٥.		Extension Serv	ricos						3.30	
	,	Publicity and I		 inda				• • • •	0.50	
		Goa Meat Con				• • •		•••	2.00	
		Feed Factory		• • •		•••		• • • •	<b>3</b> 0.00	
	ω,	Sub-Total							145.00	-
		Sub-10tal	(Amm	ai iiu	spandi	<i>y )</i>	•••		145.00	-
DA	<b>AIR</b> YII	NG AND MILK	SUPPI	LY:						
1.	Ponda	Dairy					•••		33.50	
2.	Rural	Dairy Extensio	n	• • • •					7.00	
3.	Rural	Dairy Centre	•••						5.00	
4.	Traini	ing of Dairy Pe	rsonnel						0.50	
5.	Public	city and Propag	anda	•••		•••			0.50	
6.		cial Assistance ation:	to Dai	iry Co	-operat	ives	and D	airy		
		Programme of	Dairy	Develo	pment				35.00	
	b)	Share-Capital	Contrib	ution					2.00	
	c)	Managerial Su	bsidy	• • •					1.00	
	d)	Cattle Mortalit	y Fund	l	•••	•••		•••	0.50	
		Sub-Total	(Dairy	ying a	nd Mil	k S	upply)		85.00	-
		t Research		• • •				• • •	8.00	
		ing of Staff olidation. Demai	 reation	and N	 Nanage	 ment	•••		11.00	
В	Cons	ing of Staff olidation, Dema olidation includin	rcation	and N	_		:		11.00 7.50	
<b>B</b> )	Conse	olidation, Demai	rcation g Surv	and Mey and	Demai	rcatio	:			
1. C)	Conso	olidation, Dema blidation includin	rcation og Surve ions of	and Mey and	Demai	rcatio	: on			
B) 1. C) 1.	Conso	olidation, Dema olidation includin ductory Plantat	rcation og Surve ions of	and Mey and	Demai	rcatio	: on		7.50	
B) 1. C) 1. 2.	Conso	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations Plantations	rcation g Surve ions of for Inc	and Mey and Utilit Utilit	Demai ty Spec l and C	rcatio cies: comm	: on nercial		7.50 65.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3.	Conso Conso Intro Econo Rubbe Cashe	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations or Plantations or Plantations	reation  g Surve  ions of  for Inc	and Mey and Utilit dustria	Demai by Speciand C	cies: comm	on	 uses.	7.50 65.00 15.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3.	Conso Conso Intro Econo Rubbe Cashe	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations ow Plantations commental Fores	reation g Surveions of for Inc try:	and Mey and Utilit dustria	Demail Demail Specification of the Demail Control of the Demail Co	cies:	ercial	 uses. 	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D)	Conso Conso Intro- Econo Rubbe Cashe ) Envir	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations ow Plantations or Plantati	reation g Surve ions of for Inc try:	and Mey and Utilit dustria	Demail Demail Specification of the second contraction of the second co	cies:	ercial	 uses. 	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D)	Conso Conso Intro- Econo Rubbe Cashe ) Envir	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations ow Plantations commental Fores	reation g Surveions of for Inc try:	and Mey and Utilit dustria	Demail Demail Specification of the Demail Control of the Demail Co	cies:	ercial	 uses. 	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D) 1.	Conse Conse Intro Econe Rubbe Cashe ) Envir	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations ow Plantations or Plantati	reation g Surve ions of for Inc try:	and Mey and Utilit dustria	Demail Demail Specification of the second contraction of the second co	cies:	ercial	 uses. 	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D) 1. 2.	Conso Conso Intro Econo Rubbe Cashe ) Envir Wild- Anim ) Socia Farm	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantati	reation g Surve g Surv	and Mey and Utilit dustria	by Special and C	cies:	ercial	 uses. 	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D) 1. 2.	Conso Conso Intro Econo Rubbe Cashe ) Envir Wild- Anim ) Socia Farm	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantati	reation g Surve g Surv	and Mey and Utilit dustria	by Special and C	cies:	ercial	 uses. 	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2.	Conso Conso Intro Econo Rubbe Cashe ) Envir Wild- Anim ) Socia Farm	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations of Avenuations of Avenuati	reation g Surve g Surv	and Mey and Utilit dustria	by Special and C	cies:	ercial	 uses. 	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2. F	Conso Conso Intro- Econo Rubbe Cashe Envir Wild- Anim Socia Farm Plant	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Plantations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Plantations of Avenuations of Plantations of Plantati	reation ag Surve ions of for Inc try: e Trees	and Mey and Utilit dustria along	by Special and C	ceation	ercial	uses	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2. F 1.	Conso Conso Intro- Econo Rubbe Cashe Envir Wild- Anim Socia Farm Plant Other	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations of Park or Park o	reation g Surve ions of for Inc try: e Trees	and Mey and Utility dustria	by Special and C	catio	ercial	 uses.  	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00 1.00 5.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2. F 1. 2.	Conso Conso Intro- Econo Rubbe Cashe ) Envir Wild- Anim ) Socia Farm Plant ) Other   Stat:	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations or Plantations or Plantations of Plantations of Plantations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Cell	reation  g Surve  ions of  for Inc   try:   e Trees	and Mey and Utilities Utilities  along	by Special and C	cies: comm	ercial	uses	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00  1.00 5.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2. F 1. 2. 3	Conso Conso Intro- Econo Rubbe Cashe ) Envir Wild- Anim ) Socia Farm Plant ) Other ! Stat: ! Plant ! Inter	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Avenuatical Cell nsification of Management of Plantation of Plantations of Plan	reation  g Surve  ions of  for Inc   try:   e Trees   Ianagen	and Mey and Utility dustria	ty Special and Communication C	ceation	: on	uses	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00 1.00 5.00 2.00 9.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2. F 1. 2. 3. 4	Conso Conso Intro Econo Rubbe Cashe Wild- Anim Socia Farm Plant Other State Plant United Word	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Plantation of Ming Plan	reation  g Surve  ions of  for Inc   try:   e Trees   Ianagen	and Mey and Utilities Utilities along	by Special and C	ccatio	: on	uses	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00  1.00 5.00 2.00 2.00 9.00 7.50	
B; 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2. E 1. 2. F 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Conso Conso Introduction Rubbe Cashe Cashe Envir Wild- Anim Socia Farm Plant Other State Plant Inter Wor Culti	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Plantations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Avenuation of Ming Plan ural Operations	reation g Surve ions of for Inc try: e Trees Ianagen	and Mey and Utilit dustria along	ty Special and Communication of the communication o	ceatic	: on  :: ercial	uses	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00  1.00 5.00  2.00 9.00 7.50 3.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D) 1. 2. F 1. 2. F 6	Conso Conso Intro Econo Rubbe Cashe Envir Wild- Anim Socia Farm Plant Stat: Plant Stat: Plant Culti- Everi Culti-	olidation, Demandidation including ductory Plantations or Park of Forestry:  Forestry: Forestry: Forestry: istical Cell or plantation of Month of Month of Month of Plantation or Month of Plantations of Portection or Portections of Protections of	reation  g Surve  ions of  for Inc   try:   e Trees   Ianagen	and Mey and Utilities  Utilities    along   nent	ty Special and Communication in the communication i	ceatic	: on ercial	uses	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00 1.00 5.00 2.00 9.00 7.50 3.00 5.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2. F 1. 2. 34 56	Conso Conso Intro Econo Rubbe Cashe Envir Wild- Anim Socia Farm Plant State Plant State Plant Fore Com	olidation, Demanded and Demanded at Plantations of Avenuations of Avenuations of Plantation of Making Plan ural Operations of Plantations	reation  g Surve  ions of  for Inc   try:  Ianagen	and Mey and Utilities  Utilities   along   nent	ty Special and Communication in the communication i	ceation cies:	: on  :: ercial	uses	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00 1.00 5.00 2.00 9.00 7.50 3.00 5.00 15.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2. E 1. 2. F 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 7. 8. 7.	Conso Conso Intro- Econo Rubbe Cashe Envir Wild- Anim Socia Farm Plant Statt Plant Plant Plant Culti- Culti- Culti- Com Build- Cos Sacia Statt Culti-	olidation, Demanded including ductory Plantations of Plantations o	reation  g Surve  ions of  for Inc   try:   E Trees	and Mey and Utilities  Utilities    along   nent	ty Special and Communication of the communication o	ceation	: on  :: ercial	uses	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00 1.00 5.00 2.00 9.00 7.50 3.00 5.00 15.00 25.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2. F 1. 2. F 2. 3. 44 55 67 88	Conso Conso Intro- Econo Rubbe Cashe Wild- Anim Socia Farm Plant Stat: Plant Worf Cult Cult Cult Cult Cult Cult Cult Cult	olidation, Demanded and the control of the control	reation  g Surve  ions of  for Inc   try:   and  include a surve	and Mey and Utility dustria	ty Special and Communication in the communication i	ceation cies:	: on  :: ercial	uses	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00 1.00 5.00 2.00 9.00 7.50 3.00 5.00 15.00 25.00 2.00	
B) 1. C) 1. 2. 3. D 1. 2. F 1. 2. F 2. 3. 44 55 67 88	Conso Conso Intro- Econo Rubbe Cashe Wild- Anim Socia Farm Plant Stat: Plant Worf Cult Cult Cult Cult Cult Cult Cult Cult	olidation, Demanded including ductory Plantations of Plantations o	reation  g Surve  ions of  for Inc   try:   E Trees	and Mey and Utilities  Utilities   along   nent	ty Special and Communication of the communication o	ceation	: on  :: ercial	uses	7.50 65.00 15.00 85.00 20.00 10.00 1.00 5.00 2.00 9.00 7.50 3.00 5.00 15.00 25.00	_

	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	FISHERIES:		
	1. Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts	75.40	103
	2. Preservation, Transport and Marketing	24.00	103
	3. Establishment of Pilot Plant for Processing of Frozen	21.00	101
	and Filleted Fish	6.00	105
	4. Establishment of Fish Curing Yards	4.10	107
	5. Training	4.50	108
	6. Experimental and Explonatory Fishing in off-share areas	37.00	110
	7. Strenghtening of the Staff of Fisheries Department	5.00	111
	8. Slipway and Service Station	6.00	112
	9. Assistance to Fishermen for Purchase of Fishery Requi-	0.00	
	sities	8.00	113
	10. Assistance to Fisheries Co-operatives	5.00	114
	Sub-Total (Fisheries)	175.00	•
			•
9.	AGRICULTURAL CREDIT:	10.00	115
ю.	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING, STORAGE AND WARE HOUSING:		
	1 Regulation of Markets	4.68	118
	1. Regulation of Markets	0.85	118
	2. Administration	0.33	118
	3. Grading and Standardization	0.11	
	Sub-Total (Agricultural Marketing, Storage and Ware housing)	6.00	
	I Total (Agriculture and Allied Programme)	s. 1418.00	lakh
		s. 1418.00	lakh
	I — Total (Agriculture and Allied Programme) Residue LOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS	s. 1418.00	lakh
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVE-	s. 1418.00	lakh
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVE- LOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS	s. 1418.00	
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies	25.00	126
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVE- LOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION: A) Continuing Scheme:	25,00 3.00	126 127
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns	25.00 3.00 1.50	126 127 127
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00	126 127 127 127
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank 5. Subsidy to Land Development Section of the Apex Bank	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75	126 127 127 127
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00	126 127 127 128 128
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank 5. Subsidy to Land Development Section of the Apex Bank 6. Marketing Societies 7. Processing Societies other than Sugar Factories	25,00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00	126 127 127 128 128 128
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies	25,00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00	126 127 127 128 128 128 129
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank 5. Subsidy to Land Development Section of the Apex Bank 6. Marketing Societies 7. Processing Societies other than Sugar Factories 8. Consumer's Co-operatives 9. Strengthening of the Co-operative Department	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 -7.85 4.50	126 127 127 128 128 128 129 130
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank 5. Subsidy to Land Development Section of the Apex Bank 6. Marketing Societies 7. Processing Societies other than Sugar Factories 8. Consumer's Co-operatives 9. Strengthening of the Co-operative Department	25,00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00	126 127 127 128 128 128 129 130
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank 5. Subsidy to Land Development Section of the Apex Bank 6. Marketing Societies 7. Processing Societies other than Sugar Factories 8. Consumer's Co-operatives 9. Strengthening of the Co-operative Department 10. Training and Education	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 -7.85 4.50	126 127 127 128 128 128 129 130
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank 5. Subsidy to Land Development Section of the Apex Bank 6. Marketing Societies 7. Processing Societies other than Sugar Factories 8. Consumer's Co-operatives 9. Strengthening of the Co-operative Department 10. Training and Education	25,00 3,00 1,50 5,00 0,75 2,00 15,00 -7,85 4,50 4,00	126 127 127 128 128 129 129 130
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 7.85 4.50 4.00 1.20	126 127 127 128 128 129 129 130 131
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 7.85 4.50 4.00 1.20	126 127 127 128 128 129 129 130 131 131
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies	25,00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 7.85 4.50 4.00 1.20	126 127 127 127 128 128 129 129 130 131 131
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank 5. Subsidy to Land Development Section of the Apex Bank 6. Marketing Societies 7. Processing Societies other than Sugar Factories 8. Consumer's Co-operatives 9. Strengthening of the Co-operative Department 10. Training and Education 11. Co-operative Farming 12. Service/Marketing Societies running Fair Price Shops 13. Share Capital Contribution to the Urban Banks	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 7.85 4.50 4.00 1.20	126 127 127 128 128 129 130 131 131
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank 5. Subsidy to Land Development Section of the Apex Bank 6. Marketing Societies 7. Processing Societies other than Sugar Factories 8. Consumer's Co-operatives 9. Strengthening of the Co-operative Department 10. Training and Education 11. Co-operative Farming 12. Managerial Assistance to Labour Co-operatives 13. Share Capital Contribution to the Urban Banks 14. Government Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-	25,00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 -7.85 4.50 4.00 1.20 10.00 2.45 4.00	126 127 127 128 128 129 130 131 131
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies 2. Outright Grants to Co-operative Credit Institutions 3. Rural Godowns 4. Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Bank 5. Subsidy to Land Development Section of the Apex Bank 6. Marketing Societies 7. Processing Societies other than Sugar Factories 8. Consumer's Co-operatives 9. Strengthening of the Co-operative Department 10. Training and Education 11. Co-operative Farming 12. Managerial Assistance to Labour Co-operatives 13. Share Capital Contribution to the Urban Banks 14. Government Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Society	25,00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 7.85 4.50 4.00 1.20	126 127 127 128 128 129 130 131 131
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 7.85 4.50 4.00 1.20 10.00 2.45 4.00 8.00	126 127 127 128 128 129 130 131 131 132 133 133
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 7.85 4.50 4.00 1.20 10.00 2.45 4.00 8.00 8.25	126 127 127 128 128 129 129 130 131 131 132 133 134
1.	II — CO-OPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS  CO-OPERATION:  A) Continuing Scheme:  1. Agricultural Credit Societies	25.00 3.00 1.50 5.00 0.75 2.00 15.00 7.85 4.50 4.00 1.20 10.00 2.45 4.00 8.00	126 127 127 127 128 129 129 130 131 131 132 133 134 134 135

(1)	(2)	(3) (4)
2.	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS:	
	<ol> <li>Central Assistance for the post Stage II Blocks</li> <li>Establishment of an Accounts Cell</li> <li>Sicheme for up-grading and Strengthening the Cadre of Willage Panchayats, Secretaries and their Training</li> <li>Training of non-official members of Village Panchayats</li> <li>Loans to Village Panchayats for Remunerative Schemes</li> </ol>	8.50     137       1.50     138       3.00     139       0.50     139       29.50     139
	Sub-Total (Community Development and Pan- chayats)	43.00
	II — Total (Cooperation, Community Development and Panchayats)  III. IRRIGATION AND POWER	?s. 151.00 lakhs
.1.	MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION:	
	A) Major Irrigation Projects:	
	1. Sialaulim Project             2. Tillari Project             3. Dudhsagar Project             4. Daman — Ganga Project	837.00 143 10.00 153 5.00 143 120.00 144
	B) Medium Irrigation Schemes:	
	1. Anjunem Project </td <td>130.00 144 3.50 144 1.50 145</td>	130.00 144 3.50 144 1.50 145
	C) Survey and Investigations:	5.00 146
	Sub-Total (Major and Medium Irrigation)	1112.00
2.	FLOOD CONTROL AND ANTI-SEA EROSION:	
	<ol> <li>Marginal Embankments</li> <li>Protection of the town of Sanquelim</li> <li></li> <li>River Improvement and Anti-erosion schemes (Usgao</li> </ol>	5.00 148 8.00 148
	and Pale)	8.00 148 28.00 148
	5. Extension of Waterways	25.00 449
	6. Tidal Protection	1.50 149
	7. Anti-Sea Erosion	21.50 149 3.00 149
	-	<b>0.</b> 00 140
	Sub-Total (Flood Control and Anti-sea Ero- sion)	100.00
3.	POWER:	
	1. Power Development in Goa	1154.00 151 55.00 153 226.00 153 565.00 153
	Sub-Total (Power)	2000.00
	III — Total (Irrigation and Power)	Rs. 3212 00 lakhs

(1)	42)	(3)	(4)
	IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINING		
1.	LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES:		
	1. Investments in Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, Purchase of Additional Shares	15.00	159
	<ol> <li>Subsidy on Cost of Preparation of Feasibility Reports (Consultancy Organisation)</li> <li>Subsidy on Expenditure for Procuring patterns/designs and testing/analysis etc. for Laboratories of Industrial</li> </ol>	4.75	159
	Units	0.25 16.00	159 160
	Sub-Total (Large and Medium Industries)	36.00	-
2.	MINERAL DEVELOPMENT:	,	
2.			
	1. Construction of Office Building and Laboratory for Mines	5.00	162
	2. Setting of a Geological and Chemical Laboratory/Museum 3. Field Investigations including Drilling	4.00 15.00	162 163
	_	<del></del> -	-
	Sub-Total (Mineral Development)	24.00	-
3.	VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:		
	A) Small Scale Industries:		
	1. Investment in Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Deve-		
	lopment Corporation	1.00	164
	2. Power Subsidy to Small Scale Industries	1.50	164
	3. Subsidy on Rent of Sheds in Industrial Estates	5.00	165
	4. Managerial Subsidy to Industrial Co-operatives 5. Matching Share-Capital-Contribution to Industrial Co-	0.25	165
	-operatives	2.00	165
	6. Subsidy on Construction of Common Work-Sheds	0.50	165
	7. Financial Loans to Small Scale Industries	15.00	165
	8. Loans to Handicrafts Industries 9. Loans to Industrial Co-operatives	$0.65 \\ 1.50$	166 166
	10. Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase basis	11.00	166
	11. Subsidy on purchase of Improved Tools by Artisans	0.25	166
	12. Training (Deputation of Artisans to Specialised Institu-		
	tions/Industries to receive Training to Improve their	0.25	100
	Skill and Technique)	0.25	166 167
	13. Tours of Industrialist/Artisans	3.00	167
	15. Rew Material Depot	5.00	167
	16. Quality Control	2.00	167
	17 Strenghtening the Staff of the Directorate	3.00	168
	B) Industrial Estates:		
	1. Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation-Capital Contribution	65.00	169
	C) Khadi and Village Industries Board:		
	1. Khadi and Village Industries Board	2.00	169
	D) Handloom Industries:		
	1. Loans and Subsidies for Handloom-Weavers Cooperatives		
	Societies	0.60	169

_	(2)	(3)	(4
	E) Handicrafts:		
	1. Handicrafs Emporium	10.00	1
	2. Subsidy for the Purchase of Improved type of Equipment	10.00	-
	by Craftsman for Handicraft Industry	0.25	1
	3. Establishment of Training and Design Centre	10.00	1
	4. Survey of Handicrafts	0.50	1
	5 Training	1.00	1
	6. Tours of Craftsmen	0 10	1
	7. Handicraft Work-Shed	1.00	1
	8. Publicity and Propaganda	0.25	1
	9. Exhibitions	2.00	1
	Sub-Total (Village and Small Scale Industries)	145.00	_
	IV — Total (Industries and Mining)	s. 205.00	akhs
	V. MY ANGRODE AND CONTRIBUTE TONG		Ţ
	V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS		
ι.	ROADS AND BRIDGES:		
	1. State Highways	100.00	1
	2. Other State Roads and Inter-State Roads	80.00	1
	3. Mining Roads	40.00	1
	4. District Roads	50.00	1
	5. Roads of Touristic Importance	25.00	1
	6. Rural and Village Roads	100.00	1
	7. Miscellaneous Schemes	25.00	1.
	8. Bridges	132.00	1
	9. Survey and Investigations	3.00	
	Sub-Total (Roads and Bridges)		
	<del>-</del>	555 00	
2.	NATIONALISATION OF ROAD PASSENGER TRANS- PORT SERVICES:	45.00	<b>-</b> 1
			1 1
3.	PORT SERVICES:  ENFORCEMENTS OF THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION ON PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1974 INCLUDING THE NEW GOA,	45.00	
3. 4.	PORT SERVICES:  ENFORCEMENTS OF THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION ON PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1974 INCLUDING THE NEW GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES TAX BILL, 1973:  CREATION OF A STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DIREC-	<b>4</b> 5.00	1
<b>3</b> .	PORT SERVICES:  ENFORCEMENTS OF THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION ON PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1974 INCLUDING THE NEW GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES TAX BILL, 1973:  CREATION OF A STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT:	<b>4</b> 5.00	1
<b>3</b> .	ENFORCEMENTS OF THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION ON PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1974 INCLUDING THE NEW GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES TAX BILL, 1973:  CREATION OF A STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT:  MINOR PORTS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:  A) Minor Ports and Harbours:	45.00 4.50 0.50	1
3. 4.	PORT SERVICES:  ENFORCEMENTS OF THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION ON PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1974 INCLUDING THE NEW GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES TAX BILL, 1973:  CREATION OF A STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT:  MINOR PORTS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:  A) Minor Ports and Harbours:  1. Development of Betul	45.00 4.50 0.50	1
3. 4.	ENFORCEMENTS OF THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION ON PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1974 INCLUDING THE NEW GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES TAX BILL, 1973:  CREATION OF A STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT:  MINOR PORTS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:  A) Minor Ports and Harbours:  1. Development of Betul	45.00 4.50 0.50	1
3. 4.	PORT SERVICES:  ENFORCEMENTS OF THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION ON PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1974 INCLUDING THE NEW GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES TAX BILL, 1973:  CREATION OF A STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT:  MINOR PORTS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:  A) Minor Ports and Harbours:  1. Development of Betul	45.00 4.50 0.50	1
<b>3</b> .	ENFORCEMENTS OF THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION ON PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1974 INCLUDING THE NEW GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES TAX BILL, 1973:  CREATION OF A STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT:  MINOR PORTS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:  A) Minor Ports and Harbours:  1. Development of Betul	4.50 0.50 2.00 2.00	111_1
3. 4.	ENFORCEMENTS OF THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION ON PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1974 INCLUDING THE NEW GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES TAX BILL, 1973:  CREATION OF A STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT:  MINOR PORTS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:  1. Development of Betul	4.50 0.50 2.00 2.00	111_1
3. 4.	ENFORCEMENTS OF THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION ON PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1974 INCLUDING THE NEW GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MOTOR VEHICLES TAX BILL, 1973:  CREATION OF A STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT:  MINOR PORTS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:  1. Development of Betul	4.50 0.50 2.00 2.00	111_1

(1)			(2)					·	(3)	(4)
	3	Fabrication of 4	Mooring	Ruove	for T	land .	watar	n of	<del>-</del>	
		Goa and Acquisit To carry out Inve	ion of B	uoy-lig	hter				5.00	192
		ing wall for Agua	da and H	Reis-M				a	5.00	192
		Passenger Amenit			d Laur	ich Cr	ossing	s	5.00	192
	6.	Expansion of the	Maritime	School	ol at E	Britona		•••	10.00	192
		Construction of N Establishment Ch	arges on	pay,	etc. fo		 perso	nnel		193
	9.	of the Hydrograph Dredging of Agua	da Bar ai	nd Rei	s-Mago			 tain	4.00	193
		to a dept of 3.4						•••	5.00	193
		Construction of o Making Cumbarjus						ı	7.50	193
		Making Models fo						 huđy	20.00	194
		Siltation	•••		•••		• • •	•••	1.00	
	13.	Construction of N			_	_	ne in	land	10.00	195
	14	Waters of Goa Hydrographic Sur		 s. Pr	 ovision	of t	 wo ກ	nore	10.00	TAU
	14.	Survey Launches a								
		graphic Units of								
		out Survey in the							12.00	195
		•						·- 4		-
			al (Mino		ts and	Inlar	na W		104.00	
		Trans	port)	• • •	• • • •	•••		•••	124.00	
6.		OURISM:	Davis De	la Da	nodi Di	handas	· Old ·	Con		
	1.		Dona-Pa		.uaji-Ki	Danual	-O1u-	GUA-	39.50	200
	9	-Divar Zone Development of I	 Beaches		•••	•••		•••	29.50	201
	۷.	Development of L	akes Spr		nd Wat				7.50	203
	4	Development of H	ills. Hillo	cks an	d Dales			•••	19.00	204
		Development of D							4.00	205
		Development of l		•••	•••	•••			4.00	206
	7.	Transport				• • •		•••	4.50	206
	8.	Strengthening of	the Tour	ist O	rganisa	tion	•••	•••	12.00	207
	9.	Beautification of	places of	Touri	st Inte	erest	•••	•••	16.50	208
	10.	Tourist Hostels in	Towns		•••	•••		• • •	15.00	208
	11.	Wayside Facilities	s	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	3.50	208
	12.	State Tourism De	velopment	t Corp	oration			 T-4-1	10.00	209
	13.	Loans for paying-			nd Sma	all Tou	rist F	10tel	5.00	209
		Establishment		•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	5.00 15.00	210
	14.	Implementation of	r «Master	Plan	»		•••	•••	10.00	-
		Sub-Tot	al (Tour	ism)	•••	•••	•••		185.00	
		V — To	tal (Tran	sport	and Co	mmuni	cation	ns)F	ks. 914.00 l	akhs
		<b>V</b> I 9	SOCIAL	SER	VICE	S				
1.	C.F	.NERAL EDUCATI		~	•	-				
1.		Elementary Educa								
				TO 2	tion				57.50	216
	1.	Expansion of Ele	mentary	Educa	ulon	•••	•••	•••	26.00	216
	2.	Construction of C	Jass Koo	nns	•••	•••	•••		17.00	217
		Women Teacher's			• • •	•••	•••	•••	4.90	217
		Teacher Training		•••	•••	•••		•••	2.55	217
		Book Grants Girls' Education		• • •		•••			4.16	218
		Work-experience		•••					4.00	218
	7,	MOLW-exhelience	•••	•••	•••			-		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	8. Teaching of Science	3.00	219
	9. Development of Text Books in Konkani	2.00	219
	10. School Libraries	5.00	219
	11. Appointment of Subject Inspectors	5.00	220
	12. Strengthening of the Administration and Supervision	1.30	220
	13. Teachers Awards	1.00	220
	Sub-Total (Elementary Education)	134.00	
	B) Secondary Education:		
	1. Establishment of Government High-Schools	16.00	222
	2. Expansion of Non-Government High Schools — payment	10.00	
	of grants	80.00	223
	3. Establishment of Government Secondary/Junior Colleges	30.00	223
	4. Establishment of Non-Government Higher Secondary/		
	Junior Colleges — grants	10.00	223
	5. Espansion of Technical High Schools/Centres	<b>5</b> .Q0	224
	6. Establishment of State Institute of Education (SIE)	10.00	224
	7. Establishment of a Board of Secondary Education	4.00	224
	8. Development of Experimental Schools	14.00	225
	9. Development of Audio-Visual Centres	5.00	225
	10. Inservice Training	1.50	225
	11. Introduction of Work-experience	7.00	226
	12. Teaching of Science and Mathematics — payment of	45.00	000
	grants	17.00	226
	13. Vocational Guidance	4.00	22 <b>6</b> 22 <b>6</b>
	14. Scholarships and Free Tution Programme	10.00	227
	15. Informal Education	6.00 0.50	227
	Sub-Total (Secondary Education)	220.00	
	C) University Education		
	C) University Education:		
	1. Establishment of University in Goa	95.00	228
	2. Expansion of Government Arts and Science College, Daman	7.00	228
	3. Maintenance Grants to Non-Government Colleges	10.00	228
	5. Grants for Development P.ay-Grounds	8.00	229
	5. Grants for Development of Play-Grounds	0.50	229
	6. Grants to Non-Government Colleges for Development of		
	Science Education	2.00	229
	7. Scholarships Programme for College-Students	4.00	229
	8. Creation of Collegiate Education Cell in the Directorate of Education	0.50	229
	Sub-Total (University Education)	127.00	-
	D) Social Education:		-
	1. Eradication of Illiteracy	19 50	ივი
	2. Village Libraries	$12.50 \\ 3.00$	230 230
	3. Audio-Visual Unit	1.00	230
	4. Strengthening of Social Education Section	1.50	231
	5. Grants to Private Adult Education Organisations	2.00	231
	6. Development of Languages (Sanskrit and Others)	1.00	231
	7. Development of the Central Library, Panaji	6.00	232
	8. Taluka Libraries	1.50	232
	9. Mobile Libraries	1.50	232
	Sub-Total (Social Education)	30.00	-
	-		_

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	E) Other Schemes:		
	1. Improving the Machinery for Educational Planning	0.75	233
	2. Strengthening of Statistics Section	0.75	233
	3. Strengthening of Other Sections	2.50	234
	Sub-Total (Other Schemes)	4.00	-
	Sub-Total for Educational Schemes to be Im-		-
	plemented by the Directorate of Educa-		
	tion $(A+B+C+D+E)$	<b>515.0</b> 0	_
	F) Sports and Cultural Programme:		-
	a) Sports and Physical Education:		
	1) Continuing Schemes:		
	1. National Cadet Corps	2.50	2 <b>3</b> 6
	2. Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports	3.50	237
	3. Grants for Construction of Stadium, Pavilions and Deve-	10.00	997
	lopment of Sites for Playgrounds 4. Bharat Scouts and Guides	$\frac{10.00}{3.00}$	237 237
	5. Coaching Schemes	3.85	238
	6. National Service Corps and National Sports Organisation	0.70	238
	7. Sports Talent Search Scheme	1.125	239
	8. Institution of Awards for Special Talents in Sports and	0.50	239
	Games	1.00	238
	ii) New Schemes:		
	1. Strengthening of the Directorate of Sports and Cultural	<b>-</b>	0.40
	Affairs	5.80	240
	2. State Sports Festival for Primary Schools	2.25	241
	3. Sports Festivals for Non-Student Youths	2.25	242
	4. Celebrations of Days of National Importance	1.85	242
	5. Grants to University/Post Graduate Centre for sending		
	the teams for participation in the Inter-University	0.50	343
		0.525	243
	6. Establishment of a Sports Library	0.020	240
	7. Grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools for Development of Playground	5.00	243
	8. Promotional Literature pertaining to Sports, Physical	. 0.00	270
	Education, Recreation, etc	0.25	244
	9. Films on Sports and Youth Activities	1.50	244
	10. Promotion of Youth Welfare Activities	0.50	244
	11. Promotion and Development of Yoga Education	0.10	244
	12. Grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools for the	0.10	211
	Purchase of Sports Equipment	0.50	244
	13. Purchase of Sports Equipment for Government Primary,		
	Middle and High Schools	1.00	245
	14. Refresher Courses in Seminar for Primary, Secondary		
	and College-teachers	1.00	245
		2.50	245
	15. Establishment of Vyayamshalas	2.00	210
	<ul><li>15. Establishment of Vyayamshalas</li><li>16. Establishment of a Government College of Physical</li></ul>	2.00	245

(1) (2)			(3)	(4)
b) Cultural Programme (excluding «Kala Academy»):	:			
1. Grants to Cultural Organisations			0.15	246
2. Establishment of a Cultural Unit			0.55	246
3. Inter-State Exchange of Troups			0.15	246
Sub-Total (Sports and Cultur	ral Drogram		<del></del>	
excluding 'Kala Academy')			00.66	
•				
G) Kala Academy:	-			
1. Academy Complex	•••		100.00	249
2. Research and Performing Unit			1.30	251
3. Western Music Wing			5.00	252
4. Faculty of Music			1.10	253
5. Theatre Training Course			1.50	<b>253</b>
6. Grants to Kala Academy for continuing sc	hemies	•••	1.10	254
Sub-Total (Kala Academy)	,		110.00	
II) Archives and Archaeology:			•	
a) Archives:				
1. Management of Records			2.00	256
	•••	•••	2.00	256
2. Publication of Records 3. Preservation of Records and Purchase of	f Privata D	0011-	2.00	200
ments		ocu	2.00	257
4. Development of the Reference Library			2.00	257
5. Extension to the Existing Archives Build		• • • •	4.00	257
		•••	1.00	-0.
b) Archaeology and Museum:				
1. Archaeological Exploration and Excavation		• • • •	1.00	258
2. Purchase of Equipment for Archaeologic	cal Survey	and	1.00	050
Excavation	her landman d		1.00	258
3. Beautification of Protected Monuments	by laying u	OWII	1.00	258
gardens, etc	nd Durchas		1.00	200
4. Development of Multipurpose Museum a	nu Furchas		1.00	259
Museum Objects 5. Museum Building	•••	• • •	4.00	259
Ç				
Sub-Total (Archives/Archaeole	og <b>y</b> )		20.00	
1 — Sub-Total (General Educ	ation)	• • •	700.00	
2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION:				
A) College of Engineering:				
1. Book-Bank for use of Poor Students	•••	• • •	0.20	261
2. Quality Improvement Programme	•••	• • •	3.00	261
3. Introduction of Sandwich Courses		•••	2.00	262
4. Providing Amenities like Canteen, Co-o	-	ores,		
Staff-Club etc			3.80	262
5. Completion of the partly existing Electr	icai, mecnai			646
Engineering Department Blocks		•••	6.00	262
6. Construction of an Additional New Host		• • •	6.00	263
7. Purchase of Additional equipment	•••	•••	6.00	263
8. Construction of Staff Quarters	•••	• • •	15.00	263
9. Diversification of Courses 10. Development of Campus	•••	•••	10.00	263
• •			4.00	264 -
Sub-Total (College of Engine	eering)		56.00	

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
	B) Government Polytechnic:	_	-	
	a) Spill-over Schemes from the Fourth Plan:			
	1. Diversified Courses		9.00	265
	2. Development of Buildings and Playground		3.50	266
	3. Additional Staff for the Polytechnic		3.50	266
	4. Staff Quarters		10.00	266
	5. Improvement of Equipment and Testing Facilities	•••	3.00	267
	6. Staff Training and Quality Improvement Programme	• • •	2.00	<b>267</b>
	7. Book-Bank	• • •	0.15	268
	b) New Schemes for the Fifth Plan:			
	1. Starting of a Production-cum-Training Centre		15.00	268
	2. Additional Courses		15.00	269
	3. Stipend for Students under In-plant Training		6.85	269
	Sub-Total (Government Polytechnic)		68.00	-
		-		-
	O) Food Craft Institute	•••	1.00	270
	Sub-Total (Technical Education)		125.00	_
_				
3.	HEALTH PROGRAMME:			
	A) Directorate of Health Services:			
	a) Primary Health Centres (Minimum Needs Programme):			
	1. Backlog in Construction of Staff-quarters for the Prima	rv		
	Health Centres		14.00	277
	2. Sub-Centres		12.95	278
	3. Upgrading of Primary Health Centres	•••	54.05	278
	b) Control of Communicable Diseases:			
	1. T.B. Control Programme		6.00	279
	2. Filaria Control Programme		9.00	280
	c) Hospitals and Dispensaries:			
		da	22.15	280
	<ol> <li>Upgrading of Hospitals at Sambhaji, Marwar and Kake</li> <li>Construction of a Ward for I.D. Hospital and State</li> </ol>		22.10	200
	Quarters		13.55	281
	3. Staff Quarters for the Leprosy Hospital	•••	5.25	281
	4. Upgrading of the Mental Hospital, Panaji	•••	31.50	282
	5. Dental Clinics	• • •	7.60	282
	6. Paediatric Beds	•••	11.05	283
	7. Eye and E.N.T. Clinics	•••	2.60	283
	<ol> <li>Upgrading of the Hospicio and Asilo Hospitals at Marg and Mapusa, respectively, into Referral Hospitals</li> </ol>	gao 	31.30	284
	d) Training Programme:			
	1. Training of Nurses 2. Training of Para-medical Staff	•••	16.20 8.80	285 285
	e) Other Programmes:			
	1. Setting up of a combined Food and Drugs Laborato			
	and Implementation of Prevention of Food Adulterati	on		
	Act and Drugs and Cosmetic Acts	•••	6.20	286
	2. Cancer Treatment	•	25.00	286
	3. School Health Clinics	•••	4.95	286

(2)	(3)
4. Health Education	4.45
5. Strengthening of the Epidermiological Cell	3.50
6. Strengthening of the Health Inteligence Bureau	3.55
7. Strengthening of Public Health Library	1.50
8. Nutrition Cell	4.60
9. Strengthening of the Directorate of Health Services	3.45
10. Construction of a Garage and Automobile Workshop	2.80
10. Construction of a Garage and Automobile Workshop	
Sub-Total (Directorate of Health Services)	306.00
B) Goa Medical College:	
1. Medical College Complex at Bambolim and Completion of the Complex for Rural Health Centre at Mandur, Urban Health Centre at Santa-Cruz and Complex for	
T. B. and Chest Diseases, Hospital at Santa-Inez	73.00
2. Construction of Hospital Block	35.00
3. Automatic Power Laundry and Central Sterilisation	
Department	10.00
4. Improvement for Hospital and other Works	8.00
5. Hostels	9.00
6. Equipment	15.00
7. Salary to Staff (during 1974-79 only)	35.00
Sub-Total (Goa Medical College)	185.00
C) Pharmacy College:	
1. Training Course for Laboratory Technician in Bio-Che-	
mistry and Chemistry	1.50
2. Stipends to Post-Graduate Students	0.60
3. Stading of the B. Sc. (Tech.) course	5.00
4. Building to House Additional Laboratories, Library, Research Laboratories, etc. and Hostel for Students	5.90
Sub-Total (Pharmacy College)	13.00
Sub-Total (Health Programme)	504.00
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION:	-
1. Opa Water Supply Scheme	130.00
	40.00
2. Assonora Water Supply Scheme	
•• •	100.00
3. Rural Water Supply Scheme (Minimum Needs Pro-	
3. Rural Water Supply Scheme (Minimum Needs Programme)	
3. Rural Water Supply Scheme (Minimum Needs Programme)	220.00 180.00
3. Rural Water Supply Scheme (Minimum Needs Programme)	180.00
3. Rural Water Supply Scheme (Minimum Needs Programme)	180.00 5.00
3. Rural Water Supply Scheme (Minimum Needs Programme)	180.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5.	HOUSING PROGRAMME:	ž.	
	1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	5.00	307
	2. Low Income Group, Housing Scheme	35.00	307
	3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	40.00	307
	4. Slum Clearance Scheme	25.00	307
	5. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	50.00	307
	.6. Village Housing Project Scheme	20.00	307
	7. House Sites for Rural Landless	25.00	307
	Sub-Total (Housing Programme)	200.00	<del>-</del> -
6.	TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING:	٠	
		17.00	310
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.00	311
	2. Maps to be prepared by the Survey of India 3. Preparation of Development Plans and Area Development	1.00	211
	Plans	12.83	311
	4. Preparation of Development Plans for Daman and Diu		
	areas	4.17	313
		<del></del>	-
7.	Sub-Total (Town and Country Planning)  SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:	35.00	
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses	14.40	- 318 310
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites		318 319
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses 2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:	14.40	
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses 2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work	14.40 0.50	319
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses 2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals	14.40	
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses 2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work	14.40 0.50	319
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses 2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle	14.40 0.50 1.00 2.50	319 319 319
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle	14.40 0.50	319 319
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses 2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle	14.40 0.50 1.00 2.50	319 319 319
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle  3. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Oil Engines and other Water-lifts  4. Grant of Financial Assistance for taking up «Cottage Industries and Professions»  5. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Agricul-	14.40 0.50 1.00 2.50 0.50 5.79	319 319 319 319
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle  3. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Oil Engines and other Water-lifts  4. Grant of Financial Assistance for taking up «Cottage Industries and Professions»  5. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools	14.40 0.50 1.00 2.50 0.50	319 319 319 319
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle  3. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Oil Engines and other Water-lifts  4. Grant of Financial Assistance for taking up «Cottage Industries and Professions»  5. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools  6. Grant of Financial Assistance for Horticultural Development Programme	14.40 0.50 1.00 2.50 0.50 5.79	319 319 319 319
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle  3. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Oil Engines and other Water-lifts  4. Grant of Financial Assistance for taking up «Cottage Industries and Professions»  5. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools  6. Grant of Financial Assistance for Horticultural Deve-	14.40 0.50 1.00 2.50 0.50 5.79 0.15	319 319 319 319 319
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle  3. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Oil Engines and other Water-lifts  4. Grant of Financial Assistance for taking up «Cottage Industries and Professions»  5. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools  6. Grant of Financial Assistance for Horticultural Development Programme  7. Grant of Financial Assistance for Sinking Agricultural Wells  8. Grant of Financial Assistance for Development (Recla-	14.40 0.50 1.00 2.50 0.50 5.79 0.15 0.30 0.50	319 319 319 319 320 320
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle  3. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Oil Engines and other Water-lifts  4. Grant of Financial Assistance for taking up «Cottage Industries and Professions»  5. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools  6. Grant of Financial Assistance for Horticultural Development Programme  7. Grant of Financial Assistance for Sinking Agricultural Wells  8. Grant of Financial Assistance for Development (Reclamation) of Agricultural Land	14.40 0.50 1.00 2.50 0.50 5.79 0.15 0.30	319 319 319 319 319 320
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle  3. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Oil Engines and other Water-lifts  4. Grant of Financial Assistance for taking up «Cottage Industries and Professions»  5. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools  6. Grant of Financial Assistance for Horticultural Development Programme  7. Grant of Financial Assistance for Sinking Agricultural Wells  8. Grant of Financial Assistance for Development (Recla-	14.40 0.50 1.00 2.50 0.50 5.79 0.15 0.30 0.50	319 319 319 319 320 320
7.	SOCIAL AND BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE:  A) Welfare of BackWard Classes:  a) Housing Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses 2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Housesites  b) Economic Development Programme:  1. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Work Animals  2. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Milch-cattle  3. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Oil Engines and other Water-lifts  4. Grant of Financial Assistance for taking up «Cottage Industries and Professions»  5. Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools  6. Grant of Financial Assistance for Horticultural Development Programme	14.40 0.50 1.00 2.50 0.50 5.79 0.15 0.30 0.50	319 319 319 319 320 320 320

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	c) Education Programme:		
	i) Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:		
	1. Freeships to Children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled		
	Tribes	0.50	321
	2. Stipends to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3.50	321
	3. Scholarships to Meritorious Children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2.50	321
	4. Grants to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Children		
	for Purchases of Books, Uniforms, etc	8.00	322
	ii) Scheme for Other Backward Classes:		
	1. Stipends to other Backward Classes	2.00	322
	2. Scholarships to Meritorious Children belonging to other		
	Backward Classes	1.00	323
	3. Book Grants to Children belonging to other Backward Classes	2.50	323
			<del>-</del>
	d) Strengthening of the Department under Welfare of Backward Classes Wing:	3.21	323
	Sub-Total (Welfare of Backward Classes)	50.00	-
	B) Social Welfare Programme:		-
	a) Child Welfare Programme:	13.08	324
	b) Social Defence Programme:		
	1. Protective Home for Woman in Moral Danger	1.23	325
	2. Home for Deliquent Children	1.50	<b>3</b> 25
	3. Grants to the Association for Moral Hygine	0.40	327
	c) Woman Welfare-Stipends to Destitute Women for Training/School		
	going Children of such Women:	1.50	327
	c) Welfare to the Physical Handicapped	1.00	327
	e) Strengthening of the Department under the Central Social Wel-		
,	fare wing	1.29	328
	Sub-Total (Social Welfare Programme)	20.00	-
			-
	() Nutrition Programme:		
	1 Special Nutrition Programme	6.00	328
	2 Mid-Day Meals (School Feeding-Programme)	24.00	329
	Sub-Total (Nutrition Programme)	30.00	_
	Sub-Total (Social and Backward Class Welfare including Nutrition Programme)	100.00	

	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	CRAFTSMAN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE:		
	A) Craftsman Training:		
	1. Industrial Training Institute	21.00	332
	2. Apprenticeship Scheme Under Apprenticeship Act, 1961		333
	B) Employment Services:		
	, • •		
	1. Supply of Material to the Employment Exchange for Publicity	1.00	334
	2. Setting up of Jobs Development and Vocational Guidance		
	Unit	0.50	334
	C) Labour Welfare/Administration:		
	1. Setting up of Labour Welfare Centres for Industrial		
	Workers	2.25	334
	2. Setting up of a Statistical Cell in the Labour and Employ-		
	ment Department	1.25	335
	D) Employees' State Insurance Scheme:	5.00	336
	Sub-Total (Craftsman Training and Labour	•	-
	Welfare)	34.00	
	VI — Total (Social Services)	Rs. 2398.00	lakhs
1.	STATISTICS AND EVALUATION:		
1.	_		
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:	4.00	340
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey	. <b>4.</b> 00	340
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey  2. Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production	1.00	
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey  2. Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production  3. Setting up of a Printing Unit for Improving Timelines	1.00	341
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey  2. Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production	1.00	341
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey  2. Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production  3. Setting up of a Printing Unit for Improving Timelines	1.00	341
1.	<ol> <li>A) Core Schemes of National Importance:</li> <li>Economic — Census and Survey</li> <li>Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production</li> <li>Setting up of a Printing Unit for Improving Timelines in the Dissemination of Statistics</li> <li>B) Core Schemes of State Importance:</li> <li>Creation of Statistical Machinery at the District and</li> </ol>	1.00	341 342
1.	<ol> <li>A) Core Schemes of National Importance:</li> <li>Economic — Census and Survey</li></ol>	1.00 2.00	341 342 343
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey  2. Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production  3. Setting up of a Printing Unit for Improving Timelines in the Dissemination of Statistics  B) Core Schemes of State Importance:  1. Creation of Statistical Machinery at the District and Taluka levels  2. Training of Junior Statistical Personnel	1.00 2.00 3.70 0.05	341 342 343
1.	<ol> <li>A) Core Schemes of National Importance:</li> <li>Economic — Census and Survey</li></ol>	1.00 2.00 3.70 0.05	341 342 343 344
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey	1.00 2.00 3.70 0.05	341 342 343 344 344
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey	1.00 2.00 3.70 0.05 0.40	341 342 343 344 344
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey	1.00 2.00 3.70 0.05 0.40 1.50	341 342 343 344 344
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey 2. Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production 3. Setting up of a Printing Unit for Improving Timelines in the Dissemination of Statistics  B) Core Schemes of State Importance:  1. Creation of Statistical Machinery at the District and Taluka levels 2. Training of Junior Statistical Personnel 3. Provision and Maintenance of a Jeep for Supervision over the Field Inquiries of Statistical Nature 4. Scheme for the Setting up of Central Registration Record Offices at Panaji, Daman and Diu	1.00 2.00 3.70 0.05 0.40 1.50 1.00	340 341 342 343 344 345 347 347
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey	1.00 2.00 3.70 0.05 0.40 1.50 1.00 0.50	341 342 343 344 344 345 347
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey 2. Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production 3. Setting up of a Printing Unit for Improving Timelines in the Dissemination of Statistics  B) Core Schemes of State Importance:  1. Creation of Statistical Machinery at the District and Taluka levels 2. Training of Junior Statistical Personnel 3. Provision and Maintenance of a Jeep for Supervision over the Field Inquiries of Statistical Nature 4. Scheme for the Setting up of Central Registration Record Offices at Panaji, Daman and Diu	1.00 2.00 3.70 0.05 0.40 1.50 1.00 0.50	341 342 343 344 344 345 347
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey 2. Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production 3. Setting up of a Printing Unit for Improving Timelines in the Dissemination of Statistics  B) Core Schemes of State Importance:  1. Creation of Statistical Machinery at the District and Taluka levels 2. Training of Junior Statistical Personnel 3. Provision and Maintenance of a Jeep for Supervision over the Field Inquiries of Statistical Nature	1.00 2.00 3.70 0.05 0.40 1.50 1.00 0.50	341 342 343 344 345 347 347
1.	A) Core Schemes of National Importance:  1. Economic — Census and Survey 2. Strengthening of the Unit for State Income and Index of Industrial Production 3. Setting up of a Printing Unit for Improving Timelines in the Dissemination of Statistics  B) Core Schemes of State Importance:  1. Creation of Statistical Machinery at the District and Taluka levels 2. Training of Junior Statistical Personnel 3. Provision and Maintenance of a Jeep for Supervision over the Field Inquiries of Statistical Nature 4. Scheme for the Setting up of Central Registration Record Offices at Panaji, Daman and Diu	1.00 2.00 3.70 0.05 0.40 1.50 1.00 0.50	341 342 343 344 345 347 347

(1)	(2)		(3) (4)
2.	INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY:		
	1. Production of Publicity Material		15.00 352
	2. Field Publicity		10.00 353
	3. Tours of Journalists		1.00 354
	4. Advertisements		3.00 354
	5. Songs, Dramas and Dance Festivals		1.00 355
	6. Exhibitions		5.00 355
	Sub-Total (Information and Publicity)	•••	35.00
3.	LOCAL BODIES:		
	1. Loans to Municipalities for Remunerative Projects	•••	150.00 357
	VII — Total (Miscellaneous)		Rs. 202.00 lakhs
	GRAND TOTAL - (Sector I to VII)		Rs. 8500.00 lakhs

ANNE
FIFTH FIVE YEAR
Statement showing outlay for the Fourth and the Fifth Plan alongwith the

Sr. No	o.	Name	of the S	Sector	/Sub Sec	etor			Fourth Plan Outlay	Likely Expenditure during the Fourth Plan
1				2					3	4
I	AGRICULTURE	AND A	LLIEI	) Pl	ROGRA	MMES	<b>}:</b>			
1.	Agricultural Edu			arch					17.34	16.27
2.	Agricultural Crop	<b>H</b> usban	dry		•••			•••	201.96	162. <b>1</b> 6
3.	Projects/Programment (M.F.A.L.)	nmes of	Rural	Dev	velopme:	nt and	Em	ploy-	_	_
4.	Soil Conservation				•••				74.50	48.63
5.	Minor Irrigation				•••	•••			90.00	74.80
6.	Cadastral Survey					Tenu	res 1		20.00	14.00
0.	Land Reforms				various				130.00	155.20
7.	Animal Husbandr			•••	•••				80.50	83.78
8.	Dairying and Mil	-							45.50	63.49
9.	Forests				•••		•••		110.60	126.65
10.	Fisheries	•••	•••	•••					135.00	83.74
11.	Agricultural Cree								_	_
12.	Agricultural Mar		torage	and	Wareh	ousing			6.30	<b>5.6</b> 0
	· ·		_			_		-	004.70	820.32
и	I — Total ( COOPERATION,		UNIT		DEVEL	,		AND	894.70	020.02
11 1.					•	,			78.30	112.69
	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS:	COMM 	(UNIT)		•	,		 AND		
1.	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS:	COMM 	iunity 	<b>y i</b> 	DEVEL(	OPME:	NT		78.30	112.69
1. 2.	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS: Cooperation Community Deve	COMM lopment (Coopera	 	Y I	 	OPME:  	NT		78.30 48.00	112.69 63.77
1. 2. 3.	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS:  Cooperation Community Developmentayats  II — Total	COMM lopment (Coopera	   tion, C	  	 	OPME:  	NT	   	78.30 48.00 12.40	112.69 63.77 16.20
1. 2. 3.	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS: Cooperation Community Devel Panchayats II — Total Panchaya	COMM lopment (Coopera	tion, C	  	 	OPME:  	NT	   	78.30 48.00 12.40	112.69 63.77 16.20
1. 2. 3.	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS: Cooperation Community Devel Panchayats II — Total Panchaya IRRIGATION A	COMM dopment (Coopera ats)  ND POV	tion, C  VER:	  Somm	DEVELO	OPME	NT	AND and	78.30 48.00 12.40 138.70	112.69 63.77 16.20 192.66
1. 2. 3. III 1. 2.	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS: Cooperation Community Developments II — Total Panchayat IRRIGATION A Irrigation (Major	COMM dopment (Coopera ats)  ND POV	tion, C  VER:	  Somm	DEVELO	OPME:	  oment		78.30 48.00 12.40 138.70	112.69 63.77 16.20 192.66
1. 2. 3. III 1. 2.	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS: Cooperation Community Developments II — Total Panchayat IRRIGATION A Irrigation (Major Flood Control and	COMM lopment (Coopera ats)  ND POV and Med I Anti-Se				Develor 	  oment 		78.30 48.00 12.40 138.70	112.69 63.77 16.20 192.66
1. 2. 3. III 1. 2. 3.	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS: Cooperation Community Dever Panchayats II — Total Panchaya  IRRIGATION A  Irrigation (Major Flood Control and Power	COMM lopment (Cooperates)  ND POV and Medi Anti-Sec (Irrigati	tion, C  VER: lium) a Erosi con and			DPME	  oment 	and	78.30 48.00 12.40 138.70 300.00 20.00 720.00	112.69 63.77 16.20 192.66 191.48 24.14 527.13
1. 2. 3. III 1. 2. 3. IV	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS: Cooperation Community Deveronce Panchayats II — Total Panchayats IRRIGATION A Irrigation (Major Flood Control and Power III — Total INDUSTRIES A.	COMM lopment (Coopera atts)  ND POV and Med i Anti-Se (Irrigati				DPME	  oment 	and	78.30 48.00 12.40 138.70 300.00 20.00 720.00	112.69 63.77 16.20 192.66 191.48 24.14 527.13
1. 2. 3. III 1. 2. 3. IV 1.	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS: Cooperation Community Deveronce Panchayats II — Total Panchayats IRRIGATION A Irrigation (Major Flood Control and Power III — Total INDUSTRIES A Large and Medium	COMM lopment (Coopera ats)  ND POV and Med i Anti-Se (Irrigati ND MIN m Industr				DPME	  oment 	and	78.30 48.00 12.40 138.70 300.00 20.00 720.00	112.69 63.77 16.20 192.66 191.48 24.14 527.13 742.75
1. 2. 3. III 1. 2. 3. IV 1. 2.	COOPERATION, PANCHAYATS: Cooperation Community Deveronce Panchayats II — Total Panchayats IRRIGATION A Irrigation (Major Flood Control and Power III — Total INDUSTRIES A.	COMM lopment (Coopera ats)  ND POV and Med i Anti-Se (Irrigati ND MIN m Industr	tion, C  tion, C	 Gomm  Pow		DPME	  oment 	and	78.30 48.00 12.40 138.70 300.00 20.00 720.00 1040.00	112.69 63.77 16.20 192.66 191.48 24.14 527.13 742.75

XURE II

PLAN 1974-79

year-wise break-up of the Fifth Five Year Plan outlay (Summary statement)

	iith Five re	ar Plan Out	lay	Year-v	wise break	up of the I	Fifth Plan	Outlay
Rewenue	Capital	Loan	Total	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-7
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.1.00	12.00	<u>.</u>	23.00	4.00	4.20	4.40	<b>5.1</b> 0	5.3
168.10	42.90	33.00	244.00	42.00	49.70	48.75	52.20	51.3
1.0.00	-	_	10.00	_	_	3.00	3.00	4.0
0.20	89.80	-	90.00	14.00	18.00	18.00	20 00	20.0
60.00	120.00	-	180.00	35.00	38.75	43.25	37.00	<b>26.</b> 0
	150.00		150.00	45.00	40.00	25.00	00.00	10.4
8,5.00	54.00	6.00	145.00	45.00 18.00	40.00 <b>39</b> .96	35.00 39.01	20.00 28.06	10.0 19.9
2:9.00	21.00	35.00	85.00	11.00	19.75	21.10	17.06	16.0
9:5.00	205.00	-	300.00	48.00	73.29	66.73	59.31	52.6
90.64	35.64	48.72	175.00	35.00	46.11	35.47	29.70	28.
•	10.00	-	10.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.0
1.37	-	4.63	6.00	1.00	1.31	1.32	1 22	1.:
550.31	740.34	127.35	1418.00	254.00	334.07	318.03	274.65	237.
53.14	46.55		108.00	10.00	25.01	25.07	00.00	
	10.00	8.31	100.00	10.00	20.01	20.01	23.98	23.9
10.00	-	8.31	10.00	1.94	1.96	2.01	23.98 2.04	
								23.9 2.0 6.7
10.00	-	•	10.00	1.94	1.96	2.01	2.04	2.0
10.00 3.50	-	29.50	10.00 33.00	1.94 6.00	1.96 6.75	2.01 6.75	2.04 6.75	2.0 6.'
10.00 3.50	-	29.50	10.00 33.00	1.94 6.00	1.96 6.75	2.01 6.75	2.04 6.75	32.
10.00 3.50	46.55	29.50	10.00 33.00 151.00	1.94 6.00 17.94	1.96 6.75 33.72	2.01 6.75 33.83	2.04 6.75 32.77	2.6 6. 32.
10.00 3.50	46.55	29.50	10.00 33.00 151.00	1.94 6.00 17.94	1.96 6.75 33.72	2.01 6.75 33.83	2.04 6.75 32.77	2.6. 32.
10.00 3.50	46.55 1112.00 100.00	29.50	10.00 33.00 151.00 1112.00 100.00	1.94 6.00 17.94 196.00 15.00	1.96 6.75 33.72 233.25 19.90	2.01 6.75 33.83 238.25 20.90	2.04 6.75 32.77 268.25 23.13	2. 6. 32. 176. 21. 520.
10.00 3.50	46.55 1112.00 100.00 2000.00	29.50	10.00 33.00 151.00 1112.00 100.00 2000.00	1.94 6.00 17.94 196.00 15.00 160.05	1.96 6.75 33.72 233.25 19.90 453.35	2.01 6.75 33.83 238.25 20.90 469.13	2.04 6.75 32.77 268.25 23.13 396.84	2.6.6.1 32.176.21.1520.
10.00 3.50	46.55 1112.00 100.00 2000.00	29.50	10.00 33.00 151.00 1112.00 100.00 2000.00	1.94 6.00 17.94 196.00 15.00 160.05	1.96 6.75 33.72 233.25 19.90 453.35	2.01 6.75 33.83 238.25 20.90 469.13	2.04 6.75 32.77 268.25 23.13 396.84	2.0 6.'
10.00 3.50 66.64	46.55 1112.00 100.00 2000.00 3212.00	29.50	10.00 33.00 151.00 1112.00 100.00 2000.00 3212.00	1.94 6.00 17.94 196.00 15.00 160.05 371.05	1.96 6.75 33.72 233.25 19.90 453.35 706.50	2.01 6.75 33.83 238.25 20.90 469.13 728·28	2.04 6.75 32.77 268.25 23.13 396.84 688.22	2.6. 32.  176. 21. 520.
10.00 3.50 66.64	46.55 1112.00 100.00 2000.00 3212.00	29.50	10.00 33.00 151.00 1112.00 100.00 2000.00 3212.00	1.94 6.00 17.94 196.00 15.00 160.05 371.05	1.96 6.75 33.72 233.25 19.90 453.35 706.50	2.01 6.75 33.83 238.25 20.90 469.13 728.28	2.04 6.75 32.77 268.25 23.13 396.84 688.22	2.6. 32. 176. 21. 520. 717.

1		2					3	4 4
v	TRANSPORT AND COMMUN	ICAT	rions:					
1.	Roads and Bridges			•••			300.00	570.56
2.	Nationalisation of Road Passeng	er <b>T</b>	'ranspoi	t Servi	će.		-	-
3.	Enforcement of the Goa, Dama (Taxation on Passenger and Go new Goa, Daman and Diu Motor	ods)	Bill 19	74 incl	uding		-	2 -
4.	Creation of a Statistical Cell in	the :	Director	ate of	Trans	port	=	-
5.	Minor Ports and Harbour					·	25.00	20.28
6.	Inland Water Transport		•••				97.00	58.71
7.	<b>T</b> ourism		•••				26.00	42.20
	V — Total (Transport and	l Co	mmunic	ations)			448.00	691.75
						-		
VI	SOCIAL SERVICES:							
1.	General Education		•••				313.00	5 <b>3</b> 8. <b>3</b> 7
2.	Technical Education					,	84.10	91.63
3.	Health		•••				98.00	87.14
4.	Medical College		•••				177.00	114.93
5.	Pharmacy College						21.00	13.70
6.	Water Supply and Sanitation						411.00	526.06
7.	Housing						95.00	116.30
8.	Urban Development (Town Cou	ntry	Plannii	ıg)	•••		7.00	23.60
9.	Welfare of Backward Classes						12.00	<b>22</b> .29
10.	Social Welfare						10.00	3.00
11.	Nutrition Programme		•••				-	~
12.	Craftsman Training and Labour	Wel	lfare			•••	2 <b>3</b> .00	26.28
	VI — Total (Social Service	es)	•••	•••			1251.10	1563.33
VII	MISCELLANEOUS:							
1.	Statistics and Evaluation						6.50	9.17
2.	Information and Publicity		•••				17.00	17.51
3.	Local Bodies					•••	30.00	41.72
4.	Others (Miscellaneous Schemes)			•••	•••		-	6.80
	VII — Total (Miscellaneou	is)	•••			•••	53.90	75.20
	Grand Total		• • •				3950.00	4176.80

5 .	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15.00	540.00	-	555.00	120.00	108.00	122.00	105.00	100.0
-	45.00	-	45.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
4.50	-	-	4.50	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.2
0.50	-	_	0.50	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.0
•	9.00	-	9.00	2.00	2.25	2.75	1.50	0.5
4.00	111.00	-	115.00	19.00	38.00	21.05	19.15	17.8
58.35	126.65	-	185.00	30.00	48.28	47.25	34.7 <b>7</b>	24.7
82.35	831 65		914.00	181.62	207.43	204.15	171,52	149.2
					-			
448. <b>65</b>	251.35		700.00	132.85	164.76	138.10	133 66	130.6
32.90	92.10	_	125.00	20.20	38.25	33.00	21.25	12.3
230.75	75.25	***	306.00	45.05	75.43	76.09	56.62	52.8
35.00	150.00	-	185.00	45.00	84.25	37.00	9.75	9.0
7.10	5.90	-	13.00	8.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.2
-	700.00	-	700.00	115.00	128,50	141.00	159.50	156.0
40.00	_	160.00	200.00	30.00	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.5
35.00	-	-	35.00	6.00	7.89	7.03	7.04	7.0
45.75	_	4.25	50.00	8.74	9.22	9.96	10.68	11.4
20.00	-	-	20.00	4.00	3.30	3.65	4.35	4.7
30.00	_	-	30.00	2.24	<b>3</b> .65	5.55	7.77	10.7
26.25	7.75	_	34.00	5.00	11.65	8.03	4.40	4.9
951.40	1282.25	164.25	2398.00	422.08	570-65	503.16	458.77	443.3
15.25	1.75	-	17.00	3.50	3.41	3.40	3.35	3.3
35.00		·· •	35.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7 00	7.0
_	-	150.00	150.00	16.00	35.00	33.00	33.00	<b>33.</b> 0
50.2:5	1.75	150 00	202.00	26.50	45.41	43.40	43.35	43,3
776.2:0	6226.64					·		-5,5

FIFTH FIVE YEAR Statement showing programme-wise outlays for the Fourth Plan and the

ANNE

	Nam	e of the Secto	r/Sub S	ector				Fourth Plan Outlay	Likely Expenditure during the Fourth Plan
		1						2	3
I) A	AGRICULTUR	E AND A	LLIED	PROG	RAMN	TES			
i) Agric	ultural Educa	ition and R	esearc <b>h</b>	Į.					
1, Ag	ri <b>c</b> ult <b>u</b> ral Res	search				•••		17.34	16.27
2. Ag	ricultural Ed	lucation	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-	<b>-</b>
		Sub-Total	•••	•••		•••		17.34	16.27
ii) Agric	ultural Crop	Husbandry							
a) Ag	ricultural Ext	tension and	Admin	istratio	n				
1.	Agricultural ing Demostra		ınd Ex	tension	Train	ing in	clud-		
	a) Extension				•••			10.50	3.70
	b) Agricultur	al Exhibitio	n Shov	vs	•••	•••	•••	5.00	4.87
	Agricultural			• • •	•••	•••	•••	5.00	3.04
٥.	Agricultural	Statistics	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	2.50	0.70
b) Ag	ricultural Inp	outs							
	Improved See					•••	•••	23.70	18.10
	Fertilizers an				•••	•••	•••	49.50	17.22
	Plant Protect Implement ar		y	•••	•••	•••	• • •	32.00 28.00	18.80 <b>51.21</b>
	•		•						
	op Oriented Pr	•							
	Horticultural Land Develor		nt	•••		•••	•••	40.76 8.00	24.43 20.09
۷.	Dana Develor	•			•••	•••			
			Sub-To	tal	•••	. •••		204.96	162.16
iii) Proje	cts/Programm	nes of Ru	ral De	velopm	ent E	mplov	ment		
	'. A. L.)	•••			•••			-	-
v) Soil (	Conservation			• • •	• • •		• • •	74.50	48.63
v) Minor	Irrigation			•••		•••	•••	90.00	74.80
	stral Survey			Variou		res U		190.00	455.00
	Reforms	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	130.00	155.20
•	al Husbandry ing and Milk			•••	•••	•••	•••	80.50	83.78
in) Dairy	-		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	45.50 110. <b>6</b> 0	63.49 126.65
in, roies				•••.	•••	•••		135.00	83.74
v) Richer		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	• • • •	•••	•••	• • •	100.00	00.14
x) Fisher	ultural Cradit							_	_
xi) Agric	ultural Credit ultural Marke		 re and	 Wareh	 ousing	•••	•••	- 6.30	<b>-</b> 5.60

XURE III
PLAN 1974-79
Fifth Plan alongwith year-wise break-up of the Fifth Five Year Plan outlays

F	ifth Five Ye	ar Plan Out	lay	Year-	wise break	up of the	Fifth Plan	Outlay
Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-7
4:	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
800 300	12.00	-	20.00 3.00	3.80 0.20	3.80 0.40	3.80 0.60	4.30 0.80	4.3 1.0
11.00	12.00	-	23.00	4.00	4.20	4.40	5.10	5.3
1100 1000	5.00	-	16.00 10.00	3.80 1.00	3.70 2.00	3.20 2.20	3.20 2.40	2.1 2-4
_	6.00	_	6.00	_	2.50	1.50	1.00	1.0
1.00	-	_	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.2
16.60 3500	4.40 25.00	-	21.00 60.00	4.00 10.00	4.00 12.00	4.15 12.00	4.40 13.00	4.4 13.0
32.00	-	-	32.00	6.00	6.40	6.45	6.55	6.6
2000	2.50	7.50	30.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.0
33.00	-	15.00	48.00	7.50	9.40	9.55	10.70	10.8
9.50	-	10.50	20.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.75	4.7
168.10	42.90	33.00	244.00	42.00	49-70	48.75	52.20	51.3
						6.00	2.00	4.0
10.00			10.00	14.00	18.00	3.00 18.00	3.00 20.00	20.0
0.20	89.80	_	90.00 180.00	14.00 35.00	38.75	43.25	37.00	26.0
60.Q0	120.00	-	100.00	00.00	00.10		J	
-	150.00	_	150.00	45.00	40.00	35.00	20.00	10.0
85.00	<b>54.00</b>	6.00	145.00	18.00	39.96	39.01	28.06	19.9
29.00	21.00	35.00	85.00	11.00	19.75	21.10	17.06	16.0
95.Q0	205.00	-	300.00	48.00	73.29	66.73	59.31	52.0
90 64	35.64	48.72	175.00	35.00	46.11	35.47	29.70	28.7
-	10.00	-	10.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00 1.22	2.0 1.1
1.37	_	4.63	6.00	1.00	1.31	1.32		
550.31	740.34	127.35	1418.00	254.00	334.07	318.03	274.65	237.2

		1					2	3.
II) COO	PERATION, CON	MMUNITY I		LOPMI	CNT	-		
i) Cooperation	$r_{i}$ .	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
	ative Credit	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	8.20	10.29
	ative Marketing ative Processing		•••	•••	•••	•••	1.65 10.00	0.38 2.99
	ative Flocessing atives Sugar Fa		•••			•••	50.00	90.00
	Consumers Coop						4.17	6.2
	Consumers Coop						-	-
	ative Storage	•••			• • •	•••	1,35	0.9
	ative Administra		•••		•••	•••	1.40	0.10
	ative Training a	nd Education	a	•••	•••	•••	1.00 0.53	1.58 0.28
10. Other	Schemes	•••	• •••	•••		•••	0.00	0.20
		Sub-Tota	1		•••.		78.30	112.69
i) Community	Development					•••	48.00	63.77
i) Panchayats	-		•••	•••			12.40	16.2
i) Fanchayaus	*** ***	•••	•••	•••	•••		12.10	10.2
II -	TOTAL (Co	operation,	Comm	nunity	Dev	elo <b>p-</b>		
1	nent and Panch	ayats)	• • •	•••	•••	•••	138.70	192.6
3. Tillari l	Ganga Project	••• •••	•••	•••	•••	•••	100.00 - 170.00	124.7 61.6: -
5 Medium	Irrigation Proj and Investigation	ject				•••	30.00	- 5.10
o. Survey	and investigation	Sub-Tota					300.00	191.4
						-	·	
i) Flood Cont ii) Power	rol and Anti-Se	ea Erosion	•••	•••	.,,	•••	20.00	24.1
1. Generat 2. Transm	ion ission and Distri	 bution )	•••	•••	•••	•••	-	-
<ol> <li>Rural E</li> <li>Miscella</li> </ol>	llectrification neous	}	•••	•••	•••	•••	720.00	527.1
		Sub-Tota	al		•••		720.00	527.1
III	-TOTAL (Irr	igation and	Power	·)	•••		1040.00	742 7
	IV) INDUSTR	IES AND M	ININ	Gr				
i) Large and	Medium Industri	ie <b>s</b>						
1. Modern	Meat Complex	:			:		8.00	_
2. Fisherie	s Cooperatives	•••			•••		12.00	-
3. Investm	ents in Maharas	htra State F		ial <b>C</b> or			10.00	15.0
sultancy	on Cost of Prep Organisation)	•••		· · · ·	•••	•••	3.00	1.5
	on Expenditure		ig Pat	tern/L	esigns	and		
Testing-	-Analysis			• • •			-	_

4	<b>5</b>	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	*						* *	*
30.00	13.25	-	43.25	3.15	10.62	10.52	9.49	9.4
0.60	1.25	0.15	2.00	0.27	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.4
0.75	13.50	0.75	<b>15.00</b>	0.70	3.58	<b>3.5</b> 8	3.57	3.5
4.24	10.25	1.61	16.10	1.80	3.61	3.58	3.56	3.5
5.80	-	4.20	10.00	1.40	2.15	2.15	2.15	2,1
<b>0</b> .50	-	1.00	1.50	0.17	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.3
4.50	<b>-</b> :	- '	4.50	0.60	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.9
4.00	-	-	4.00	0.68	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.8
2.75	8. <b>3</b> 0	0.60	11.65	1.23	2.46	2.66	2.65	2.6
53.14	46.55	8.31	108.00	10.00	25.01	<b>2</b> 5.0 <b>7</b>	23.98	23.9
10.00	•	-	10.00	1.94	1.96	2.01	2.04	2.0
3.50	-	29.50	33.00	6.00	6.75	6.75	6.75	
3.00		28.00	<u> </u>	0.00	0.10	0.10	6.19	6.7
66.64	46.55	37.81	151.00	17.94	33.72	<b>3</b> 3.8 <b>3</b>	32.77	32.7
							:	
	16.00							
	<b>†</b> : .							•
	837.00	_	837.00	168.00	200.00	200.00	190.00	<b>79.</b> 0
	120.00	_	120.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	23.0
_	10.00	_	10.00	1.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	23.0
-	5.00	_	5.00	0.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.0
-	135.00	-	135.00	0.50	4.50	10.00	50.00	70.0
-	5.00	-	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.0
	1112.00	-	1112.00	196.00	233.25	238.25	268.25	176.2
-	100.00	-	100.00	15.00	19.90	20.90	23.13	21.0
			•					
_	<b>565</b> 00	-	5 <b>65.</b> 00	1.00	54.00	100.00	100.00	310.0
-	<b>6</b> 78.60	-	678.60	<b>35.00</b>	198.00	201.50	144.10	100.0
-	<b>4</b> 89.50	-	489.50	67.00	131.00	106.00	105.00	80.5
-	266.90		26 <b>6.9</b> 0	57.05	70.35	61.63	47.74	30.1
-	2000.00	-	2000.00	160.05	<b>453.3</b> 5	469.13	396.84	520.6
_	3212.00	-	3212.00	371.05	706.50	728.28	688.22	717.9
			f					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	15.00	-	- 15 00	4.00	- 9.75	- 0.75	0.75	-
	10.00	-	15.00	4.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.7
4.75	•	-	4.75	0.95	1.05	1.00	1.00	0.7
0.25	-	-	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.0

	1.					2	3
		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-	
6. Metric System	•••	•••	•••		•••	_	0.001
7. Cashew Development	Corporation	•••	•••	•••	•••	30.00	-
	Sub-To	otal				63.00	16.58
						<del></del>	
ii) Village and Small Indus	tries						
1. Small Scale Industrie	s		•••		•••	32.35	17.676
2. Industrial Estates			•••	•••	•••	20.00	53.11
3. Khadi and Village In 4. Handloom Industries	dustries	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.25 0.25	0.10
5. Powerlooms				•••	•••	0.25	U.10a
6. Handicrafts			•••		•••	3.50	1.47
	Sub-To	ota1				56.60	72.36
					τ		
ii) Mineral Development		•••	•••	•••	•••	4.00	1.85
IV — TOTAL —	(Industries a	nd Mini	ng)	•••		123.60	80.79
V) TRANSPORT	AND COMM	UNICA'	rions	<b>,</b>			
i) Roads and Bridges							
1. State Highways				•••	•••	50.00	62.10
2. Other State Roads :		ite Koad	s	•••	•••	45.00 <b>70.00</b>	61.67 210.92
4. Roads of Touristic					•••	15.00	49.8
<ol><li>Rural/Village Roads</li></ol>	·	•••	• • • •	• • • •	•••	60.00	64.00
6. Miscellaneous Scher 7. Bridges		•••	•••	••:	•••	45.00	<b>42.9</b> 3 <b>50.8</b> 8
7. Bridges 8. Survey and Investi		•••	•••	•••		-	-
9. Mining Roads	_	• •••	•••	•••	•••	-	•
10. National Highways	·	•••	•••	:**	•••_	15.00	28.23
	Sub-To	otal	•••	•••		300.00	570.5
	n		Q				
<ul><li>ii) Nationalisation of Road</li><li>iii) Enforcement of the Go</li></ul>					 iolog	_	-
(Taxation on Passenge	r and Goods)	Bill 19	74 inc	duding	the		
New Goa, Daman and	Diu Motor V	ehicles ?	l'ax Bi	II, <b>19</b> 7	3	-	-
iv) Creation of a Statistical	Cell in the Di	irectorat	e of T	ranspo	rt	-	-
v) Minor Ports and Harbou	ır	•••	•••	•••	•••	25.00	20.28
vi) Inland Water Transport	t	•••	•••	•••	•••	97.00	58.73
rii) Tourism		•••		•••		26.00	42.20
V — TOTAL (T	ransport and	Commu	nicatio	ns)		448.00	691.75
VI) SO	CIAL SERVI	CES				·	
i) General Education							
1. Elementary Education	n		•••		•••	84.65	103.62
2. Secondary Education		•••	•••	•••	•••	95.40	272.36
<ol><li>University Education</li></ol>			•••	•••	•••	52.00 13.70	77.97 9.78
<ul><li>4. Social Education</li><li>5. Sports and Physical 1</li></ul>		•••	•••	•••	•••	-	-
o. Sports and Physical	Education	•••	•••				

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.00	-	- -	16.00 -	2.00	<b>3.</b> 50	3.50 -	3.50	3.50
21.00	15.00	-	36.00	7.00	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.08
13.40	22.00	16.50	51.90	9.00	14.01	9.41	9.21	10.27
	65.00		65.00	10.00	13.75	13.75	<b>13.7</b> 5	13.7
-	2.00	0.60	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
-	-	0.60 -	0.60 -	0.10 -	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.1
21.85	3.00	0.65	25.50	4.50	5.55	<b>5.45</b>	5.00	5.0
35.25	92.00	17.75	145.00	24.00	33.83	29.13	28.49	29 5
19.00	5.00	<b>-</b> ,	24.00	7.00	3.80	5.40	3.90	3.9
75.25	112.00	17.75	205.00	38.00	44.98	41.83	39.69	40.5
: :								
\$ <u>_</u>			•					
	100.00	-	100.00	18.50	21.50	20.50	20.00	19.5
-	80 00	•	80.00	15.00	15.00	19.00	18.00	13.0
	50.00	_	50.00	10.00	13.50	16.50	6.00	4.0
-	25.00	_	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.0
-	100.00	÷	100.00	30.00	21.50	21.50	15.00	12.0
15.00	10.00		25.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	7.0
-	<b>132.</b> 00	-	132.00	28.00	18.00	26.50	28.50	31.0
-	3.00	-	3.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.5
-	40.00	<b>-</b> .	40.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.0
		-	-	-	-	_	-	•
15.00	540.00	-	555.00	120.00	108.00	122.00	105.00	100.0
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			···				
-	45.00	-	45.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.0
4.50	_		4 50	0.50	0.00	1.00	1.00	
	_	_	4.50	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.2
0.50	-	- ,	0.50	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.0
<b></b>	9.00	· <del>-</del> ·	9.00	2.00	2.25	2.75	1.50	0.5
4.00	111.00	-	115.00	19.00	38.00	21.05	19.15	17.8
58.35	126.65	-	185.00	30.00	48.28	47.25	34.77	
82.35	831.65	-	914.00	181.62	207.43	204.15	171.52	149.2
<u>-</u> , 5.3								
87.00	47.00		134.00	24.85	23.90	27.20	28.95	29.1
<b>9</b> 5.50	24.50	-	220.00	36.20	43.55	41.75	46.35	52.1
53.00	74.00	-	127.00	16.50	32.90	31.00	25.95	20.6
25.50 54.15	4.50	-	30.00 54. <b>1</b> 5	6.35	6.20	16.70	<b>5.3</b> 0	5.4

		1						3	3
6.	Cultural Programme						:		
								_	_
	b) Other Schemes of Ci		 Proor		• • • •	•••	•••	_	_
	c) Archives and Archae			wiiiii	•••	•••	•••	3.00	3.6
_	*		••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
	Other Programmes	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	48.55	67.7
8.	Teachers Training		••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	15.70	3.2
		Sub-	Total	•••	•••,	•••		313.00	5 <b>38.</b> 3
::\ T	echnical Education								
,								=0.00	
	College of Engineering		••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	72.00	83.5
	Government Polytechnic		••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	12.10	8.0
ა.	Food Craft Institute		•• `	•••	•••	• • •	•••	*	
		Sub-	<b>r</b> otal	•••		•••		84.10	91.6
ii) H	lealth	-							
	Medical Education						• • •	177.00	114.9
	Training Programme		••	• • •		•••	•••	15.00	10.1
	Hospital and Dispensarie		••		•••		•••	30.50	26.9
	Primary Health Centres	(Minim	um N	leeds :	Prog	ramme)	•••	33.00	18.1
	Other Programmes	•••	••	:••	***.	<del></del>	•••	19.50	31.9
6.	Pharmacy College				•••		•••	21.00	13.7
7.	Control of Communicable	e Diseas	ses P	orgran	ıme	•••	•••		
		Sub-	Total	•••	•••			296.00	215.8
v) W	Vater Supply and Sanitati	on							
1.	Urban				•			•	
	-> 777-4 O3							344.12	486.0
	b) Sewerage and Drain		••	***		•••	•••	26.88	
	<del></del>	age .	••	•••		• • •		20.00	
	Rural						•••		11.8
2.	Iturai						•••		11.8
2.	a) Piped Water Supply		••					30.00	<b>2</b> 5.2
· 2.			••	•••				30.00 10.00	<b>2</b> 5.2
	<ul><li>a) Piped Water Supply</li><li>b) Wells and Handpump</li></ul>	ps .	••						25.2 2.9
3.	<ul><li>a) Piped Water Supply</li><li>b) Wells and Handpump</li><li>Survey and Investigation</li></ul>	ps . ns .							<b>2</b> 5.2
3.	<ul><li>a) Piped Water Supply</li><li>b) Wells and Handpump</li><li>Survey and Investigation</li></ul>	ps . ns .	••						<b>2</b> 5.2
3.	<ul><li>a) Piped Water Supply</li><li>b) Wells and Handpump</li><li>Survey and Investigation</li></ul>	ps . ns .							25.2 2.9 - -
3. 4.	a) Piped Water Supply b) Wells and Handpump Survey and Investigation Additional Staff	ps . ns .	  Total		 			10.00	25.2 2.9 - - 526.0
3. 4.	<ul><li>a) Piped Water Supply</li><li>b) Wells and Handpump</li><li>Survey and Investigation</li></ul>	ps . ns .	  Total		 			411.00	25.2 2.9 - - 526.0
3. 4. v) H	a) Piped Water Supply b) Wells and Handpump Survey and Investigation Additional Staff  fousing Subsidised Industrial He	os Sub-	Total		 			411.00	25.2 2.9 - - 526.0
3. 4. v) H	a) Piped Water Supply b) Wells and Handpump Survey and Investigation Additional Staff  Cousing Subsidised Industrial He Low Income Group House	Sub-	Total		 			10.00 - 411.00 - 2.00 12.00	25.2 2.8 - 526.0
3. 4. v) H 1. 2. 3.	a) Piped Water Supply b) Wells and Handpump Survey and Investigation Additional Staff  fousing Subsidised Industrial Ho Low Income Group Hou Middle Income Group Hou	Sub-	Total		 	•		10.00 - 411.00 - 2.00 12.00 18.00	25.2 2.9 - 526.0 3.E 16.7 24.1
3. 4. v) H -1. 2. 3. 4.	a) Piped Water Supply b) Wells and Handpump Survey and Investigation Additional Staff  Cousing Subsidised Industrial He Low Income Group Hou Middle Income Group Hou Land Acquisition and I	Sub-	Total		    			10.00 - 411.00 - 2.00 12.00 18.00 28.00	25.2 2.9 526.0 3.8 16.7 24.1 33.3
3. 4. v) H 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	a) Piped Water Supply b) Wells and Handpump Survey and Investigation Additional Staff  Subsidised Industrial He Low Income Group Hou Middle Income Group Hou Land Acquisition and I Slum Clearance	Sub-' Sub-' Sub-' Sub-' Sub-' Sub-' Sub-' Sub-' Sub-'	Total		    			10.00 - 411.00 - 2.00 12.00 18.00 28.00 25.00	25.2 2.9 526.0 526.0 3.3 16.7 24.1 33.3 29.8
3. 4. v) H 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	a) Piped Water Supply b) Wells and Handpump Survey and Investigation Additional Staff  Cousing Subsidised Industrial He Low Income Group Hous Middle Income Group Hous Land Acquisition and I Slum Clearance Village Housing Project	Sub-	Total		  262		2	10.00 - 411.00 - 2.00 12.00 18.00 28.00 25.00 10.00	25.2 2.9 - - 526.0 3.3 16.7 24.1 33.3 29.8 8.8
3. 4. v) H 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	a) Piped Water Supply b) Wells and Handpump Survey and Investigation Additional Staff  Subsidised Industrial He Low Income Group Hou Middle Income Group Hou Land Acquisition and I Slum Clearance	Sub-	Total		    			10.00 - 411.00 - 2.00 12.00 18.00 28.00 25.00	25.2 2.8 - 526.0 3.8 16.7 24.1 33.3 29.8
3. 4. v) H 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	a) Piped Water Supply b) Wells and Handpump Survey and Investigation Additional Staff  Cousing Subsidised Industrial He Low Income Group Hous Middle Income Group Hous Land Acquisition and I Slum Clearance Village Housing Project	Sub-	Total		  262		2	10.00 - 411.00 - 2.00 12.00 18.00 28.00 25.00 10.00	25.2 2.9 - - 526.0 3.3 16.7 24.1 33.3 29.8 8.8

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12
-				-				
16.65	93.35	-	110.00	33.25	38.45	<b>16.</b> 90	12.35	9.05
0.85	-	-	0.85	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
12.00	8.00	-	20.00	5.00	6.40	3.20	3.20	2.20
4.00	-	-	4.00	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
448.65	251.35	•	700.00	132.85	164.76	138.10	133.66	130.63
r 00	<b>**0</b> 00		<b>70.00</b>	10.00		45.00		2.10
5.20	50.80	-	5 <b>6.</b> 00	10.00	19.55	15.20	8.15	3.10
27.35 0.35	40.65 0.65	-	68.00 1.00	10.00 0.20	$18.50 \\ 0.20$	17.60 0.20	$\begin{array}{c} 12.90 \\ 0.20 \end{array}$	9.00 0.20
32.90	92.10	-	125.00	20.20	38.25	33.00	21.25	12.30
35.00	150.00	_	185.00	45.00	84.25	37.00	9.75	9.00
25.00	-	-	25.00	2.60	5.10	5.40	5.70	6.20
86.25	38.75	-	125.00	26.20	31.60	28.45	19.80	18.95
48.00	33.00	-	81.00	8.27	20.78	20.79	15.35	15.81
60.00	-	-	60.00	6.98	13.40	17.45	13.15	9.02
7.10	5.90	-	13.00	8.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
11.50	3.50	<u>-</u>	15.00	1.00	4.55	4.00	2.62	2.83
272.85	231.15	<u>-</u>	504.00	98.05	160.93	114.34	67.62	63.06
-	<b>390.0</b> 0	•	390.00	62.50	72.50	75.00	87.50	92.50
-	180.00	•	180.00	26.50	35.00	35.00	46.00	37.50
• _	100.00	_	100.00	20.00	15.00	25.00	20.00	20.00
-	-	-	-	20.00	-	20,00	20.00	20.00
_	5.00	-	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
-	25.00	<b>-</b>	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
-	700.00	-	700.00	115.00	128.50	<b>141.0</b> 0	159.50	156.00
2.50	-	2.50	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
-	_	35.00	35.00	3.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
-	-	40.00	40.00	5.00	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
10.50		50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	_ 10.00	10.00
12.50	-	12.50	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
<b>25</b> .00	-	20.00	20.00 25.00	$\frac{3.00}{3.00}$	4.25 5.50	4.25 5.50	4.25 5.50	<b>4.25</b> 5.50
40.00	-	160.00	200.00	30.00	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
35.00	•	7	35.00	6.00	7.89	7.03	7.04	7.04

	1				2	3,
TT-16 of De-1 Class		<del></del>	···	-	- <del></del>	
vii) Welfare of Backward Clas	ses					
1. Scheduled Tribes						
a) Education	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••	10.46	0.4
<ul><li>b) Economic Uplift</li><li>c) Housing, Health and</li></ul>	Cahamaa	•••		•••	0.70	0.78 0.74
c) Housing, Hearth and	Other Schemes	• • • •	•••	•••	0.80	0.14
2. Scheduled Caste						
a) Education				• • • •	1.23	0.9
h) Economic Uplift		• • •	****	•••	2.80	10.3
c) Housing, Health and	1 Other Schemes			• • •	5.20	7.8
3. Other Backward Classes	3					
a) Education	***				0.81	1.32
b) Economic Uplift					.•	-
c) Housing, Health and	d Other Schemes	• • •			-	-
	Sub-Total				12.00	22.2
•						
dii) Social Welfare						
1. Child Welfare					-	-
2. Women Welfare	•••	• • •	•••		-	~
3. Social Defence 4. Welfare of Physically 8	and Montally hand	 licanne	d		-	-
5. Grant-in-aid to volunts				•••	9.50	2.5
6. Training, Research and	d Administration				0.50	0.4
	Sub-Total				10.00	3.0
				-		
ix) Nutrition Programme					-	***
x) Craftsmen Training and I	abour Welfare				23.00	26.2
VI TOTAL (Soc	ial Services)				1251.10	15 <b>6</b> 3.3
TOWN BAYON	CORNE E A STEROFIC			_		
VII) MIS	CELLANEOUS					
i) Statistics and Evaluation				•••	6.90	9.1
ii) Information and Publicity					17.00	17.5
ii) Local Bodies					30.00	41.7
v) Others (Miscellaneous Sch	emes)				-	6.8
VII — TOTAL (M	iscellaneous)		•••		53.90	75.2
				_		

	<b>.</b>	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					·			
	-							
4.50	_	_	4.50	0.50	0.65	0.88	1.11	1.36
1 85	· 1,500	1.00	2.85	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
1.2.50	-	-	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
		error of the second						
1.0.00	·		10.00	1.15	1.56	2.02	2.43	2.84
5.79	-	3.25	9.04	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.80
1:5.61	-	-	15.61	3.21	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
5.50	-	_	5.50	1.00	1.03	1.08	1.16	1.23
* :		-	-	-	ووا وجيد عيد	· · ·	-	-
	<u> </u>	<del>-</del>	•	-	····	-		•
45.75	· _	4.25	50.00	8.74	9.22	9.96	10.68	11.40
13.08	,	-	13.08	1.90	2.08	2.45	3.15	3.50
1.50	_	_	1.50	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
2.73	-	_	2.73	1.07	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.41
1.00	-	-	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
0.40	-		0.40	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
1.29	-	-	1.29	0.45	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
20.00	-	-	20.00	4.00	3.30	3.65	4.35	4.70
30.00	-	-	30.00	2.24	<b>3.65</b>	5.55	7.77	10.79
<b>26</b> .25	7.75	•	34.00	5.00	11.65	8.03	4.40	4.92
951.40	1282.35	164.25	2398.00	422.08	570.65	503.16	458.77	443.34
-	á							
	•						•	
15.25	1.75	-	17.00	3,50	3.41	3.40	3.35	3.34
35.00	· -	-	35.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
-	•	150 00	150.00	16.00	<b>35.</b> 00	33.00	33.00	33.00
-	-	-	<u></u>	• "	-		· , -	<b>-</b>
50.25	1.75	150.00	202.00	26.50	45.41	43.40	43.35	43.34
1776.20	6226.64	497.16	8500.00	1311.19	1942.76	1872.68	1708.97	1664.40

## ANNE FIFTH FIVE YEAR

## Physical Programmes --

	Name of	the Sec	tor/Sub	-Sector					Unit
		1							. 2
	I — AGRICULT	URE .	AND 1	RRIG	ATION				
i) Area under	forests								
1) Area u	ınder quick growi	ng sp	ecies						
a)	Eucalyptus (qu Teak (economic	ick)				•••	•••		Ha. *
	Rubber Cashew plantat	ion		,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	» »
ii) Area under	economic plants	tion f	or indu	ustrial	and co	mmer	cial us	es	*
iii) Area unde	r Fuel plantatio	ns			•••	•••		•••	*
tv) Others									
•	Khair	•••			•••		•••	•••	<b>«</b>
	Reclamation of	•			а		• • • •	·.·	<b>»</b>
·	Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	*
	under orchards		. • • •	•••	•••	•••		•••	*
3) Net o	cropped area	• • •	•••	::: .				• • •	<b>»</b>
4) Gross	cropped area					•••	•••	•••	<b>»</b>
5) Irriga	ted Area								
Source	ewise Area Irrig	ated							
	) Canals								
•	i) Net							•••	*
	ii) Gross			•••		•••		`	•
b	Government Tu	be we	alls						ن
	i) Net							•••	* 1
	ii) Gross	• • •	•••	•••		•••	•••	. •••	<b>»</b>
c	) Priate Tube we	ells ar	d pum	p-sets					
	i) Net	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •		• • • •	<b>»</b>
	ii) Gross	- • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
d	) Masonary well	S	-				÷		
	i) Net ii) Gross		•••	• • •	•••			• • •	» »
	•				.,,				
е	<ul><li>) Bhandaras, Tai</li><li>i) Net</li></ul>	ins ai	iu ban						*
	ii) Gross		•••	•••					*
f	) Others								
•	i) Net							•••	*
	ii) Gross		•••					•••	*
g	) Totally area i	rrigat	ed						
	i) Net							•••	<b>»</b>
	ii) Gross		•••		***	•••	• • • •	•••	*

XURE IV PLAN -- 1974-79

## Targets and Achievements

Likely position at the end of the Fourth Plan (i. e. 1973-74)	Additional target during the Fifth Plan Period (i. e. 1974-79)	Anticipated position as at the end of the Fifth Plan (i. e. 1978-79)	Remarks
3	4	5	6
5,2 <b>3</b> 9 5,188	4,000	14,427	
266 5,000	400 5,000	666 10,000	
-	<del>.</del>	-	
240	500	740	
-20	-	20	
339	-	339 -	
7,466	3,000	10,466	
133,575	13,790	147,365	
140,446	17,860	158, <b>306</b>	
No. or			
600	2,750*	3,350	* 2500 Ha. due to Selauli Irrigation Project and 250 Ha. by Minor Irrigation Projects.
Nil	Nil	Nil	
Nii	Nil	Nil	
300	N. A.	N. A.	
88	400	488	
1,500	2,120	3,620	
512	7,240	2,752	
3,000(a)	7,510 -	16,090	a) The break-up for the remaining 5,580 Ha. relating to private sector is not available.

		1						2
6) Area under i	ninor irrigati	on						
	area (Potentia							На.
b) Depre	ciation on ex	isting wo	rks			•••	•••	»
c) Total	(potential av	vailable)				•••		<b>»</b>
d) Utilisa	ation				•			
i) Ne	t						• • •	»
ii) Gr	oss	• • •	•••	• • •			•••	*
7) Area under m	ajor/medium	Irrigatio	n					
a) Potent	ial*						•••	»
b) Utilisa								
i) Ne								»
ii) Gr		•••	•••					»
C) Food amoins								•
8) Food grains								
i) Kharif	,							
a) Total b) Irriga	area (Cumuli		• • •		• • •	***	••• ′	`
	ted area production	•••	***	•••		 	•••	Tonnes
	<b>p</b> 20000000		14.			56°0-7		
ii) Rabi a) Total	9799							·Ha.
b) Irriga				• • •		•••	•••	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	production					•••		Tonnes
Food grains t	otal							
a) Total							•••	Ha.
b) Irriga	ted area		* 3			•••	•••	_ ` »
c) Total	production	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Tonnes
9) Area under o	commercial cr	ops (incl	luding	tea	and to	h <b>ac</b> co	crop	
a) Total	area						• • •	Ha.
b) Irrigat							.,,	*
c) Produc	ction	• • • •		•••				Tonnes
10) Area under h	igh yielding v	varieties						
a) Wheat	***************************************							Ha.
b) Paddy	•••		•••		•••	• • • • •	•••	». »
c) Jawar d) Bazra		•••	•••			•••		<i>"</i> »
e) Maize	•••		• • •				•••	<b>»</b>
f) Others		•••			• • •	•••	•••	>>
		Total						
		2000						*.
11) Area under i		attas	14.5			71		\$ .
	inproved varie	- CLCS						
Crop/Area						3373		<b>*</b>
a) Wheat b) Ragi		•••	10/2		•••		•••	<b>&gt;</b>
c) Sugaro		•••				•••	•••	<b>»</b>
d) Pulses		•••		• • •		. *.* *	•••	≯.
e) Ground	inuts	•••		• • •	•••	•••	•••	*
12 High yielding	varieties seed	distribut	ed					
Crop/Quantity	, , , , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>							
a) Paddy		, i.						Tonnes
b) Jawar	***	•••					•••	*
,								

3	4	5	6
8,580	5,010	13,590	
8,580	5,010	13,590	
8,580 -	5,010	1 <b>3,59</b> 0	
Nil	2,500	2,500	* The total potential of the Selauli Irrigation project is 14,500 Ha. when completed in all respect by 1981-82.
Nil	2,500 2,500	2,500 2,500	
72,000	4,000	76,000	
Nil 84,000**	Nil 7.000	Nil	** The production of food quains in
	7,000	91,000	** The production of food grains in Kharif season is exclusive of production of pulses.
7,000	4,000	11,000	production of publics.
7,000 14,000	4,000 10,000	11,000 24,000	
-2,000	10,000	24,000	
79,000	8,000	87,000	
7,000	4,000	11,000	
98,000**	17,000	115,000	
54,480	5,600	60,080	
1,500 50,000	1,000	2,500	
.50,000	<b>16</b> ,500	66,500	
150	250	400	
20,920 80	4,080 320	25,000	
100	400	400 500	
20	380	400	
Nil	Nil	Nil	
20,510	<b>6</b> ,190	26,700	
<b>N</b> il 8,000	Nil	Nil	
1.600	2,000 900	10,000 2,500	
12,000	2,000	14,000	
Nal	Nil	Nil	
600	150	750	
<b>60</b> 0	2,300	2,900	

	·			1							2
	c)	Maize	•••						•••		Tonnes
		Bajra							•••	•••	»
	e)	Wheat	•••	•••	• • •	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	. *
) Im	proved v	varieties s	eed di	stribute	d:						-
,	-	Quantity									
	_	Wheat									
	_ 1	Ragi	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>&gt;</b> >
		Pulses					•••	•••	•••	•••	>
		Groundn		• • • •	•••	• • •	•••		• • •	• • •	
		Sugarcan		•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	Lakh se
	I)	Paddy	•••	• • •!	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Tonnes
14)	Fertili	zers consu	ımed								
	a)	Nitrogen	ous (A	As N)			•••			***	*
		Phosphat			)	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	>>
	c)	Potassic	( K <sub>2</sub> C	))		• • • •	•••	• • •	• • • •	•••	*
15)	Area 1	ınder gre	en ma	nure	•••					•••	Ha.
16)	Urban	compost	distrib	uted			• • •		•••	• • •	Tonne
17	) Area c	overed by	plant	protecti	ion						
	a)	Food cro	ps	•••					•••	***	Ha.
		Commerc	-					•••	•••	•••	>
	c)	Horticult	ure	•••	• • •		• • •	• • •	•••	•••	*
					Tota	ıl					
18)	Soil co	nservatio	n on a	gricult	ural l	ands		•••	•••	•••	*
19) 20)	Soil co Area c	onservation onservation consolidate	n in ca	tchmen 	t area	of ri	•••		rojects 	•••	<b>»</b>
19) 20) 21)	Soil co Area c Numbe	nservation onsolidate r of regu	n in ca ed lated r	itchmen  narkets	t area	a of ri	ver va	alley p	rojects	• •••	*
19) 20) 21)	Soil co Area c Numbe Storag	nservation consolidate r of regu e capacity	n in ca ed lated r y avail	ntchmen  markets able	t area	of ri	ver va	alley p	rojects 	•••	» Nos.
19) 20) 21)	Soil co Area c Numbe Storag a)	nservation onsolidate or of regule e capacity For fert	n in ca ed lated r y avail ilizers	ntchmen  narkets able 	t area	of ri	ver v	alley p 	rojects 	•••	» Nos. Tonnes
19) 20) 21)	Soil co Area c Numbe Storag a) b)	nservation consolidate r of regu e capacity	n in ca ed lated r y avail ilizers grains	ntchmen  narkets able 	t area	of ri	ver va	alley p	rojects 	•••	<b>»</b>
19) 20) 21) 22)	Soil co Area c Numbe Storag b) c) Agricu	enservation consolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture imp	n in ca ed lated r y avail ilizers grains ers	atchmen  markets able  s	t area		ver va	alley p  	rojects  		» Nos. Tonnes
19) 20) 21) 22)	Soil co Area co Numbe Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor	nservation consolidate or of regu e capacity For fort For othe lture impation	n in ca ed lated r y avail ilizers grains ers blement	able  s ts dist	t area		ver va		rojects  		» Nos. Tonnes
19) 20) 21) 22)	Soil co Area co Number Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpora	enservation consolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture imp	n in ca ed lated r y avail ilizers grains ers plement	atchmen  markets able  s	t area	a of ri	ver va		rojects  		Nos. Tonnes
19) 20) 21) 22)	Soil co Area co Number Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b)	nservation consolidate r of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture imp ation Pump se Power T Tractors	n in caed lated r y avail ilizers grains ers blement ts Cillers	able  s ts dist	t area	a of ri	ver va	alley p Agro	rojects Indus	   tries	Nos.  Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22)	Soil co Area co Number Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b)	nservation consolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture impation Pump se Power 7	n in caed lated r y avail ilizers grains ers blement ts Cillers	tchmen  markets able  s ts dist	t area	d thr	ver va	alley p Agro	rojects Indus	   tries	Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23)	Soil co Area co Number Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) d) Animal	nservation consolidate r of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture impation Pump se Power T Tractors Bulldozer Husband	n in caed lated ry avail ilizers grains ers blement ts Fillers	tchmen markets able s ts dist	t area	of ri	ver va	alley p Agro	rojects Indus	   tries	Nos.  Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23)	Soil co Area co Number Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) d) Animal	nservation consolidate r of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture impation Pump se Power T Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinan	n in caed lated ry avail ilizers grains ers blement ts fillers s	narkets able s ts dist	t area	of ri	ver va	alley p Agro	rojects Indus	   tries	Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23)	Soil co Area co Numbe Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) d) Animal a) b)	nservation onsolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture impation Pump se Power T Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinan Dispensan	n in caed lated ry avail ilizers grains ers blement ts Cillers rs lry Hospies	narkets able s ts dist spitals	t area	of ri	ough	alley p Agro	rojects Indus	tries	Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23)	Soil co Area co Number Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) d) Animal a) b) c)	nservation consolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture imp ation Pump se Power T Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinan Dispensar Intensive	n in caed lated r y avail ilizers grains ers blement ts Cillers rs iry Hospies cattle	narkets able s ts dist spitals develog	t area	d thr	ough	Agro	rojects Indus		Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23)	Soil co Area co Number Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) d) Animal a) b) c)	nservation onsolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture impation Pump se Power T Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinan Dispensan	n in caed lated ry avail ilizers grains ers blement ts Cillers rs iry ry Hosries cattle Inser	narkets able s ts dist espitals develop	ribute	d thr	ough	alley p Agro	rojects Indus	tries	Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23)	Soil co Area co Number Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) d) Animal a) b) c) d)	nservation consolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture imp ation Pump se Power T Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinar Dispensar Intensive Artificial	n in caed lated ry avail ilizers grains ers blement ts Cillers ry Hospies cattle Inser central cen	markets able s ts dist spitals developminationes	ribute	d thr	ough	Agro	rojects Indus	tries	Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23)	Soil co Area co Numbe Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) d) Animal a) b) c) d)	nservation onsolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture impation Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinar Dispensar Intensive Artificial Stockmer Area und	n in caed lated r y avail ilizers grains ers blement ts Cillers rs lry Hosries cattle Inser a Central er fodder	markets able s ts dist spitals developminationes	ribute	d thr	ough	Agro	rojects Indus	tries	Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23)	Soil co Area co Number Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor d) Animal a) b) c) d) e) f)	nservation consolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture imp ation Pump se Power T Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinar Dispensar Intensive Artificial Stockmer	n in caed lated ry avail ilizers grains ers blement ts Cillers rs lry Hos cattle Inser Central creations cattle cattl	markets able s ts dist spitals developminationes	ribute	d thr	ough	Agro	rojects Indus	tries	Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23)	Soil co Area co Numbe Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) d) Animal a) b) c) d) Key Vi a)	nservation onsolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture impation Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinan Dispensan Intensive Artificial Stockmer Area und	n in caed lated r y avail ilizers grains ers blement ts Cillers rs lry Hos cattle Inser a Centraler fodecks ed	markets able s ts dist spitals developminationes	ribute	d thr	ough	Agro	rojects Indus	tries	Nos.  Tonnes  Nos.  Nos.  Ha.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23) 24)	Soil co Area c Numbe Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) Animal a) b) c) d) Animal a) b) c) d) e) f)	nservation onsolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture imp ation Pump se Power T Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinar Dispensar Intensive Artificial Stockmer Area und lllage Bloc Establish Expanded	n in caed lated ry avail ilizers grains ers blement ts fillers 's lry Hos ries cattle Inser n Central Cent	tchmen markets able s ts dist developmination res der crop	ribute	d thr	ough	Agro	rojects Indus	tries	Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23) 24) 25)	Soil co Area c Numbe Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) Animal a) b) c) d) Key Vi a) b) Cattle I	nservation onsolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture impation Pump se Power T Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinar Dispensar Intensive Artificial Stockmer Area und lllage Bloc Establish Expanded Breeding	n in caed lated r y avail ilizers grains ers blement ts fillers 's lry Hos ries cattle Inser n Centraler foddeks eed i	tchmen markets able s ts dist developmination res der crop establis	ribute pment ps	a of ri	ough	Agro	rojects Indus	tries	Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.
19) 20) 21) 22) 23) 24) 25) 26) 27)	Soil co Area c Numbe Storag a) b) c) Agricu Corpor a) b) c) Animal a) b) c) d) Key Vi a) b) Cattle I Sheep	nservation onsolidate or of regu e capacity For fert For food For othe lture imp ation Pump se Power T Tractors Bulldozer Husband Veterinar Dispensar Intensive Artificial Stockmer Area und lllage Bloc Establish Expanded	n in caed lated r y avail ilizers grains ers blement ts fillers s lry ry Hosries cattle footballer footballer footballer footballer farms Farms	tchmen markets able s ts dist developmination res der crop establis s establis	ribute pment ps ps	a of ri	ough	Agro	rojects Indus	tries	Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.  Nos.

3	4	5	6
2 800 12	2 4,200 20	5,000 32	
Nil 160 180 Nil 37.5 Nil	Nil 16 30 Nil 25.0 Nil	Nil 176 210 Nil 62.5 Nil	
2,000 1,000 600	1,500 1,000 400	3,500 2,000 1,000	
<b>2,000</b> 500	1,000 500	3,000 1,000	
12,500 2,000 1,000	13,000 10,000 2,500	25,500 12,000 3,500	
15,500	25,500	41,000	
2,700 Nil Nil	16,105 Nil Nil	18,805 Nil Nil 3	
2,000	Nil	2,000	
112 22 56 17	Nil 13 12 3	112 35 68 20	
1 13	4*	5 9*	* Relates to 4 dispensaries to be upgraded to hospitals
1 1 30	Expansion Expansion 100	1 1 130	
.6	3 -	9	
1	Expansion -	1 -	
•		-	

1 30) Production of Animal Products a) Milk/Milk products (Capacity/day) Litres b) Meat Tonnes ... ... ... c) Wool Kgs. 31) No. of Govt. Poultry Farms Established ... Nos. 32) No. of Poultry Co-operatives ... ... >> ... 33) No. of Poultry Farmers trained . . . a) Short term course b) Long term course . . . > 34) Intensive Eggs and Poultry production cum Marketing centres ... 35) Fisheries Mechanisation of Boats ... 36) Trawlers procured a) Steel >> . . . b) Wooden — (Purse siene) 37) Cold storage for storing fish ... Qty. 38) Co-operative Marketing ... ... ... 39) Landing and Berthing facilities (for fish) provided in harbours Nos. a) Major Ports ... b) Minor Ports > Rs. in lakhs 40) Loans advanced to fishermen's co-operatives 41) Fingerlings distributed ... ... ... Nos. 42) No. of fish seed farms established ... ... 43) Fish Production Tonnes a) Inland . . . . . . b) Marine · > ... Total . . . ... II - CO-OPERATION i) Primary cooperatives societies (Agricultural credit) Number of societies (cumulative) ... ... Nos. in thousands Membership ... ... . . . . . . • • • Share capital of Members ... Rs. in crores ... ... Deposits of Members ... ... ... ii) Agricultural Credit a) Short and Medium term advances during the year ... Amount outstanding at the end of the year... Rs. in lakhs Advances during the year ... ... ... Amount outstanding at the end of the year ... ... iii) Primary Marketing Societies Rs. in crores Business handled during the year ... ... . . . . . . iv) Processing Societies Nos. a) Rice Mills Business handled ... ... ... . . . ... b) Sugar factories \* . . . ... . . . ... ... . . . ... Tonnes Production ... ... ... . . .

3	4	5	6
10,000 1,400	10,000 200	20,000 1, <b>60</b> 0	
-	-	-	
1 3	Expansion 3	1 6	
20	400	420	
•	•	-	
1	1	2	
148	75	223	
2	-	2	
2	2	4	
1 -	1 -		
-	1	1 *	* The Major Port is going to be esta-
1	1	2	blished under central sector at
5.18	1.60	6.78	an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 crores.
Nil 1	Nil -	Nil 1	
750 <b>22,</b> 360	250 8,000	1,000 30,360	(per year)
23,110	8,250	31,360	(per year)
			· .
167	-	160*	* Of the existing cooperative socie-
63	7	70 0.15	ties, 7 are under liquidation.
0.12 0.02	0.0 <b>3</b> 0.005	0.025	
0.84	-	0.95	on the property of
0.825	-	0.55*	* Expected outstanding amount at the end of 1978-79.
0.62	0.98	1.00	
0.03	-	1.00*	
0.20	0.05	0.25	
Nil Nil	Nii Nii	Nil Nil	
1		1	
· -	45,000	45,000	

			1							2
c)	Cotton grinn	ing and	l proc	essing	•••		•••	***	• • •	Nos.
	Business han	dled			• • •		• • •	•••	•••	Rs. in lakhs
d)	Fruit and ve	getable	Units			•••		•••	•••	Nos.
e)	Others	•••	•••	• • •	•••		• • •	•••	•••	, <b>»</b>
		III	— РО	WER						
) Installe	d Capacity									M. K. W. H.
	city generated		•••					•••		M. K. W. H.
	city sold							<b></b>	• • •	M. R. W. H.
•	Electrification	1								
•	Villages Elec		(shoul	d corr	espon	d cens	sus Vil	lages)		Nos.
b)	Pump-sets er	ergised	by el	ectrici	ty					>
c)	Tube wells en	ergised	by ele	ectricit	<b>y</b>	•••	•••	•••	•••	>>
	IV — TRANS	SPORT	AND	COM	MUN	ICATI	ons			•
Roads										
i) Sta	te Highways:									
	Surfaced								4	Kms.
,	Unsurfaced			•••	•••		•••	• • •	•••	
c)	Total	•••	•••.	•••	• • •	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	•
Major 1	District Roads									
a)	Surfaced							•••	,	>
	Unsurfaced		• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	
c)	Total	• • • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	
Other 1	District Roads	\$c								
	Surfaced	• • •	•••	• • •			•••	•••	•••	*
	Unsurfaced	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	
•	Total	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	• • •	
Village										_
,	Surfaced Unsurfaced		•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	>
	Total		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		
ŕ						t inclu	dod in	1 9 9	bond	
. Total F 4 above	loads (Includin	ig Nau	onar n	ngnwa	уѕ по	t inciu	ueu m	1, 2, 3	anu	# % <b>.</b>
	Surfaced								<b>,</b>	*
	Unsurfaced	•••		•••	•••	•••		65	•••	1 2
c)	Total		• • •	• • •		•••	•••	• • •	•••	
. Village	s not connecte	d by ro	ads							Nos.
	s owned by S			rt Und	lertal	ting C	orpora	tion		
	Trucks	•••				•••	•••	•••		<b>»</b>
	Buses	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	*
	Taxis		***	•••	. • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>*</b> *
<b>a</b> )	Others	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"
	V — GENE	RAL E	DUCA	TION	ENI	ROLMI	ENT			Take the second
i) Class	I — V as perc	entage	of pop	ulation	in a	ge gr	oup 6-	-11.		1
	Boys							•••		%
	Girls	•••		•••	,	•••	•••	•••	•••	* *
	Total									*

3	4	<b></b>	6
Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	
Nál Níl	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	
1411	1411	2412	
-	-	-	
-	405	-	
159	635	794	
236	193	429	
350 -	280 -	<b>63</b> 0 -	
577.29 79.39	15.00	577.29 94.39	
<b>6</b> 5 <b>6.6</b> 8	15.00	671.68	
500.00	_	500.00	
223.50 723.50	61.00 61.00	284.50 784.50	
, <del>-</del>	-	-	* Major District Roads include also other District Roads.
-	-	-	other District Roads.
143.70	-	143.70	
882.30 1026.00	17.00 17.00	899.30 1043.00	
1434.30		1434.30	
1200.70 2635.00	93.00 93.00	1293.70 2728.00	
4	-	1	
•			Note: The Government have decided
-	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	<del>-</del> -	to nationalise the road transport
<del>-</del>	-	-	in the Fifth Plan. But full details of the number of the vehicles to
\$ \$ \$			be requisitioned etc. and of other relevant matters have not been worked out so far.
		•	
124.9	0.3	125.2	
106.0 115.7	5.0 2.1	111.0 117.8	

					1							
i) C	lasses	VI —	VIII	as perc	entage	s of p	opulati	on In	age s	roup	11-14	
., .		Boys										%
	_ 1	Girls			•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	»
	c)	Total	•••			•••	•••		•••	•••		*
) C	Classes	IX-	XI as	percen	tage o	f popu	lation :	in age	grou	p 14-17	•	
		Boys		- 						• •••	•••	*
		Girls			•••	•••						<b>»</b>
	C)	Total	•••	•		•••	• • •		•••	•••	•••	*
) 0	utput	of M	atricul	ates/H	igher S	Secon <b>d</b> :	ary pe	r 10,0	00 of	popul	ation	-
	a)	Boys								•••		Nos.
		Girls	·		•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••		•••	*
	c)	Total	• • •	•••	•••		• • •	• • •	•••	•••	•••	>
U	nivers	ity/Co	llegiat	e Enro	lment							
т	otal (	Arts.	Science	and C	commer	ce)						(000)
		•				,						,
.1,	'eache:			mad !-				•				
	Pe	-	-	ned in	( a la a - 3 :							od.
				tary S			• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	%
		11) 8	econua	ry Sc	110012	• • •	•••	• • • •	•••		•••	*
T	rechnic	cal Ed	ucation	n								
160	noinee	ring C	'olieges	S.								
, 222	_	_	_		s			•				Nos.
	-				Admis			,				»
	-	Outtu									•••	>>
· Pr	olytec	hnica										
, 1	-		f Inct	titution	e							»
	-			_	Admis	sion C	 apacity					<i>"</i>
	-	Outtu									•••	*
				V	I — HE	ALTH						
) F	Hospita	als/Dis	pensar	ries								
1	. Hos	pitals										
-		_	ot U^	enital-							1	*
				spitals /Taluk	a Hos	pitals	•••	•••			{	<i>"</i>
_	•			., _ w.u.n		F	•			. • •	,	
2.	-	pensari										
	- 1	Urban		• • •	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	. ***	,	» »
	U)	Rural	•••	•••	•••	•••	***.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•
							ŧ					
) B	Beds				nd Dis	pensar	ies				)	>
) B		Hrhan	Hosp	itals s		F	a inali	iding i		led PI	T Cs	<b>»</b>
В	a)	Urban Rural	Hosp Hospi	itals a itals an	d Disp	ensarie	S IIICI		upgrav		2.00. 7	
В	a) b)	Rural	Hospi	tals an	d Disp Iospital				upgrav 			. >>
	a) b) c)	Rural Medica	Hospi al Col	tals an lege I	d Disp							. >>
	a) b) c) rimar	Rural Medica y Heal	Hospi al Col Ith Cer	tals an lege I ntres	d Disp Iospital							
	a) b) c) rimar a)	Rural Medica y Heal Main	Hospi al Col lth Cer centre	tals an lege H ntres	id Disp Iospital		- -					*
	a) b) c) Primar a) b)	Rural Medica y Heal Main Sub-ce	Hospi al Col Ith Cer centre entres	tals an lege H ntres	d Disp Iospital 		-	•••	•••			<b>»</b>
	a) b) c) Primar a) b)	Rural Medica y Heal Main Sub-ce	Hospi al Col Ith Cer centre entres	tals an lege H ntres	id Disp Iospital		-	•••	•••			*
) P	a) b) c) Primar a) b) c)	Rural Medica y Heal Main Sub-ce	Hospi al Col Ith Cer centre entres f upgr	tals an lege H ntres	d Disp Iospital 		-	•••	•••			» »
) P	a) b) c) Primar a) b) c) Frainir	Rural Medica y Heal Main Sub-ce No. of	Hospi al Col th Cer centre entres f upgr Nurses	tals an lege I ntres es raded F	d Disp Hospital   .H.Cs.		-	•••	•••			» »
) P	a) b) c) Primar a) b) c) Frainir a)	Rural Medica y Heal Main Sub-ce No. or	Hospi al Col th Cer centres f upgr Nurses utes	tals an lege H ntres es raded F	d Disp Iospital 		-	•••	•••			» » »

3	4	5	6
75.0	4.5	<b>79</b> .5	
53.4	5.4	58.8	
64.3	5.0	69.3	
01.0			
45.5	a) N. Applicable	49.2	a) The additional target for the
13.8		30.0	Fifth Plan cannot be given as
38.7		39.6	the pattern of education in Goa is going to be changed to $(10+2+3)$ during the Fifth
76	24	100	(10+2+3) during the Fifth Plan. However the estimates
46	14	60	for the year 1079 70 have been
61	19	80	for the year 1978-79 have been worked out and given in col. 5.
			worked out that given in con or
7.2	2.9	10.1	
66.0	19.0	85.0	
65.0	5.0	70.0	
65.0	3.0	70.0	
1	Fungacion	,	
63	Expansion	1 63	
35	10	45	
•	10	40	
1	Expansion	1	
120	60	180	
35	55	90	
28	3	31	
Nil	Nil	Nii	
Nil 31	<b>N</b> il Nil	Nil 31	
	Nil Nil	Nil 31	
31	Nil	31	
31 1,438	Nil 221	1,659	
31	Nil	31	
31 1,438	Nil 221 100	31 1,659 750	* Also there are 4 Urban Health
31 1,438 650	Nil 221 100 Nil	31 1,659 750	* Also there are 4 Urban Health Centres in important towns of
31 1,438 650	Nil 221 100	31 1,659 750 15 63 5	* Also there are 4 Urban Health Centres in important towns of Goa.
31 1,438 650 15 * 50	Nil 221 100 Nil 13	31 1,659 750 15 63 5	Centres in important towns of
31 1,438 650 15 * 50 Nil	Nil 221 100 Nil 13 5	31 1,659 750 15 63 5	Centres in important towns of Goa.
31 1,438 650 15 * 50 Nil	Nil 221 100 Nil 13 5	1,659 750 15 63 5	Centres in important towns of Goa.

		1							2
E)	Training of Auxiliary Nurs	e-mid-	wives			•			Nos.
	a) Institutes		•••			•••	•••	•••	>
	b) Annual Intake	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	>
	c) Annual Outturn	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	>
)	Control of Diseases								
	a) T B. Clinics	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	• >
	b) Leprosy Control U	Jnits	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	>
	c) V. D. Clinics	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	>
	d) Filaria Units e) S. E. T. Centres	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	*
2,	e) S. E. 1. Centres	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
;)	Maternity and child Welfar	re cent	res						, >
I)	Medical Education								
	a) Medical Colleges	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	. >
	b) Annual admissions	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	>
	c) Annual Outturn	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	>
)	Pharmacy College								
	Annual admission Capacity	,							•
	a) Pharmacy College			•••	•••		•••	•••	>
	b) Annual Admissions	•••						•••	
	i) B.Pharm						•••		>
	il) M. Pharm and	_ ''	. (Pha	ırm)	•••	•••	•••	•••	*
	ili) Dip. Pharmacy			•••	•••	•••		•••	>
	iv) B.Sc. (Tech.)	•••				. :	•••	•••	* >
	v) Training cours	e in E	Biocher	nestry	/Chen	nistry	•••	•••	>
	c) Annual Outturn			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	i) B. Pharm	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b></b> *
	ii) M. Pharm.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	```>
	iii) Dip. Pharmacy		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>&gt;</b>
	iv) B.Sc. (Tech.) v) Training cours	e in E	 Biocher	 nestry	/Chen	nistry	•••	•••	<b>&gt;</b>
	VII — WATER SU	iddi v	AND	CAR	J T T A T	TON			
_		FFLI	AND	SAL	111/11	1014			
1)	Urban								
	Towns	_			_				N
	i) Augmentation				supp	ly	•••	•••	No. of town
	ii) Population co	verea	•••	••••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1405.
	,								
	Other towns (piped water	supply	)						
	• •	supply 	·)					•••	*
	Other towns (piped water	•••		•••	•••			•••	Lakh
o)	Other towns (piped water .i) Town covered	•••	•••						_
o)	Other towns (piped water .i) Town covered ii) Population cov Rural	•••	•••				•••		
<b>)</b> )	Other towns (piped water .i) Town covered ii) Population cov Rural Piped water supply	 vered							_
<b>)</b> )	Other towns (piped water .i) Town covered ii) Population cov Rural Piped water supply i) Villages cover	 vered	•••		•••				Lakh
	Other towns (piped water  i) Town covered ii) Population cov  Rural  Piped water supply i) Villages cover ii) Population cov	 vered							Lakh
	Other towns (piped water  .i) Town covered ii) Population cov  Rural  Piped water supply i) Villages cover ii) Population cov  Wells	ered red vered							Lakh
	Other towns (piped water  .i) Town covered ii) Population cov  Rural  Piped water supply i) Villages cover ii) Population cov  Wells i) Villages cover	 vered vered							Lakh Nos.
	Other towns (piped water  .i) Town covered ii) Population cov  Rural  Piped water supply i) Villages cover ii) Population cov  Wells i) Villages cover ii) Population cov	 vered vered							Lakh Nos.
	Other towns (piped water  .i) Town covered ii) Population cov  Rural  Piped water supply i) Villages cover ii) Population cov  Wells i) Villages cover ii) Population cov  Urban Sewerages	red vered vered red vered			  	  			Lakh Nos.
	Other towns (piped water  .i) Town covered ii) Population cov  Rural  Piped water supply i) Villages cover ii) Population cov  Wells i) Villages cover ii) Population cov	eed vered eed vered vered vered			   	   			Lakh Nos.

			_			
8 2	4	5	•	6		
	7.				-	
1 40	Nil	1 20 40				
40	Nil Nil	20 40				
20						
. 1	Nii Nii	1				
1 1 2 5 33	1 3	1 3 8 33				
5	<b>N</b> 班 3	8 93				
46	Nil	46				
	RT-15	1				
66 60	Nil 34	1 100 80				
60	. <del></del> .	80				
1	Expansion	1				
	•					
24	6	30				
30 24	10	40				
44	6 10 6 15	30 40 30 15 10	· ·			
	10	10	,			
11 4		15 5				
21	4	25				
-	1 4 9	15 5 25 9 6				
_	0	J				
	<b>-</b> 1					
1 <b>1</b> 1 <b>69</b> ,182	2 8,800	13 177,982				
169,182	8,800	177,982				
۲.						
<b>.</b>						
<i>"</i> .	<b>₹</b> • <b>±</b>		:			
C.						
<sup>&lt;</sup> 67	112	179				
208,323	112 209,00) 4	179 17,323				
120 95,000	<b>₽</b> ∰	120 95,000				
20,000		20,000				
1	3	4	•			
36,000 1	107,000 1	43,000				
1	ફ	4				

1 2 VIII — HOUSING i) Subsidised Industrial Housing No. of tenaments ... ... ... ii) Slum Clearance ... ... ••• ... > iii) Low Income Group Housing ... 3 ... ... iv) Village Housing a) No. of villages covered Nos. ... b) No. of houses completed ... • • • \* v) Land acquisition and Development ... Hα vi) Plantation Labour Housing ... Nos. ... IX - TRAINING OF CRAFTSMAN Institutions Nos. a) Existing ... ... b) New ٠., Intake Existing ... ... ... ... ... Outturn Intake New Outturn X-BACKWARD CLASSES i) T. D. Blocks ... ii) Training of staff by categories ... ... ... ... iii) Post Matric Scholarships ... a) General Courses (School level) § i) Schedule Tribes ... ii) Schedule Castes . . . . . . . . . . . . ... b) Technical and Professional Courses i) Schedule Tribes ii) Schedule Castes ... ... ... ... ... iii) No. of girls hostels ... XI - VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES Industrial Estates XII - INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY A. i) Number of Districts having publicity offices/Information offices ii) Number of Districts without publicity offices

...

>

iv) Number of Talukas/sub-division covered by field publicity Units
 v) No. of Talukas/Sub-divisions not covered by field publicity Units

B. iii) Number of field publicity Units ...

200 300 500	6 62 tenements are under cons-
200 300 500	62 tenements are under cons-
82 (a) 190 272	truction
200 - 200 270 100 370	
56 16 72 Nil Nil <b>Nil</b>	
1 Expension 1	
116 180 296	
76 154 230	
Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	
	he revised pattern has classes upto X at the school stage.
31 19 50	
760 190 950 3,150 1,000 4,150	
2 3 5	
9 21 30	
Nil Nil Nil	
3 2 5	
1 - 1	
2 Nil 2	
1 1 2	
11 - 11	
2 - 2	

