

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1980-85

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I — INTRODUCTORY

It was but natural that economic planning should have been introduced in Goa, Daman and Diu in 1962-63, i. e. immediately after the territory's liberation from the alien rule. By that time, two and a half Five Year Plans had already been implemented in the rest of the country. The first plan of this territory was actually a three-year plan coinciding with the last three years of the country's Third Five Year Plan (1961-66). This was followed by three Annual Plans before the introduction of the Fourth Five Year Plan in April, 1969. The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) came into force in April, 1974, and was supposed to have run the full five year period, upto March, 1979. However, the new Government which came to power at the centre in the year 1977 decided to cut short the Fifth Plan by one year and introduce a new "Five Year Plan" from 1st April, 1978. Hardly the first two years of the new Plan were over when considerable political changes took place in the country resulting into the reinstatement of the Congress (I) Government at the Centre under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This new Government discontinued the earlier Planning Commission and instead set up a new Commission which decided to scrap the Five Year Plan 1978-83 (framed by the outgoing Government), and introduce the Sixth Plan covering the five-year period 1980-85). The first two years of the Five Year Plan, 1978-83, virtually became Annual Plans for 1978-79 and 1979-80.

The Plan outlays and expenditure since the era of planned economic development was ushered into the territory are indicated in Table No. 1 given below: —

TABLE No. 1
Plan Outlays and Expenditure

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>			
Item	Plan outlay	Expenditure	% of col. 3 to col. 2
1	2	3	4
I. Third Five Year Plan (1963-66)	22.26	16.52	74.21
II. Annual Plans, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69	24.07	19.81	82.30
III. Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	39.50	42.16	106.73

	1	2	3	4
IV. Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)		60.92	61.55	101.03
V. Annual Plans, 1978-79 and 1979-80		57.50	55.78	97.00
Total		204.25	195.82	95.92

(Note: The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) ran for a period of 4 years only)

II — REVIEW OF FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1974-78) AND THE ANNUAL PLANS (1978-79 AND 1979-80)

(1) The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79):

(a) *Financial Achievements:*

The total outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan of this territory was fixed at Rs. 85.00 crores which was more than double the Fourth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Fifth Plan, the real emphasis was on Water and Power Development, since the largest share of allotment (33.8%) went to that sector of development, followed by the sector of Social and Community Services (29.0%). While the Agriculture and Allied Services and Transport and Communication were respectively allotted 18.2% and 12.7%, the remaining three sectors of Cooperation Industries and Economic Services shared just a little more than 6% of the total outlay.

As said earlier, the Fifth Plan was supposed to have been completed by March, 1979, but was cut short by one year. Against the outlay of Rs. 85.00 crores for the five year period, the Planning Commission released Rs. 60.92 crores during the first four years (1974-78), and the actual expenditure was Rs. 61.65 crores i. e. slightly more than the released amount which showed that the financial performance of the Plan in the first four years was quite satisfactory. Table No. 2 below indicated the outlay earmarked for the Fifth Plan and the expenditure incurred on different sectors of Development.

TABLE No. 2
Fifth Plan Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)					
Sl. No.	Sector of Development	Fifth Plan outlay (1974-79)	Outlay released for four year period	Actual expenditure incurred (1974-78)	% of col. 5 to col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	16.01	12.40	11.85	95.56
2.	Cooperation	1.21	0.83	1.52	183.13

1	2	2	4	5	6
3.	Water and Power Development	28.77	18.27	18.09	99.01
4.	Industries and Minerals ...	2.86	2.53	2.48	98.02
5.	Transport and Communication	10.83	8.70	8.80	101.15
6.	Social and Community Services	25.18	18.06	18.77	103.09
7.	Economic Services	0.14	0.13	0.14	107.69
	Total	85.00	60.92	61.65	101.20

(b) *Physical Achievements:*

The Physical Targets for the Fifth Plan were drawn on the assumption that the Plan will run for the full five-year period. These are shown in col. 4 of Table 3 below. The achievements, however, relate to the four-year period, 1974-78 only.

TABLE No. 3
Fifth Plan — Physical Target and Achievements

Sl. No.	Items	Units	Fifth Plan (1974-79) targets	Actuals achievements (1974-78)
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Agriculture and Allied services</i>			
1.	Production of Food-grain	'000 tonnes	115.90	107.40
2.	Area under the high yielding seed varieties of paddy	Ha.	25,000	26,500
3.	Area under sugarcane	Ha.	2,500	1,450
4.	Distribution of cashew seedlings	'000 Nos.	1,500	1,035
5.	Distribution of coconut seedlings	'000 Nos.	500	280
6.	Consumption of chemical fertilizers:			
	(a) Nitrogenous (N)	'000 tonnes	3.50	2.47
	(b) Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅)	'000 tonnes	1.50	1.33
	(c) Pottasic (K ₂ O)	'000 tonnes	1.00	0.77
7.	Number of hours fixed for operation of the mechanical units of Government:			
	(a) Tractors	'000 Hours	155.00	105.17
	(b) Bulldozers	'000 Hours	60.00	42.82
	(c) Power Tillers	'000 Hours	50.00	22.45
8.	Villages for which Records of Rights to be completed	No.	265	282
9.	Area under minor irrigation through various minor source	Ha.	5,000	4,000

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Production of milk per day	Litres	15,000	12,000
11.	Fisheries Development Programme:			
	(a) Supply of marine diesel engines ...	No.	75	62
	(b) Supply of hulls	No.	75	28
	(c) Supply of outboard engines ...	No.	60	9
12.	Forest Plantations			
	(a) Economic Plantations for industrial and commercial uses	Ha.	4,000	3,776
	(b) Rubber plantations	Ha.	275	204
	(c) Cashew plantations	Ha.	4,500	4,462
13.	Power Development:			
	(a) 33 KV lines	Kms.	181.38	165.00
	(b) 11 KV lines	Kms.	576.60	455.00
	(c) L. T. Lines	Kms.	1035.93	1051.00
	(d) Erection of Transformer centres ...	Nos.	326	319
	(e) Villages to be electrified	Nos.	166	112
	(f) Service connection	Nos.	47,632	41,519
14.	Development of new roads:			
	(a) State Highways	Kms.	110	72
	(b) Major and other district roads ...	Kms.	325	192
	(c) Village roads	Kms.	160	160
15.	Education:			
	(a) Enrolment in Primary Education			
	(i) Boys	Nos.	81,000	79,000
	(ii) Girls	Nos.	65,000	65,000
	(b) Construction of class-rooms ...	Nos.	300	190
16.	No. of villages to be covered under rural water supply	Nos.	112	70
17.	Construction of houses for S. C. under welfare of backward classes	Nos.	533	566

The above Physical Targets and Achievements relate to some of the important items of the Fifth Plan programmes only. Although it can be said that the plan performance was on the whole satisfactory, in respect of certain sectors of development the progress rather lagged behind. For example, under the Irrigation Programme by the end of the Fifth Plan, about 2500 Ha. of area was supposed to be brought under irrigation from the Salauli and the Damanganga projects, but due to some technological problems and other difficulties, none of these projects could be commissioned and no area could be irrigated by the major/medium irrigation project. Similarly, work on two other medium irrigation projects (Anjune and Mandovi) could not also be started in time.

(2) The Annual Plan (1978-79):

The year 1978-79 was in fact the last year of the Fifth Plan but because the then Government of India decided to cut short the Fifth Plan by one year, it became the first year of the new Five Year Plan, 1978-83. It may be recalled that out of the Fifth Plan provision of Rs. 85.00 crores, the actual expenditure in the first four years was Rs. 61.65 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 23.35 crores which would have certainly been utilised, had the Plan period not been reduced. The Annual Plan for the year 1978-79 was of the size of Rs. 27.50 crores which was approved by the Planning Commission much before finalisation of the strategy and objectives of the new Five Year Plan, 1978-83. Schemes implemented in the Annual Plan, 1978-79, were, therefore, more or less of the nature of continuam of the Fifth Plan. Even the staff recruited for the plan schemes during the Fifth Plan was continued under the Plan sector in the year 1978-79. The actual expenditure incurred during 1978-79 was Rs. 27.31 crores, or about 99% of the total allocation. The outlay earmarked and the expenditure incurred on different sectors are as given in Table No. 4 below:

TABLE No. 4
Sectoral Outlays and Expenditure of the Annual Plan, 1978-79

Sl. No.	Sector of Development	1978-79	
		Plan outlay	Actual expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	4.59	4.14
2.	Cooperation	0.47	1.48
3.	Water and Power Development	10.31	8.20
4.	Industries and Mines	0.90	1.84
5.	Transport and Communication	3.10	3.18
6.	Social and Community Services	8.07	8.43
7.	Economic Services	0.06	0.04
	Total	27.50	27.31

(3) The Annual Plan (1979-80):

For the year 1979-80 which was the second year of the earlier Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 30.00 crores, subject to the condition that the U.T. Government mobilises additional resources of Rs. 1.00 crore during the year. However, in the absence of a popular Government for a period of about 10 months, no additional resources could be raised and in effect the size of the plan remained at Rs. 29.00 crores only. This necessitated some adjustments in the sectoral outlays, and the revised outlays are

shown in Table No. 5 below. However, in this annual plan also, there was no change in sectoral priorities.

Since the strategy and objectives of the earlier Five Year Plan 1978-83, were finalised somewhere in the middle of 1978-79, most of the new schemes included in this Plan were put in operation from the year 1979-80 only. The basic objectives were inconsonance with the broad objectives of the Five Year Plan, 1978-83, and the physical targets for various development programmes were also drawn in relation to the targets of the whole Plan. Table No. 5 below shows the breakup of the approved outlay for the year 1979-80 and the expenditure incurred by various sectors of development.

TABLE No. 5
Sectoral Outlays and expenditure of the Annual Plan, 1979-80

Sl. No.	Sector of Development	(Rs. in crores)	
		1979-80	
		Plan outlay (revised)	Actual expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	4.16	4.06
2.	Cooperation	1.75	1.77
3.	Water and Power Development	7.90	7.73
4.	Industries and Minerals	1.70	1.70
5.	Transport and Communication	3.94	3.73
6.	Social and Community Services	9.52	9.45
7.	Economic Services	0.03	0.03
	Total	29.00	28.47

It would be seen that during the year 1979-80, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 28.47 crores or about 98.2% of the total revised outlay of Rs. 29.00 crores. There were some minor shortfalls in expenditure in the sectors of Agriculture and Allied Services and Water and Power Development. In the Agriculture Sector, the main shortfall in expenditure was under minor irrigation programme. This being an item of the core sector of development, the Planning Commission had allocated a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs, against which the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 76.22 lakhs only, since most of the schemes were under investigation stage only. Under Water and Power Development, the utilisation of plan funds was somewhat affected due to delays in constructions of major and medium irrigation projects and in acquisition of machinery and equipment for the 220 KV Sub-Station at Ponda. General shortage of cement and steel in the country affected the plan-performance to some extent inspite of the fact that full efforts were made by the Government to bridge up these shortage.

III — FORMULATION OF THE SIXTH PLAN 1980-85

1. The size of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85):

The Administration had submitted a draft Five Year Plan proposal for Rs. 194.17 crores to the Planning Commission. The working group, after the discussion with officers of this administration had recommended an outlay of Rs. 185.30 crore. During the final round of discussions held by the Chief Minister with the Dy. Chairman, an additional outlay of Rs. 6.50 crore has been agreed to. Thus the outlay of Rs. 192.00 crore has been approved for the Five Year Plan (1980-85). The sectorwise breakup of approved outlay is as follows:

		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
I	Agriculture and Allied Services ...	26.85
II	Co-Operation	4.50
III	Water and Power Development ...	58.50
IV	Industries and Minerals	8.50
V	Transport and Communication ...	27.90
VI	Social and Community Services ...	65.00
VII	Economic Services	8.65
VIII	General Services	0.10
	Total	192.00

It would be pertinent to mention here that the basic objectives of the country's Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, as outlined in the Planning Commission's document "A framework" (which was discussed and approved by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 30th and 31st August, 1980), have been kept in view while preparing the Territory's Sixth Plan. A high rate of growth of the economy is aimed at. Emphasis is placed on technological improvement in bringing about a higher productivity in agriculture and industry. Expansion of irrigation facilities, dispersal of new industrial units through purposive location of industrial estates, provision of link-roads and all weather approaches to villages, 100% rural electrification, extension of rural water-supply schemes, provision of institutional credit and banking facilities in the interior areas through the lead-bank credit plan, are some of the important measures proposed for reduction in rural poverty, steady generation of employment and reduction of regional inequalities.

Implementation of Minimum Needs Programme in the countryside, further expansion of the health services in the rural areas, provision of primary schools within a distance of easy reach of rural children, rural housing schemes etc. are expected to improve the quality of life of the economically and socially handicapped people. Programmes of Integrated Rural Development, Small and Marginal Farmers' Development, Social Forestry, supplementary feeding of school children in back-

ward areas, nutrition programmes for pre-school children and lactating mothers, slum improvement schemes, Tribal Sub-Plan etc. have also the broad objectives of improving the conditions of the poor people. The Family Planning Programme is given the due weightage to reduce the birth-rate. Care is also being taken to maintain an ecological balance and preserve natural resources of soil, water, plant and animal life through the plan programmes of the respective departments. Possibilities of self-reliance in respect of power supply are being explored.

The above objectives and development strategies were fully discussed and approved by the recently appointed Goa, Daman and Diu Planning Board, also.

2. Basic Objectives of the Sixth Plan:

(a) Rate of Growth:

A regular series of the regional income estimates of this territory was commenced from the year 1970-71 when the SDP (State Domestic Product) was for the first time worked out on the basis of the standard methodology recommended by the Government of India. Between the years 1970-71 and 1978-79, the value of the State Domestic Product increase at an average annual growth rate of 8% with 1970-71 as the base. It is now our objective to achieve an over-all growth rate of atleast 7% at constant prices during the Sixth Plan period with 1979-80 as the base year. It may be emphasized, however, that this 7% rate is the minimum that has to be achieved, through our endeavour will be to push it up atleast by one percent, if not more. The general level of per capita income is relatively high in this territory. In order that the high standard of living already attained by the people is maintained, it is absolutely necessary that the annual rate of growth of the SDP must be atleast 7% (at constant prices). Assuming the SDP for 1979-80 at Rs. 135.00 crores, we will need to raise it to atleast Rs. 190.00 crores by 1984-85, so as to sustain an average rate of growth of 7% (constant prices). A simple macro-economic model used by the Administrative Staff College of India for the Perspective Plan derived the Incremental capital output Ratio of 3:0 for this territory. This ratio is comparable to the ratios obtained in most of the other states of this country. In order, therefore, to achieve the incremental income on the basis of the proposed 7% rate of growth over the new plan period, a net capital investment of Rs. 192.00 crores is the bare minimum. This important aspect had been borne in mind in formulating proposals for the new Sixth Plan.

(b) Sectoral Outlays:

The Sectoral priorities in any development plan are best reflected by the sector-wise distribution of the total outlays. In both the earlier five year plans (1974-79 and 1978-83), the sectoral priorities were more or less similar except for the fact that the sector of Social and Community Services got a little more weightage than Water and Power Development in the Sixth Plan (1978-83) as compared to Fifth Plan (1974-79). In a way, this was inescapable because of the heavy commitments made by the territory's Government in the earlier plans on

the various social services like Education, Medical and Health, Sewerage and Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development, Social Welfare, Labour Welfare etc. In the Sixth Plan also, topmost priority has been accorded to the sector of Social and Community Services. Priority has also been given to Water and Power Development which formed the backbone of the Territory's programmes of rural development as well as industrial growth. Over one-third of the total proposed outlay is earmarked for Social and Community Services which has sufficient projects in an advanced stage of planning which could be taken up for implementation before the end of the Sixth Plan. The Water and Power Development which got about 30.47%, comes next in the order of priority. The weightage to the rest of the sectors remained by and large the same as in the earlier plans, though in the sectors of Cooperation and Transport and Communication there are certain variations. Table No. 6 below indicates the approved outlays for earlier two plans and the approved outlay for the Sixth Plan by broad sectors.

TABLE No. 6
A Comparative Position of Plan Outlays

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Sector of Development	Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)		Five Year Plan (1978-83)		Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	
		Approved outlay	% distribution	Approved outlay	% distribution	Approved outlay	% distribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	16.01	18.84	23.50	14.51	26.87	14.00
2.	Cooperation	1.21	1.42	3.00	1.85	4.50	2.34
3.	Water and Power Development	28.77	33.85	51.15	31.57	58.50	30.47
4.	Industries and Mines	2.82	3.32	7.00	4.32	8.50	4.43
5.	Transport and Communication	10.83	12.74	18.21	11.25	27.90	14.53
6.	Social and Community Services	25.18	29.62	58.47	36.09	64.98	33.84
7.	Economic Services	0.18	0.21	0.67	0.41	0.65	0.34
8.	General Services	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.05
Total		85.00	100.00	162.00	100.00	192.00	100.00

(c) *Main Physical Targets:*

The important physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) are given below:—

(i) The level of annual production of food grains will be raised from the present level of 1.11 lakh tonnes to 1.58 lakh

tonnes by bringing in an additional area under double cropping of at least 10,000 ha. of paddy land through adoption of better technology.

(ii) The present area of about 1600 ha. under sugarcane will be raised to 4000 ha. by the end of the plan to achieve a targetted sugarcane production of 2.00 lakhs tonnes so as to meet, in full, the raw material demand of the local cooperative sugar factory.

(iii) About 5000 ha. of additional area will be brought under irrigation through various minor sources like wells, ponds, tanks, bandharas, lift irrigation works etc. Similarly, an additional area of 22,300 ha. of land is expected to be brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects, Salaulim (14500), Anjunem (1968), Mandovi (3000) and Damanganga (2833) which are presently under different stages of construction. Even making allowance for the difficulties generally encountered in utilisation of the created irrigation potential, the target will be to raise the total irrigated area by atleast 20,000 ha. by 1984-85.

(iv) The annual production of milk, which is at the level of about 16,000 tonnes, will be raised to the level of 30,000 tonnes during the five year period.

(v) The fish production will be raised by at least 25,000 tonnes by the end of the plan.

(vi) As part of rural electrification programme, all the remaining villages will be electrified with the exception of those likely to be submerged under the major/medium irrigation dams.

(vii) During the plan- period, 25 additional large and medium industries and about 1000 new small-scale industrial units will be set up in this territory.

(viii) In order to meet the needs of accommodation for the increasing tourist traffic, the number of additional beds will be increased by at least 4000 by the end of the plan.

(ix) On the social side, the following targets are proposed for the sixth five-year plan (1980-85):—

- a) Literacy rate to be raised to 60%.
- b) Additional enrolment in primary schools and middle schools to be raised by at least 30,000 and 25,000 respectively. Similarly, the additional enrolment under secondary education is proposed to be raised by at least 4000.
- c) About 1300 additional hospital beds to be provided over the plan period.
- d) The birth-rate to be brought down to at least 25 per 1000 population by the end of the sixth plan.

(d) *Employment Objective:*

Employment strategy of Goa needs a little elaboration. The population of this territory at the beginning of the sixth plan (1980-81) is estimated at 11.20 lakhs and by extrapolation the population size at the end of the sixth plan (1984-85) is expected to go up to 13.10 lakhs. According to the 1971 Census, the total population of this territory was 8.58 lakhs and the total labour force was 2.72 lakhs persons giving a rough Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of about 31.7%. The Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad however, assumed an LFPR of 30% in its calculations for the Fifteen Year Perspective Plan of this territory. Taking the latter ratio as the basis, the labour force will be around 3.93 lakhs. On the other hand the labour force at the beginning of the sixth plan was estimated to be about 3.36 lakhs giving a net addition of about 60,000 persons to the labour force during the five year period which will have to be provided with gainful employment. To this must be added a backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the plan which is roughly estimated to be about 20,000.

Broadly the additional employment which is expected to be generated under different sectors of development is shown below: —

(i) The minor irrigation works are expected to bring in about 5,000 ha. of additional land under irrigation and 22,300 ha. more through major and medium sources. Taking a rather cautious view, it may be presumed that a *total* additional area of at least 2,000 ha. will be brought under irrigation during the plan period, providing an additional employment to about 20,000 workers in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. (Norm: One person per irrigated ha.).

(ii) Additional production of 25,000 tonnes of fish generate employment for another 1,600 persons (Norm: 16 tonnes of production per fishermen).

(iii) Under 25 large and medium industries proposed to be set up during the sixth plan an additional employment of about 4000 workers will be generated (on the basis of 1 unit=150 employment). Similarly, through 1000 small-scale industries, additional employment for 10,000 workers will be created (Norm: 10 workers for one Unit). Moreover, the unorganised sector of village and cottage industries like coir, handicraft, handloom etc. is expected to absorb 5000 additional labour during the period.

(iv) Road transport sector will provide additional jobs to about 3,000 persons in the new plan (Norm: about 1.5 persons per vehicle).

(v) The number of tourists likely to visit this territory by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan is expected to go up considerably. This will essentially create heavy demands for tourist services accommodation, transport, food supplies etc. The proposed additional bed capacity of 4,000 (equivalent to 2,250 rooms) during the plan period is expected to generate direct employment for 6,750 persons and an indirect employment to the tune of 4,000 workers.

In short, it can be said that identifiable sources can absorb about 50 to 55 thousands additional labour. The remaining sectors (Govt. employment, banks and financial institutions, trade and commerce, educational institutions, etc.) may absorb about 25,000 additional workers. Here it must be emphasised that this territory is much in short supply of manual labour, so much so that most of the labour engaged in construction, agricultural and forest plantations, mining etc. is brought from the other states of the country. With the increased activity of construction and the expansion in irrigated areas in the coming years, there is going to be severe shortage of manual labour. On the other hand, there will be some unemployment amongst the educated persons without any specialised skill or knowledge. Unless these persons are trained in skilled or semi-skilled jobs (I. T. I. certificate courses, Polytechnic Diplomas, stenography, craftsmanship, laboratory technicians, tourist-guides etc.) it may be difficult to eradicate the educated unemployment altogether during the sixth plan period. This situation will have to be kept under watch.

3. Minimum Needs Programme (MNP):

As a strategy for reaching benefits of plan to the poorest sections of the community, the Planning Commission introduced a programme called as Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan, 1974-79, and the same was continued in the Five Year Plan, 1978-83, also. This programme envisaged providing of the basic amenities like roads, elementary education, adult education, health services, water supply, improvement of slums, nutrition etc. to the undeveloped or underdeveloped parts of the countryside. The financial provision under the MNP is a part of the total outlay and not over and above it.

The total amount provided during the Fifth Plan, (1974-79) under the MNP amounted to Rs. 2.60 crores against with the total expenditure in the first four years was Rs. 1.72 crores or about 66% of the provision. For the Five Year Plan, 1978-83, the Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 7.36 crores and the expenditure during the first two years amounted to Rs. 1.90 crores. Table No. 7 below indicated the sectoral provisions made by the Planning Commission from time to time, actual expenditure and the approved outlay during the Sixth Plan (1980-85).

TABLE No. 7

Outlays and expenditure under the Minimum Needs Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sub Sector of Development	Five Year Plan (1978-83)	Actuals		Approved outlay during the Sixth Plan 1980-85
			(1978-79)	(1979-80)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rural Roads	15.00	3.00	5.23	25.00
2.	Elementary Education ...	335.00	31.25	29.65	350.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	
3.	Adult Education	...	89.00	4.29	2.33	30.00
4.	Rural Health	...	63.00	13.29	15.55	55.00
5.	Rural water supply	...	170.00	27.96	33.81	170.00
6.	House sites for landless labourers	...	10.00	0.82	—	50.00
7.	Environmental Improvement of Slums	...	30.00	3.62	3.95	75.00
8.	Nutrition	...	34.00	4.00	7.15	40.00
	Total	...	746.00	88.23	97.67	795.00

The proposals for the MNP to be implemented during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) period are as follows:

(a) *Rural Roads:*

Villages in backward areas of Pernem, Sanguem, Satari, Canacona, Quepem etc. are proposed to be provided with access roads from the main arterial roads, contributing to all round improvement of villages. As a general principle, villages having a population of 100 or more will be connected by all-weather roads. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is approved for the Sixth Plan (1980-85).

(b) *Elementary Education:*

For this programme an amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth Plan with the following physical programmes:

i) Construction of 250 class rooms for elementary Education.

ii) Providing book grants to 40,000 school children (25,000 at the primary stage and 15,000 at the middle schools stage) at the rate of Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 10.00 per student per year.

iii) Incentive grants to about 10,000 girls from rural and backward areas @ Rs. 50.00 per annum.

iv) Grants to non-Government schools for elementary education. About 600 additional teachers are expected to be appointed in Non-Government schools.

v) Expansion of educational facilities like provision of additional teachers, equipments etc. in Government schools.

(c) *Adult Education:*

Under the adult education programme an estimated of Rs. 1.10 lakh illiterate adults (in the age-group 15-35) will be made literate by starting adult Education classes. A somewhat lower outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Plan, since the programme could not get the desired support from the rural people.

(d) Rural Health:

Under the Rural Health Programme, an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been approved. Buildings and staff quarters for Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres are proposed to be constructed under this programme. More sub-Centres (85 in number) will also be established during this plan period under the MNP programme. No more Primary Health Centres have been proposed for upgradation during the plan period.

(e) Rural Water Supply:

An outlay of Rs. 170.00 lakhs has been approved under this programme. The physical targets is to provide safe drinking water to the remaining 64 villages (out of 168 problematic villages) with independent sources of water like open wells, tube wells, piped water-supply, etc., with or without distribution net works depending on village-to-village situation.

(f) House-sites for Landless:

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Plan for house-sites for the landless. House-sites with adequate drinking water and other basic facilities at the rate of 500 per year are proposed to be allotted to the landless families of the weaker sections of the village community.

(g) Environmental Improvement of Slums:

The scheme of environmental improvement of urban slums aims at ameliorating the living conditions of the slum-dwellers of urban areas through the provision of minimum infrastructural facilities such as paved roads and accesses, water supply, public toilets, street lighting, drainage, open spaces etc. thereby improving the environment of the areas. It is proposed to cover all urban areas for which a provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(h) Nutrition:

The nutrition programme under the MNP consists of schemes like school feeding programme and the special nutrition programme. Under the school feeding programme, nutritious food including milk, bread biscuits etc. will be provided to about 10,000 students (age-group 6-11) belonging to socially backward areas, where the poor health conditions resulting from want of nutritious food is a serious hindrance to academic progress. Under the special nutrition programme, supplementary feeding will be arranged for about 10,000 beneficiaries (pregnant women, lactating mothers and children in the age group 0-6 years) from five blocks. For this purpose a total provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth Plan.

4. Schemes Benefitting Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes:**(a) Scheduled Castes:**

As per the 1971 Census the total Scheduled Caste population of the territory was only 16,514 which did not form even 2% of the territory's

total population. What is more important to note is that the Scheduled Caste population is spread over most of the villages and here is no specific area where it is concentrated. No special programme for the Scheduled Caste Communities alone could therefore be taken up in this territory. Though all states/U.Ts. with a substantial population of scheduled castes have formulated special component plan for them. However, a number of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste Communities have been included in the plans of the Social Welfare under development of backward classes sector and Education Departments. All these schemes are implemented for the economic and social betterment and educational advancement of the Scheduled Caste people.

(b) *Scheduled Tribes:*

Besides implementing schemes benefitting the scheduled tribes through the Social Welfare Department, a special programme called the Tribal Sub-Plan is being implemented in the Daman district from the year 1976-77, solely for benefitting the Scheduled Tribe population of that district. The Daman district was selected for the Tribal Sub-Plan, because 94% of the total tribal population of the territory is in that district alone. The total provision for the Fifth Plan 1976-79 was Rs. 110.00 lakhs and that for the Five Year Plan, 1978-83, was Rs. 115.75 lakhs. The position of allotment and actual utilisation of funds in the last four year period is shown in table No. 8 below:

TABLE No. 8
Outlay and Expenditure under the Tribal Sub-Plan Daman

Year	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>					
	Outlay		Expenditure		Percentage utilization	
	State	Centre	State	Centre	State	Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1976-77	20.00	8.00	18.05	7.18	90.25	89.75
1977-78	29.07	11.00	31.30	10.61	104.23	96.45
1978-79	36.00	22.00	24.53	14.39	68.14	65.41
1979-80	18.00	15.00	13.53	11.70	75.17	78.00
Total	103.07	56.00	87.41	43.88	84.80	78.35

From the above it will be seen that utilisation of plan funds from the State share was more than that from the Central sector. Here it may be clarified that the provision (State sector) for various programmes to be taken up under the Tribal Sub-plan is included in the sectoral plans of the respective departments and it is not in addition to the provisions made in the State plan. The Central share, however, is over and above the state plan outlays.

I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

Agriculture

a) Agricultural Production

The planned development work in the field of Agriculture was taken up in this Territory from the year 1963. To begin with, an approximate outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided annually for implementation of various agricultural programmes. This was gradually increased to Rs. 50.00 lakhs per year by the end of the Fifth Plan period.

For the Five Year Plan (1980-85) period, an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been approved.

Alongwith the increase in financial outlay, proportionately the physical targets have also increased considerably. This necessitates the overall reorganisation of the staff set-up in the Directorate of Agriculture, compared to the year 1963-64, there has been practically no increase in the staff, though new staff has been provided under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, as per pattern approved thereunder.

It is, therefore, very much necessary that at the technical level, some posts of Senior Technical Officers be created on the lines suggested by the Working Group and as prevalent in other States and Union Territories of the Country. Besides, the administrative side also has to be reorganised. As such, it is proposed to create 233 new posts during the Plan period, which will include both technical and ministerial posts.

As per GO's recommendations, a proposal has been submitted to the local Government to declare the Directorate of Agriculture as a Technical Department. On approval, the set-up will be reorganised, with appropriate pay scales.

LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AT THE END OF 1979-80

The main objectives of the Fifth Plan were to reduce the food deficit as far as possible, and to create additional potentiality to meet the requirements of the increased population. With this aim in view, various intensive development schemes were taken up, such as Improved

Seed Programme, proper Plant Protection Measures, proper and equitable use of Fertilizers and also Improvement of the condition of the Soil by Soil Analysis and Soil Amelioration.

Under the improved Seed Programme, 12 High Yielding Varieties of paddy seed were recommended to farmers and till the end of 1979-80 an area of 29,548 Ha. was covered under this Programme, as against a target of 30,000 hectares. The latest varieties of H. Y. V. Seed of paddy are being introduced every year and these include short, medium and long duration varieties as per their suitability in low lying, mid lying and marud areas. Similarly, varieties which have tolerance and also resistance to gall midge pest and blast disease have been popularised through demonstrations conducted on cultivators' field.

Cultivators are induced to adopt various modern practices through package demonstrations conducted in their fields following the sequence of operations required for paddy and other crops.

The use of fertilizers has increased many fold. The consumption of fertilizers during 1979-80 was N:2154 tonnes, P₂O₅, 1193 tonnes and K₂O, 962 tonnes. There is a fertilizers factory in the Territory producing fertilizers which are easily available to the farmers through a net work of distribution Agencies. Besides, there are small units also, producing straight fertilizers as well as mixtures which are made available to the cultivators of the areas.

The plant protection measures have also met with popularity and year after year the latest formulations which have been introduced from time to time for various crops have become extensively popular for use against various pests and diseases. The area covered under Plant Protection Measures at the end of 1979-80 was 12,230 Ha.

Two pesticides plants, one large scale and another small scale, are presently able to cater to the needs of farmers of this territory for some of the plant protective chemicals. The large scale unit manufactures pesticides such as Phosphamidon, D. D. V. P., Monocrotophos and Zira. The small scale unit meets the needs for various other types of pesticides such as BHC 5%, BHC 10%, BHC 50%, DDT 25%, DDT 50%, Malathion, Copper Oxychloride, Carbaryl and Endosulfan.

Under the Plant Protection activity, the use of weedicides is also becoming popular with new chemicals finding a place in the cropping system. Consequently, weedicides such as stam F.34, Gramozone, Lasso, Machete, Weedone are much in use. Similarly rodenticides and a fumigant against storage pests have been introduced.

The labour wages in this territory are very high and very often labour is diverted to more remunerative lines like mining, as such, there is shortage of manpower for agricultural work. Considering these problems, the Directorate of Agriculture took up the programme of mechanisation. As against 20 tractors and 1 bulldozer at the time of Liberation, the Department now has 70 Tractors, 17 Bulldozers and 30 Power Tillers.

During the Fifth Plan Period as against the target of 1,55,000 hours for tractors, 60,000 hours for bulldozer and 50,000 hours for power

tillers, the achievement was 1,05,167 hours for tractors, 43,164 hours for bulldozers and 21,534 hours for power tillers. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 the target fixed is 1,89,000 hours for tractors, 50,000 hours for bulldozers and 47,000 hours for power tillers and it is proposed to purchase additional 25 tractors and 10 power tillers.

Horticulture Development Programme has also played an important role. Upto the end of the Fourth Plan, horticulture planting material such as coconut seedlings, cashew seedlings, mango grafts were produced locally and distributed to the farmers. During the Fifth Plan Period and the subsequent two years, besides producing such material locally, stress was laid in procuring from other States, for distribution to the farmers, materials like guava, chiku, lime, breadfruit, pepper, pineapple etc. To popularise the package of practices such as proper use of fertilizer and pesticides, coconut, cashew and banana demonstrations are being conducted.

The Extension Training Centre at Ela imparts training to Village Level Workers, Panchayat Secretaries, Associate Women Workers and Teachers. These courses will continue during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

In 1979-80 for a projected population of 11.2 lakhs the requirement of food grains was 1.42 lakh tonnes. As against this, at the end of 1979-80 the production achieved was 1.12 lakh tonnes. So the short fall was 30,000 tonnes.

OBJECTIVE OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85)

The main objective of the Plan will be to make up the food deficit as quickly as possible and also to create additional potentialities to meet the needs of increased population of 1.00 lakh and to make the Territory self sufficient in food grains. Accordingly for a estimated projected population of 11.5 lakhs in the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the requirement of food grains will be about 1.47 lakh tonnes and the production achieved will be about 1.20 lakh tonnes, thereby leaving a shortfall of about 27,000 tonnes of food grains.

As at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 period, for 80% of the projected population of 12.50 lakhs, the requirement of food grains will be about 1.60 lakh tonnes. The total additional requirement will be met fully by boosting food production as far as possible with special stress to be laid in making available to cultivators primary inputs like high yielding variety seed, fertilizers and manures weedicides, irrigation facilities and credit, alongwith transfer of appropriate technology and the extension services.

As a result of development activities under the various Plan Schemes, it is proposed to narrow the deficit in food grain production, although the projected population growth up to the end of Five Year Plan 1980-85 would be considerably high.

A production level of 1.50 lakh tonnes is likely to be achieved by the end of the Five Year Plan (1980-85) period.

The Draft Sixth Plan in the Agricultural sector has as its main objective, the self-sufficiency in food production. This was so during the Fifth Plan and, to some extent, in the earlier Plans also. However, self sufficiency in production of food grains has not been achieved.

The present deficit is to the extent of about 30,000 tonnes of rice, which is marginal taken against the existing potential of covering nearly 50,000 hectares under the High Yielding Paddy Programme alone during the Sixth Plan period. The present level of improved technology is definitely able to add sizeably towards covering of the deficit.

The cultivation of paddy is traditional in Goa District. Rice is the staple cereal of the people. Being a heavy rainfall area, paddy is the only cereal crop during the kharif season which is cultivated extensively. Nearly 70% of the holdings of the farmers are below 1 hectare and are farmed by the marginal and sub-marginal farmers. By and large the holdings are unirrigated and therefore cannot presently sustain double cropping. During the kharif season, these lands are under paddy only. A further 20% of the holdings are under 2 hectares of land which also lack perennial irrigation facilities

In these circumstances and in the absence of irrigation facilities, the land cannot at present tend itself to commercialised agriculture in any sizeable way.

The performance of the agricultural sector is judged primarily by its ability to expand production of food and raw materials for commercialisation of agriculture. Therefore, the growth in agricultural production will necessarily have to come from three sources, expansion of acreage, increase in per unit yield and a shift to more valuable crops. In this Territory there is considerable scope to increase crop yields through the application of improved technology and also shift the cropping patterns to accommodate valuable cash crops which can form the base of agro-industries.

The commissioning of the medium irrigation projects possibly during the present decade, viz. Salaulim, Anjunem, Mandovi and Tillari, which are expected to irrigate about 72,000 Ha. will not only contribute towards the complete self-sufficiency of food grains for the Territory's population but will also ensure a larger commercialisation of agriculture. Availability of irrigation will give rise to a variety of plantation crops like coconut, cocoa, spices and cardamoms, sugarcane, pineapple, areca-nut, banana, oil seeds and pulses.

For instance, as per cropping patterns drawn up, the area of 14,366 Ha. under the area of command of the Salaulim Project, fragmented holdings will be put under paddy, kharif 8620 Ha. double cropped with paddy, 5680 Ha. in Rabi, sugarcane in 2873 Ha. garden crops 2873 Ha. and oil seeds and pulses 1210 hectares.

Similarly under the Mandovi Project which is to irrigate about 5902 hectares, paddy will be taken in 4131 Ha. of which 3540 will be double cropped. Sugarcane will occupy 885 hectares, garden crops 708 Ha., vegetables 177 hectares, oil seed and pulses 590 hectares.

However, it appears that we will have to put up with the inconvenience of fragmentation of land holdings in the irrigated areas, as also the agricultural labour shortages that are likely to be felt under an irrigated system of intensive agriculture. Modernisation of small farms will however, require greater efforts to provide extensive credit and marketing services and also to develop techniques of production that are better adopted to the commercialisation of agriculture with the introduction of crops like chillies, onion, sweet potato, water-melon etc, which are capable of bringing enhanced incomes to the farmers. Commercialisation of agriculture, will in turn, give a boost to dairy, piggery, etc.

1. Improved Seed:

Paddy: Under the High Yielding Variety Programme, stress will be laid to introduce new high yielding varieties of seed evolved in other parts of the Country which are suitable for different types of land under local conditions. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) it is proposed to cover 50,000 hectares under the High Yielding Variety Programme for paddy.

Ragi: Improved seeds of ragi will be made available to cultivators on a large scale. During the year 1979-80, 6,500 tonnes of ragi were produced and efforts will be made to increase this to 9,000 tonnes by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 period.

Bajra: Bajra is the only food crop grown in Diu District and by the end of 1979-80 an area of about 400 Ha. was covered under this crop. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 period it is proposed to introduce high yielding varieties and to extend the area to 700 hectares.

Wheat: This crop is at present grown in Daman District only. Approximately 55 hectares of land are under this crop and some of the high yielding varieties of wheat grown are Kalyan, Sona, S-22, etc. During the Five Year Plan 1980-85, this programme will be intensified and improved seeds will be made available to the cultivators on a large scale. By the end of the Five Year Plan 1980-85, 400 hectares will be brought under wheat cultivation.

Maize: This is a recently introduced crop and the area under this crop was about 20 hectares at the end of 1979-80. This area will be increased to 500 hectares and importance will be given only to hybrid varieties such as Deccan Hybrid, Ganga 3, etc.

Pulses: An area of 7,000 hectares is proposed to be covered under pulse crop during the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the same will be increased to 10,000 hectares till the end of the Plan period. The seed will be procured from other States in addition to the quality seed produced locally.

Sugarcane: There has been good response for sugarcane cultivation in this Territory. The area presently under this crop is about 1600 Ha. which will be increased to 4000 hectares, during the Sixth Five Year

Plan (1980-85), as a result of various irrigation measures to be taken up. The production in terms of cane is expected to be 2 lakhs tonnes by the end of the Plan Period.

Oil seeds: Among the oil seed crops, it is proposed to give more emphasis to the cultivation of groundnut and sunflower for which the soil and climate conditions in the Territory are more suitable. To popularise the cultivation of groundnut, demonstrations will be conducted in half acre plots in both the seasons. The total area under this crop, which was about 50 hectares in 1979-80, will be increased to 500 hectares during the Plan Period. Sunflower will also be popularised during the Plan Period, in Goa and Daman districts.

2. Fertilizers:

With the setting up of a fertilizer Factory in this Territory, fertilizers like Urea and other mixtures are easily available to the farmers. There is also a fertilizer mixing plant which produces mixtures which are also available to the cultivators. The use of fertilizers in balanced doses has already become popular among the cultivators. By the end of the Five Year Plan (1980-85) the level of fertilizer consumption is expected to be 3500 tonnes of N, 2500 tonnes of P_2O_5 and 220 tonnes of K_2O .

3. Local Manurial Resources:

Under this Programme it is proposed to boost the production of organic manure which plays an important role in increasing the productivity and fertility of the Soil. The items to be implemented to achieve this end are: —

1) Rural Compost Demonstrations to educate the farmers in making better use of all available rural waste to convert it into good organic manure.

2) Preparation of compost from forest leaves under the direct control of the Department.

3) Popularisation of the use of green foliage for increasing the soil fertility and obtaining high crop yields.

4) Preparation of urban compost out of wastes and garbage collected by Municipalities. For this purpose loans are advanced to Municipalities for acquiring land, vehicle and implements for garbage collection.

5) Installation of Gobar Gas Plants and Janata Bio Gas Plants, through the Khadi & Village Industries Commission and under the guidance of this Department. Through the Commission, Government of India grants 20% subsidy on capital costs and for marginal farmers and Tribal farmers 25% and 50% respectively.

4. Plant Protection:

With the increase in area under the High Yielding Varieties Programme, it is necessary to follow proper plant protection schedule as

a part of the package of practices. During the Fourth Plan the Department had strengthened the Plant Protection Units by acquiring more appliances, storing the required pesticides and appointing field staff to guide the farmers. This programme will be further enhanced during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 with consequent increase in staff strength including Senior technical officers, lady demonstrators and mechanics. Also two additional Mobile Units will be added to the existing units which will move throughout the Territory to help the farmers in plant protection measures. Also, as per guidelines of the Working Group, 10% of actual consumption of pesticides will be acquired and stocked by the Department to serve as a buffer stock to meet the demand in case of any outbreak of epidemic.

5. Irrigation:

The areas under double crop of paddy as well as under Plantation crops and sugarcane which are presently irrigated by minor irrigation sources will be increased by providing additional irrigation facilities. New works of irrigation will be taken up, like construction of bandharas, tube well etc. During the Five Year Plan 1980-85, additional area under irrigated crops will be about 37,000 hectares provided the construction work of Salaulim and other medium irrigation projects which are envisaged for commissioning during the Plan Period are completed in time.

6. Cashew and Coconut development:

Cashew occupies the largest area under fruit crops, followed by coconut, cashew and coconut seedlings produced on Government farms are presently distributed to the cultivators on no profit no loss basis. As a result of this the coconut production which was 70 million nuts during 1963-64 has gone up to 98 million nuts during 1971-72. The programme will be continued during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and it is expected that production figure for coconut will reach 106 million by the end of the Plan.

During the Five Year Plan 1980-85, besides local coconut seedlings, the productions of dwarf coconut seedlings and hybrid seedlings will also be taken up. Cashewnut production will be increased from 9,000 tonnes as at the end of 1979-80 to 11,000 tonnes by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

7. Vegetable development:

Stress will be laid in expanding the area under vegetable cultivation with distribution of quality seed and by recommending adoption of proper plant protection schedule. The present area under vegetable cultivation, which stands at 3500 ha., will be increased to 6,500 Ha. by the end of the Five Year Plan (1980-85).

8. Education and Training:

For better implementation of the Plan Scheme envisaged during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period, it is proposed to train the Extension

staff working in different agencies and also the farming community to take up crop production and follow the package of practices as recommended by modern agricultural technology. Students and in-service technical officers would be sent for higher training leading to B.Sc. (AGRI.) Degree and post-graduation, in order to learn the modern agricultural techniques.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN SCHEME

I. Name of the scheme: MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS 1980-85.

Background of the Scheme:

Under this Scheme the following 4 programmes are implemented:

1. Development and running of seed farms.
2. High Yielding Varieties Programme.
3. Other food crops.
4. Sugarcane Development Programme.

1. Development and Running of Seed farms:

Under this programme, the following farms are run by the Department.

1.1 *Kalay Farm*: This farm is situated in the Taluka of Sanguem. Out of the total farm area of 60 hectares, an area of 13 hectares is occupied by buildings like office of Farm Superintendents, Group B and Group D Quarters, Stores, Building, rocky patches and 1 hectare under crops observatory, the work of which is in progress. The total area of 46 hectares, available for cultivation is brought under different crops like Sugarcane, Ragi and Horticultural Orchards such as mango, pineapple, arecanut, cashew, chickoo, guava, banana, bread-fruits etc. On this farm, the main work done is multiplication of quality seed of sugarcane for supply to the cultivators, so also supply of Horticultural planting material by raising nurseries of crops like coconut, cashew, pineapple, banana, etc. ICAR also have taken up trial works in this Farm. The present irrigation system is inadequate to cater to the irrigation needs of the major areas. Hence during the plan period, this deficiency will be corrected and a new irrigation system will be installed. A vehicle also will be provided to the farm.

1.2 *Margao Farm*: This is a small 4 ha., demonstration farm situated in the taluka of Salcete, where crops like paddy, ragi, vegetable, pulses etc., are grown, the seeds of which are supplied to cultivators besides serving as a demonstration cum Research Farm. This farm is now being used by the I. C. A. R. Complex also for their research work. Since the present area is insufficient, it is proposed to acquire additional area during the Plan Period for which a token provision is made in the Plan.

1.3 *Mapusa Farm*: This is a 4 hectare farm attached to the Zonal Agricultural Office, Mapusa, situated in the Bardez Taluka. This Farm is mainly used for the purpose of raising of Horticultural material such as mango grafts, coconut seedlings, cashew seedlings, etc. Grafting is carried out and the grafts so prepared are supplied to the cultivators. Nurseries of cashew and coconut seedlings are raised at this farm and seedlings are supplied to farmers. In addition, grafts of chickoo and guava are also prepared and distributed. Improved and High Yielding Variety of paddy seeds are also produced for the purpose of distribution. The old mango orchards is being gradually replaced by planting new grafts in between the old trees. An office-cum-residence is under construction at the Farm.

1.4 *Dhavam Farm*: This is 8 ha. farm attached to the Zonal Agricultural Office, Valpoi situated in Satari Taluka. This farm is mainly used for the purpose of raising Horticultural materials such as coconut seedlings, cashew seedlings etc. which are supplied to the cultivators. Improved and High Yielding Varieties of paddy seeds are produced for the purpose of multiplication and distribution. The requirements of the farm proposed to be taken up during the plan period 1980-85 are:

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

1.5 *Kodar Farm*: This is 82 hectares farm situated in Ponda Taluka. This farm is mainly used for establishment of progeny orchard of mango and cashew. The total area of 60 ha. available for cultivation is brought under different crops like sugarcane, paddy, ragi, maize etc. On this farm, work done is multiplication of quality seed of sugarcane for supply to the cultivators, so also supply of Horticultural planting material by raising nurseries of crops like coconuts, cashew, pineapple, banana, etc.

Buildings like Office of the Farm Superintendent, Group B and and Group D staff quarters, stores, buildings, implements and machinery sheds etc. are to be constructed during the Five Year Plan Period. Complete Staffing pattern for the farm is included and all the posts are to be provided. Besides, additional area is being acquired adjoining the Farm. The following works are proposed to be taken up during the plan period.

- 1) Construction of farm roads.
- 2) Provision of irrigation.
- 3) Construction of Office Shed for Agril. Machinery and Quarter.
- 4) Electrification.
- 5) Provision of adequate farm Machinery.
- 6) Land Acquisition.

1.6 *Chimbel Farm*: This farm of 14.8 Ha. is situated at Chimbel in Tiswadi Taluka and attached to Zonal Agricultural Office, Ponda. About 12 hectares of this farm is hilly, mainly covered with cashew trees. Progeny orchard of cashew of 10 hectares has been established here. This farm is being utilised only for establishment of progeny orchard of cashew and mango. It is proposed to streamline the irrigation system of the farm.

1.7 *Daman Farm*: This farm at Kachigam in Daman District consists of 8.1 hectares where 2 hectares orchard of mango has been established. In addition chickoo and guava orchards are also established. Besides paddy production for seed purpose is also taken up. Wheat is grown during winter season for seed production to be distributed, to cultivators. The irrigation facilities at the farm will be improved.

2. High Yielding Varieties Programme:

The programme of High Yielding Varieties was introduced in this Territory in the year 1966-67 with an initial coverage of 2408 Ha. under paddy. Under this programme the nucleus paddy seed of High Yielding Varieties is brought from All India Rice Research Coordinator and Other Research Station. The nucleus seed brought is tried in Research Station for production of foundation seeds which is distributed to the cultivators under the High Yielding variety programme. In addition, certified seed of maize, jowar, wheat and bajra is brought from National Seed Corporation and supplied to the cultivators. This Programme has been making steady progress.

As against the Vth Plan target of 25000 Ha. fixed for coverage under High Yielding variety of paddy programme, an area of 29,548 Ha. was actually covered under this programme at the end of the year 1979-80.

The High Yielding variety programme was not extended to the paddy lands locally known as khazan lands due to the facts that these lands are low lying and subject to salinity. Steps have therefore been taken to introduce salt tolerant varieties procured from other parts of the Country. Some successful varieties are further studied and multiplied. This programme will be further intensified during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 with a view to distribute the seed to the cultivators of such lands.

At the end of the Five Year Plan 1980-85, it has been targeted to cover an area of 50,000 hectares under High Yielding Variety of paddy taking into consideration the additional area likely to be available as a result of the completion of the Salaulim Project.

The year-wise break-up of the area to be covered under this programme is as follows:

Crop	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Paddy	Ha.	30,000	30,000	40,000	45,000	50,000

3. Other Food Crops:

3.1 *Ragi*: Next to paddy, ragi is the second important crop grown in this Territory mainly in the hilly areas. Attempts have been made to introduce improved varieties by bringing such varieties from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu States such as Annapurna, Purna, Co-7 etc. The production which was about 4 quintals per hectare has gone up to 1 tonne per hectare due to use of improved seeds and cultural practices. The area under this crop at the end of the year 1977-78 was about 6500 Ha. with a production of about 6000 tons. During the Five Year Plan 1980-85, the production under ragi is expected to increase to about 9000 tonnes.

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

Since the Intensive Pulse Production Drive initiated during the year 1974-75 specially to cover up areas during the Rabi season where due to lack of irrigation facilities paddy could not be cultivated at places where summer crop can be taken up, the area under pulse cultivation has been increased to about 6,500 Ha. at the end of the year 1977-78. During the Five Year Plan 1980-85, it has been targetted to cover about 10,000 ha. under this crop.

4. Sugarcane Development Programme:

Under this programme development of sugarcane is taken up. For this purpose, planting material of improved varieties is multiplied at Kalay and Kodar farms for supply to sugarcane growers. In addition varietal and other Agronomic experiments are conducted at these two places. The area at the end of the year 1979-80, was 1600 Ha. The level of achievements at the end of the Five Year Plan 1980-85, will be 4000 Ha. with production target of 2 lakh tonnes of cane. The year-wise break-up of the area to be covered under sugarcane is as follows: —

Crop	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Sugarcane	Ha.	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000

OBJECTIVES:

1. Running of farms and seed production programme:

The main objective is to develop and run the farms for production of Improved and High Yielding Varieties of different food and other crops in order to supply to the cultivator.

2. High Yielding Varieties Programme:

The objective of this programme is to procure, multiply and distribute High Yielding Variety seeds of paddy and other food crops to

farmers in order to bring more and more area under this programme and thereby increase Agricultural production.

3. Sugarcane Development Programme:

The objective of this programme is to bring more and more area under sugarcane cultivation by providing required improved and healthy seed by producing them on the farms.

Financial Outlay: The outlay of Rs. 98.81 lakhs has been proposed during the Five Year Plan 1980-85, under this scheme as per the yearwise break up given below: —

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Revenue	Capital	Total
1980-81	10.51	4.50	15.01
1981-82	10.00	4.55	14.55
1982-83	15.91	6.19	22.10
1983-84	16.50	6.75	23.25
1984-85	16.50	7.40	23.90
Total:	69.42	29.39	98.81

Staff: During the 1st year of the Five Year Plan 1980-81, three posts of Head Clerks, one post of Joint Director (Inputs), 2 posts of A. A. O. Gr. II, 2 posts of Agril. Asstt. 5 posts of Field Asstt., 1 post of U. D. C., 1 post of Gestetner Operator, 1 post of peon and 2 posts of sweepers have been sanctioned by the Govt. for creation and filling up in 1981-82.

For Government Farm, newly started at Kodar, 1 post of Farm Superintendent, 1 post of Research Officer, 1 post of Farm Manager, 3 posts of A. A. O. Gr. II, 6 posts of Agril. Asstt., 6 posts of Malis, 4 posts of Watchman, 1 post of Helper, 2 posts of Tractor Driver, 2 posts of Tractor Asstt., 1 post of U. D. C., 2 posts of L. D. C., 1 post of Power Tiller Driver, 2 posts of L. D. C. and one post of Store clerks are proposed in 1982-83 for creation in Plan Period.

During the 2nd year of the plan it has been proposed to create one post of Joint Director (Inputs) in the scale of Rs. 1300-1800 as suggested in the guidelines and one post of Plant Breeder in the scale of Rs. 650-1200 as the work of Plant Breeding is proposed to be taken up from the 2nd year of the plan to evolve new varieties of foodgrains like paddy etc. Additional 4 posts of Asstt. Agril. Officers Grade II the scale of Rs. 425-700 will also be created during 1982-83 to look after High Yielding Variety Programme in Satari, Canacona, Pernem and Daman Talukas and work at Kodar Farms.

One post of Agronomist and one post of Pathologist will also be filled during the year 1981-82 to look after the Sugarcane Development

work in this Territory. During the Sixth Five Year Plan it is proposed to create 10 posts of Accountants for 10 Zonal Agricultural Offices under this Directorate. Similarly, during the plan period it is proposed to construct Office-cum-Residence for Zonal Agricultural Office, Canacona, Bicholim, Satari, Pernem and construction of Office Building and Quarters at Kodar Farm. More area is to be acquired for Kodar Farm. Irrigation system has to be laid down installing pipe lines and and water pumps.

One post of Seed Officer (Rs. 650-1200) is to be created for Seed Testing Laboratory and Seed Production Programme in the Territory.

Statement showing the break up of the posts to be created
in 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85)

Designation	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
1. Joint Director (Inputs) (Rs. 1300-1800)	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Agronomist (Rs. 700-1300)	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. Pathologist (Rs. 700-1300)	—	—	1	—	—	1
4. Plan-Breeder (Rs. 650-1200)	—	—	1	—	—	1
5. Farm Superintendent (Rs. 650-1200)	—	—	1	—	—	1
6. Seed Officer (Rs. 650-1200)	—	—	1	—	—	1
7. Research Officer (Rs. 650-1200)	—	—	1	—	—	1
8. Asst. Agril. Officer Gr. II (Rs. 425-700)	—	1	7	—	—	8
9. Farm Manager (Rs. 425-700)	—	—	1	—	—	1
10. Head Clerks (Rs. 425-700)	—	3	—	—	—	3
11. Accountants (Rs. 425-640)	—	—	10	—	—	10
12. Gestetner Operator (Rs. 260-350)	—	1	—	—	—	1
13. U. D. C. (Rs. 330-560)	—	1	1	—	—	2
14. Agril. Asstt. (Rs. 260-400)	—	2	6	—	—	8
15. Field Asstt. (Rs. 260-350)	—	5	6	—	—	11
16. Malis (Rs. 196-232)	—	—	6	—	—	6
17. Watchmen (Rs. 196-232)	—	—	4	—	—	4
18. Mechanic (Rs. 260-350)	—	—	1	—	—	1
19. Helper (196-232)	—	—	1	—	—	1
20. Tractor Driver (Rs. 260-400)	—	—	2	—	—	2

Designation	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
21. Tractor Asstt. (Rs. 210-290)	—	—	2	—	—	2
22. L. D. C. (Rs. 260-400)	—	—	2	—	—	2
23. Store Clerk (Rs. 260-400)	—	—	1	—	—	1
24. Power Tiller Driver (Rs. 260-400)	—	—	1	—	—	1
25. Peon (Rs. 196-232)	—	1	—	—	—	1
26. Sweepers (Rs. 196-232)	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total:	—	17	57	—	—	74

Physical target: The following physical targets are fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan Period:

Item	Unit	Years				
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
i) Paddy	Ha.	30,000	30,000	40,000	45,000	50,000
ii) Maize	Ha.	300	350	400	450	500
iii) Groundnut	Ha.	600	700	800	900	1,000
iv) Bajra	Ha.	500	550	600	650	700
v) Wheat	Ha.	250	300	350	400	400
vi) Sugarcane	Ha.	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
vii) Ragi	Ha.	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,500	9,000
viii) Pulses	Ha.	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000

Food Grain Production

Item		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1) Rice	Tonnes	1,02,000	1,06,000	1,20,000	1,30,000	1,35,000
2) Ragi	Tonnes	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,500	9,000
3) Wheat Jowar Maize Bajra	Tonnes	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500	4,000
4) Pulses	Tonnes	7,000	7,500	8,000	9,000	10,000
Total:		1,20,000	1,24,500	1,39,000	1,51,000	1,58,000

1982-83	...	...	...	...	...	1300
1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	1500
1984-85	...	...	...	...	...	1500

2) Local Manurial Resources:

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

2.1 Rural Compost: Demonstrations are conducted in rural areas through Panchayats in order to educate the cultivators to make better use of all available rural waste for converting into good organic manure. As far as possible these demonstrations are conducted on Government or Comunalidade land if available and the compost produced is sold by auction to the cultivators. If conducted on cultivators fields and they want to retain the product for themselves, the expenditure incurred is borne by the cultivators.

2.2 Preparation of compost from Forest Leaves: As suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture to intensify work of preparation of compost from Forest Leaves, compost is prepared under direct control of Dept. The compost produced is sold or auctioned to higher bidder to the best advantage of the Government. Departmental trucks are made available for transport of Forest compost as per rules in force.

2.3 Distribution of green manuring seeds: Popularization of green manuring by application of green foliage and incorporation of green manuring crops to increase soil fertility and to obtain high crop yields are taken up under this item. Glyricidia maculata cuttings are distributed to the cultivators at 50% subsidized rates. Similarly, Dhaincha seed will be supplied for demonstration purpose in the area of 2000 sq. metres. The demonstration will be conducted in coconut gardens and in the paddy fields during Rabi season, free of cost to the cultivators involved in those demonstrations while the sale of the same to other cultivators will be done on actual cost of the seed. The target for distribution of seed is as follows:—

Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity
1980-81	25 tonnes	1983-84	40 tonnes
1981-82	30 tonnes	1984-85	50 tonnes
1982-83	35 tonnes		

2.4 Training Programme on compost production: Training programme for progressive cultivators and Village leaders are organised through demonstrations on compost making and utilization of all available compostable materials in the village. The programme will be continued during the Sixth Plan period and will be held at the time of demonstration camps held at cultivators fields under farmers training programme.

2.5 *Bacterial culture*: Bacterial culture namely Rhizobium for legumes and Beijorinkia culture for cereals would be procured and distributed to cultivators at no profit no loss basis.

2.6 *Cattle byre flooring and construction of compost Pits*: In order to improve the quantity (from the plant nutrition point of view), of farm yard manure and compost the work of improvement of the existing cattlebyre flooring and construction of pucca compost pits by lining with laterite masonry and cement concrete are taken up in order to prevent leaking. This programme however will continue without involving any subsidy pattern.

2.7 *Sewage Utilisation*: Laying of sewage work to Panaji town has been undertaken by P.W.D., and work is nearing completion. The installation of the work of sewage utilization has already been completed during 1977-78.

2.8 *Award of Prizes to Gram Panchayats*: This was a new scheme taken up for implementation during 1975-76 and will be continued during the Sixth Plan. Under this scheme it is proposed to award prizes to Gram Panchayats suggested by Government of India. Competition will be held annually at three level i. e. Block level, State level and All India level. Prizes to be awarded at Block level are of Rs. 250/- for each block. At state level Rs. 2,000/- 1st prize and Rs. 1,000/- 2nd prize (State level only).

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

2.9 *Urban Compost*: This item was initiated during 1976-77 by advancing loans to three municipalities viz. Mapusa, Margao and Panaji. During 1977-78, Sanguem Municipality was given loan for purchase of garbage collection vehicle. During the Sixth Plan, loans would be provided to remaining three Municipalities namely Ponda, Bicholim and Daman. Also loans would be provided to four Municipalities i. e. Margao, Mapusa, Marmugao and Panaji to expand the project under Urban compost.

LOANS

(Rs. in lakh)

1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00
1982-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00
1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00
1984-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00
							7.00

1. Supply of fertilizers and soil conditioners:

The main objective is the use and popularization of balanced doses of fertilizers among the cultivators and also to improve the fertility of the soil by using soil conditioners like dolomite, lime, basis slag etc.

2. Local manurial Resources:

The main objective is the production and use of organic manure for improvement of soil fertility and texture and also reduce the unbalanced use of chemical fertilizers. The objectives of various programmes proposed under this main programme are as under:—

2.1 Rural compost: The objective of the programme is to conduct demonstrations in rural areas through Panchayats in order to educate cultivators to make better use of all available rural waste to convert into good organic manure.

2.2 Preparation of compost from Forest leaves: The object of this programme is to intensify work of preparation of compost from forest leaves under direct control of Department and sell the same to the farmers on no Profit no Loss basis.

2.3 Award of prizes to Gram Panchayats and Blocks: The objective of this programme is to involve the Gram Panchayats in taking local manurial resources scheme in their area and more active participation by the Block Agency.

2.4 Distribution of Green Manuring Seeds: The objective of this programme is to popularise the application of green foliage for increasing the soil fertility by distributing green manuring seeds and cuttings shrubs and bushes.

2.5 Training Programme on compost production: The objective of this programme is to teach the cultivators about compost making and utilising all available compostable material in the village.

2.6 Bacterial culture: The objective of this Programme is to educate the cultivators to use biological fertilizers.

2.7 Town compost: The objective of this programme is to convert garbage into useful manure.

Financial Outlay: An Outlay of Rs. 34.91 lakh has been proposed during the Sixth Plan Period for different Programmes under this scheme, that is Rs. 27.91 lakh under Revenue and Rs. 7.00 lakh for loans.

Rs. in lakh

Year	Outlay 1980-85 Revenue	Loans	Total
1980-81	4.41	—	4.41
1981-82	4.50	1.00	5.50
1982-83	6.00	2.00	8.00

1983-84	6.50	2.00	8.50
1984-85	6.50	2.00	8.50
Total	27.91	7.00	34.91

Staff: During the Sixth Plan period 1980-85, it is proposed to create the posts of three compost Inspectors, for new Zones and three Junior Mechanics, one water supervisor, three helpers and two field workers for the operation of the storage tank installed for irrigation, as follows: —

Sr. No.	Designation	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
1.	Compost Inspector	3	3	3	3	3	3
2.	Junior Mechanic	—	—	3	3	3	3
3.	Water Supervisor	—	—	1	1	1	1
4.	Helper	—	—	3	3	3	3
5.	Field Worker	—	—	2	2	2	2
	Total	3	3	12	12	12	12

Gobar Gas Plants: It is proposed to intensify the construction of gobar gas plants, in order to get best quality of manure and also cooking and lighting gas as a source of energy through K. V. I. C. and Janata Bio gas plants which are operated under the guidance of this Department, the subsidy will be sanctioned by GOI @ 20% on capital cost. By the end of Sixth Plan a target of 250 gobar gas plants will be achieved.

Physical targets: The physical targets fixed under different items for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) period.

Item	With Plan Target	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1) Nitrogenous in terms of (N) (in tonnes)	3,500	2,500	2,700	3,000	3,250	3,500
2) Phosphatic in terms of P ₂ O ₅ (in tonnes)	2,500	1,500	1,750	2,000	2,200	2,500
3) Potasic in terms of K ₂ O (in tonnes)	2,200	1,200	1,500	1,700	2,000	2,200
4) Urban Compost (in tonnes)	20,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000	20,000
5) Rural Compost (in tonnes)	1,25,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
6) Green Manuring area (in Ha.)	22,000	14,000	14,000	18,000	20,000	22,000
7) Soil conditioner Demonstration (in nos.)	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,500	4,000
8) Green Manuring Demonstration (in nos.)	2,200	1,200	1,200	1,800	2,000	2,200

Physical Targets

Item	VI Plan	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1) Rural Production (lakh tonnes)	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25
2) Coverage of Urban Centre	10	7	8	9	10	10
3) Urban Compost production (lakh tonnes)	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.20	0.20
4) Coverage under Green Manuring (thousand Ha.)	22	14	14	18	20	22
5) Green Manuring Seed Distribution (thousand tonnes)	0.050	0.025	0.030	0.035	0.040	0.050
6) Gobar Gas Plant	250	50	100	150	200	250

III. Name of the scheme: PLANT PROTECTION — 1980-85:

Background of the Scheme:

Plant Protection plays an important role in sustaining yields in agriculture, horticulture and plantation crops which are subjected to attack by a large number of crops pests. Insects and diseases are the major constraints for increasing yield of food crops like rice and pulses and therefore Plant Protection Programmes play an important role in increasing yields.

1. Supply of Inputs:

During the Fifth Plan period, 25% subsidy on the cost of pesticides was given from the year 1977-78 onwards for high yielding varieties of paddy crop. The required pesticides were purchased by Department and were supplied at 75% of cost price through a net work of Zonal Agricultural Offices and Agro-Services centres. The same pattern of assistance will be continued during Sixth Plan period. In addition 25% subsidy on pesticides for other important crops like coconut, arecanut, vegetable etc. is also proposed to be given. Pesticides required will be purchased and stored to meet the requirement. Buffer stock of 10% of needs will be maintained as per guidelines of the Working Group.

2. Plant Protection equipment and custom service:

The Department is having 432 hand compression sprayers, 109 dusters, 27 gutter sprayers, 53 low volume power sprayers and 13 high volume big power sprayers which are made available to the farmers for normal pest control measures, through Zonal Offices in the Talukas. More equipments will be purchased as per local needs. Further, a subsidy of 25% on hand operated and 12½% on power operated equipments which was given during the Fifth Plan period will also be continued in Sixth Plan period, subject to the approval of Government of India, for the pattern of assistance,

Plant protection operations are usually done by farmers themselves. Holdings being small, taking up Plant Protection measures individually is difficult. Therefore, efforts will be made to provide custom spraying/dusting services at block or village level wherever feasible through educated unemployed. Necessary loan/subsidy will be given for purchase of equipment through banks. This will create employment potential in rural areas and reinforce the efforts for taking up timely Plant Protection measures on food crops like rice, ragi and plantation crops like coconut, cashew, mango etc. Further 3 mobile Plant Protection units with a van, mechanic, Field Assistants will be established to take up distribution of the pesticides and reinforce plant protection work by taking up large scale demonstrations, spraying of endemic area etc.

3. Demonstrations:

Demonstration-cum-Trials will be conducted for the control/eradication of weeds/pests/ diseases like *Salvinia* and *Minosa* weeds, *Nephantis serinapa* and Red palm weevil of coconut, Bunchy top of banana and for the introduction of new plant protection chemicals.

4. Grant in aid for improvement of existing storage structures under Central Sector Scheme of Save Grain Campaign:

For improvement of traditional storage structures of the farmers grant in aid as per Government of India approved pattern i. e. Rs. 100/- towards cost of inputs like bricks, polythene, cement etc. for storage structure of 1 tonne to 2 tonne capacity will be given. Further subject to approval of GOI it is proposed to give 50% subsidy on actual cost of storage bins to the farmers.

5. Establishment of Save-Grain Teams:

With a view to intensify the development of farm level storage and also demonstrate the different techniques in certain selected villages, it is proposed to establish nine Save Grain Campaign teams consisting of one Lady Demonstrator/Agricultural Assistant each. One head quarters unit will be stationed in the Directorate and eight field teams will be stationed at the Zonal level. Operation plan for rodents will be taken up in a phased manner by conducting demonstrations in fields, coconut gardens, etc.

6. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

(i) Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural importance including weed control in Endemic areas.

(a) *Eradication of pests and diseases:* This is a scheme which was partly implemented during the year 1979-80. Under this Scheme, endemic areas of paddy gallfly and paddy blast will be eligible for assistance of Rs. 15/- per Ha. towards charges for ground spraying. Spraying will be organised on community basis in selected areas or with the help of custom service provided by unemployed graduates.

(b) *Control of Special pests:* Under this scheme, Pulse pod borer, Mango hopper and Rodents are taken as special pests and subsidy

admissible is 50% on the cost of pesticides and Rs. 15/- per hectare towards operational charges. This operational subsidy will not be admissible for rodent control. The required pesticides will be purchased from the State Sector funds and will be supplied to the beneficiaries at 50% subsidy. Remaining 50% of the cost will be reimbursable by Government of India.

The pattern of assistance for (a) Eradication of pests and diseases and (b) Control of Special Pests for the year 1981-82 is already communicated by Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Faridabad, vide letter No. 94-1/81 dated 22-1-1981.

Besides, Government of India will be approached to include *Nepenthes serinopa* of coconut and Bunchy top disease of banana in the list of Special pests so as to derive the benefit of subsidy to the farmers for their control.

(c) *Control of Weeds*: Control of weeds like *Salvinia* and *Mimosa pudica* will be taken up by providing 25% subsidy on the cost of weedicides, subject to approval by Government of India.

(ii) Promotion of Scientific Storage of food grains at domestic level through Farmers Training Centre: —

Taking into consideration that there is considerable loss of food grains in storage due to insect pests, rodents, etc., particularly at the level of farmers where major portion of the produce is held, the scheme was initiated in the year 1977-78 with the appointment of one Lady Demonstrator at Farmers Training Centre — Ela. The objective was to make the rural farm men and women aware of quantitative and qualitative loss of food grains and give them the technical know-how in preventing grain wastage. The scheme will be continued in the Sixth Plan period also.

7. Pest and disease surveillance:

Taking into consideration the present pest and disease control strategy wherein emphasis is on Need Based Pest Management, efforts will be made to carry out pest and disease surveillance work in association with local Central Plant Protection office Margao, for evolving effective forecasting system.

8. Quality control of pesticide:

Insecticide Act 1968 has already been applied to this Territory. Government has appointed Zonal-Agril. Officers as Insecticide Inspectors for the purpose of said Act for the areas of their respective Agricultural Zones and Director of Agriculture as Licensing Officer. At present separate insecticide Analysts are not appointed but Soil Analysts at Soil Testing Laboratory Ela are appointed, as Insecticide Analysts.

Staff: Taking into consideration various Schemes to be implemented during the Sixth Plan Period, especially considering additional area that

will be brought under paddy and other crops after commissioning of Salauli and other Irrigation projects, it is necessary to organize Plant Protection set-up at State as well as Zonal level as the success of the various programmes depends largely on the infrastructural facilities like man power, training facilities etc. As recommended by Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage during the year 1978, and also in 8th All India Plant Protection conference held in April, 80 at New-Delhi, it is proposed to have following staffing pattern.

State level:

Additional/Joint Director-Plant Protection — 1.

Assistant Director-Plant Protection — 2 with supporting staff and mobility.

Supporting staff will mainly consist of existing technical staff and additional staff like Assistant Agril. Officer, Field Assistant, Lady — Demonstrators etc. The new posts of Lady Demonstrator in the scale of Rs. 260-430 (as in case of Gram-sevikas) are proposed to be created so as to intensify efforts under Save Grain Campaign, Rodent Control and other developmental schemes for guiding the farm women at field level. This link with the farm women is going to have great impact on over all food production.

The staff will be trained by sending them regularly to the Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad.

The new posts proposed for creation are as follows: —

Designation	Years					Total
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
1) Additional Director, Rs. 1300-1800 ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
2) Assistant Director, Rs. 700-1300 ...	—	—	2	—	—	2
3) Assistant Agril. Officer Gr. II, Rs. 425-700 ...	—	—	2	2	2	6
4) Upper Div. Clerk, Rs. 330-560 ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
5) Lady Demonstrator, Rs. 260-430 ...	—	—	3	4	2	9
6) Field Asstt. Rs. 260-350 ...	—	—	6	6	—	12
7) Junior Mechanic, Rs. 260-350 ...	—	—	2	2	1	5
8) Driver, Rs. 260-400 ...	—	—	1	1	—	2

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Financial Outlay: The outlay proposed during the 6th Plan Period for this Scheme is Rs. 51.00 lakh as per yearwise details given below: —

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	Rs. 8.00
1981-82	Rs. 8.00
1982-83	Rs. 11.00
1983-84	Rs. 12.00
1984-85	Rs. 12.00
Total	Rs. 51.00

Physical Target: Through the proposed inducement it is expected to cover the following area under Plant Protection:

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1) Pest/disease control on paddy including Eradication of pest in Endemic area ...	22,000	23,000	24,000	25,000	26,000
2) Seed treatment of paddy in tonnes ...	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550
3) Pest control for coconut	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
4) Pest control for fruits in ha.	700	750	750	800	800
5) Vegetables in Ha. ...	950	950	1,000	1,000	1,050
6) Cashew (Private land in Ha.)	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,500
7) Arecanut (Private land in ha.)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
8) Sugarcane in ha. ...	1,200	1,200	1,250	1,250	1,300
9) Rodent control in ha.	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	14,000

Benefit expected: The Scheme envisages the strategy for control of major pests/diseases in case of major food crops, especially High Yielding Varieties and plantation crops, the area under which is increasing. By proposed various schemes, 10-15% production will be saved/increased which otherwise would have been lost due to pest/disease and Rodents.

IV. Name of the scheme: EXTENSION AND FARMERS TRAINING:

Background of the Scheme:

There is an Extension Training Centre at Ela, functioning at Agri-Horti Research Station Complex. The centre which was established

in 1965, is fully equipped with school building and hostels. At the training centre Gramsevaks, Gramsevikas, Sarpanches, Village Panchayats Secretaries, Associated Women Workers, Farm youths, School Teachers, were given training in modern technology.

From 1977 onward the training course for Gram Sevaks could not be conducted in view of the pending of Government of India's approval for the pattern of assistance i. e. payment of stipend to the Gram sevaks trainees. In December, 1980, Government of India have sanctioned the payment of stipend.

Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to impart technical training to various categories of extension personnel.

Financial Outlay:

The outlay proposed for the scheme is Rs. 16.10 lakhs being 10.16 lakhs under revenue and Rs. 5.50 lakhs under Capital. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 the yearwise breakup of the outlay is as follows: —

Item	Year				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Revenue	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
Capital	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.00
Total	2.60	2.50	2.50	4.00	4.50

Capital outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been provided for the construction of one Hostel building, Residential Staff Quarters.

Staff: During the Sixth Five Year Plan Period it is proposed to create the posts of one Instructor in Agricultural Engineering, one Head Clerk and one Projector Operator-Cum-Mechanic.

Physical Targets: During the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85, it is proposed to organize two Integrated job training courses for untrained Gramsevaks in this Territory and departmental staff like U. D. C's, two Village Panchayat Secretaries. Twenty courses for Associate Women workers, Ten Youth Leadership Training Courses, Agricultural Training Courses for High School and Primary School Teachers involved in work experience training programme and one training course for Malis of 6 month duration.

In addition to these the Centre will organise refresher training course for departmental technical staff i. e. Asstt. Agril. Officer Grade II, Extension Officer (Agri.) of C. D. Blocks, Agril. Assistance and Field Assistants.

The target fixed for training different personnel during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-81 is as follows:—

Item	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
1. Gram Sevaks and other Deptt. Personnel Training Course	Nos.	20	—	20	—	—	40
2. Associate Women Workers Training Course	Nos.	120	80	80	80	80	440
3. Village Panchayat Secretaries Training Course	Nos.	20	20	—	—	—	40
4. Youth Leadership training course	Nos.	40	40	40	40	40	200
5. Malis Training course	Nos.	—	20	—	—	—	20
6. Asstt. Agril. Officer Gr. II including E. O. (Agril.)	Nos.	—	50	50	50	50	50
7. Agril. Asstt.	Nos.	—	25	25	25	25	25
8. Field Asstt.	Nos.	—	25	25	25	25	25

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

V. Name of the scheme: AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION:

Background of the Scheme:

This is a new scheme taken up during Fifth Plan for the purpose of providing Agricultural education in degree or post graduate degree courses to Goan students and in service to technical staff of the department.

Since there was no Agricultural College established in this Territory, it was proposed in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan to have one in this Territory. The working group as well as the Planning Commission did not approve it, instead proposed that stipend be paid to the trainees who would be deputed to neighbouring Agricultural College.

By end of 1979-80, in all 31 students have been deputed for the degree course in Agriculture in the Agricultural Colleges of Maharashtra and Karnataka against the seats reserved by I. C. A. R. for this Territory.

From 1978-79, it was also proposed to depute departmental personnel like Asstt. Agricultural Officers Grade I for higher studies leading to Agricultural degree, in addition to other non-departmental candidates for which a stipend of Rs. 150/- per month per trainees was contemplated.

It was also proposed to send both departmental officers and non-departmental candidates for post-graduate studies namely M.Sc. (Agril.) and Ph. D. Degree.

This scheme has received a set back due to non-clearance of payment of stipend to the trainees by the Government of India. Similarly departmental officers could not be sent for higher training in Agricultural degree or post graduate degree courses because the study leave rules were not relaxed by Government of India for period beyond 12 months of training.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, it is proposed to send candidates for Agricultural degree and post graduate degree and preference will be given to the eligible departmental officers.

Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the Scheme is to encourage more students to go in for Agriculture and also to impart higher technical training to Departmental personnel. It is, therefore, proposed to give stipend to the trainees at the rate of Rs. 200/- or Rs. 150/- per month per student or trainee.

Financial outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the grant of stipend of Rs. 200/- or Rs. 150/- per month per trainee, the yearwise details are given below: —

Year						Outlay Rs. in Lakhs
1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	0.38
1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	0.55
1982-83	...	...	...	...	...	0.55
1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	0.70
1984-85	...	...	...	...	...	0.82
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3.00

Physical Target: During the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85, it is proposed to depute 45 trainees for the degree course in Agriculture, i.e. 5 candidates in 1980-81 and then annually 10 candidates, beside continuing stipend to 12 candidates who were already deputed.

In addition to the above eight candidates will also be deputed for M.Sc.(Agri.) course, four in 1981-82 and another four in 1983-84.

Benefits expected: More qualified agricultural graduates from this Territory would be available to fill in the technical posts of this Department.

VI. Name of the scheme: AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING:

Background of the Scheme:

There is a vast scope for mechanical cultivation in this Territory due to shortage of labour and high cost of labour wages caused due to mining industry, inability of bullock drawn implements to work in khazan lands, which requires deep ploughing and availability of large areas of wastelands.

For this purpose, this scheme was introduced in this Union Territory during the year 1963-64. Under this scheme tractors, bulldozers, power tillers, paddy thrashers, water pumps, etc., are provided to the farmers on hire basis for agricultural operations. The department is having a fleet of 70 tractors, 17 bulldozers, 30 power tillers and about 150 water pumps. During Five Year Plan (1980-85), 25 new tractors, 10 power tillers with agricultural implements and 50 water pumps will be purchased. Thus at the end of the Five Year Plan period, the department will have a fleet of 95 tractors, 40 power tillers, 17 bulldozers and 200 water pumps.

Under this scheme 25% subsidy granted upto 1975-76 on improved agricultural implements other than power operated will be continued during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Similarly loan for purchase of agricultural implements will be granted from the provision made under other agricultural schemes.

As suggested in the guidelines, to popularise machanisation, demonstrations of improved agricultural machinery and implements will be taken up. The main objective of the demonstration is to popularise and provide modern improved agricultural machinery and implements for different types of operations and also to bring vast areas of waste lands under cultivation.

Financial outlay: An outlay of Rs. 115.51 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 of which Rs. 77.50 lakhs is under Revenue and Rs. 38.01 lakhs is under Capital.

The yearwise break up of the outlay proposed are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Revenue	Capital	Total
1980-81	13.70	6.93	20.63
1981-82	14.00	6.00	20.00
1982-83	15.30	7.53	22.83
1983-84	16.50	8.50	25.00
1984-85	18.00	9.05	27.05
Total	77.50	38.01	115.51

The outlay proposed under capital is for the purchase of tractors, power tillers, bulldozers, vehicles, equipment, pumpsets and repairs, renovation of garage etc.

Physical targets: During the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-78 and the subsequent years 1978-79 and 1979-80, the following hours of work was achieved: —

Item	1974-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. No. of hours covered under tractors	1,07,812	25,847	27,158
2. No. of hours by Bulldozers	43,204	8,066	5,474
3. No. of hours by power tillers	21,630	3,076	4,100

With the available machineries and implements and those proposed to be acquired during the Sixth Five Year Plan period it is proposed to achieve the following targets.

Five Year Plan (1980-85)

Item	Five year Plan 1980-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. No. of hrs. for coverage under tractors	1,89,000	30,000	34,000	38,000	42,000	45,000
2. No. of hrs. for coverage under bulldozers	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
3. No. of hrs. for coverage under power tillers	47,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
4. No. of demonstrations to be conducted on improved agril. machinery and implements	500	100	100	100	100	100

Benefits expected: With the execution of the scheme, 1,89,000 hours of tractors, 50,000 hours of bulldozers and 47,000 hours of power tillers, the gross revenue to the department will be about Rs. 125 lakhs during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. This would involve also bringing 4.00 Ha. of wasteland under cultivation.

Staff: Though the strength of the agricultural machineries and implements and number of hiring centres under this scheme has been increased considerably from its inception in 1963 but the staff pattern remained unchanged. At present there are ten hiring centres i. e. Pernem, Bicholim, Mapusa, Satari, Panaji, Ponda, Margao, Curchorem, Canacona, Daman and a fleet of 70 tractors, 17 bulldozers, 30 power tillers and good number of agricultural implements, water pumps and plant protection equipments. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 the department will be having a fleet of 95 tractors, 40 power tillers, 17 bulldozers and huge number of other agricultural equipments.

As per present set up the repairing and maintenance of machinery stationed at above cited hiring centres is attended from Mechanical Cultivation Office, Tonca Caranzalem which is proved to be uneconomical and ineffective. Further, the demand of agricultural machinery will further increase on completion of irrigation projects like Salaulim, Anjunem, Tillari, Mandovi, etc. which has command area of 37,000 Ha.

Therefore, in order to run the scheme smoothly, two more full fledged Mechanical Cultivation Officers, one for North Goa having its head-quarter at Satari and other for South Goa at its headquarter at Curchorem headed by Mechanical Cultivation Officers under the control of Joint Director of Agriculture (Agricultural Machinery and Implements), will be opened. The Mechanical Cultivation Office, North Goa, will look after the repairs, operations, maintenance of machinery stationed at Mapusa, Pernem, Bicholim and Satari and the Mechanical Cultivation Office, South Goa, will look after the repairs maintenance, operations, etc. stationed at Margao, Curchorem, Quepem and Canacona and the remaining blocks will be looked after by the Mechanical Cultivation Office, Tonca. Out of these two Offices, the North Goa Office will be opened during 1981-82 and that of South Goa in 1982-83.

The details of posts to be created during the period 1980-85 is given in the attached annexure.

ANNEXURE

Sr. No.	Designation	scale of Pay (Rs.)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Joint Director (Agril. Machinery and Implements)	1100-1600	—	—	1	—	—	1
2.	Mechanical Cultivation Officer ...	650-1200	—	—	2	—	—	2
3.	Technical Assistant ...	425-700	—	2	—	—	—	2
4.	Field Inspectors	425-700	—	—	2	—	—	2
5.	Store Officer ...	425-700	—	—	1	—	—	1
6.	Head Clerk ...	425-700	—	—	1	—	—	1
7.	Accountant ...	425-700	—	—	1	—	—	1
8.	Foreman Supervisor ...	380-560	—	—	2	—	—	2
9.	Chargeman ...	330-560	—	3	—	—	—	3
10.	Upper Div. Clerk	330-560	—	—	2	—	—	2
11.	Sr. Mechanic ...	330-480	—	1	1	2	—	4
12.	Auto Electrician	260-400	—	—	2	—	—	2
13.	Blacksmith ...	260-400	—	—	2	—	—	2
14.	Tractor Driver ...	260-400	—	2	4	4	—	10
15.	Lower Div. Clerk	260-400	—	—	2	—	—	2
16.	Power Tiller Driver ...	260-350	—	1	2	2	—	5
17.	Jr. Mechanic ...	260-350	—	1	—	—	—	1
18.	Tractor Asstt. ...	210-290	—	2	—	—	—	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Watchmen ...	196-232	—	—	2	—	—	2
20.	Crane Operator ...	330-560	—	—	1	—	—	1
21.	Crane Asstt. ...	210-270	—	—	1	—	—	1
22.	Scrapper Operator	330-560	—	—	1	—	—	1
23.	Bulldozer Operator	330-560	—	—	2	—	—	2
24.	Bulldozer Asstt.	210-290	—	—	2	—	—	2
25.	Welder ...	260-400	—	—	2	—	—	2
26.	Turner ...	210-400	—	—	2	—	—	2
	Total ...		—	12	38	8	—	58

VII. Name of the scheme: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH:

Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing Scheme under which an Agri-Horticultural Research Station was established in 1965. In this Research Station various research and other activities are conducted under three sections namely (1) Agronomy, (2) Horticulture, (3) Soil Testing. Under this two more new sections are introduced. (1) Plant Breeding, (2) Seed Testing.

1. Agronomy:

Under Agronomy, various trials are conducted to find the suitability of different crop varieties for this Territory's soil and climatic conditions.

Since the establishment of the Research Station and as a result of trials and new introductions undertaken in various fields crops the following varieties have been recommended and released for cultivation.

Paddy: (a) *Local improved varieties:* PTB 10, Patni 6, MTU-20, EK-70.

(b) *High Yielding Varieties:* TN-1, IR-8 Padma, Jaya, Madhu, Sona, Kaveri, Vagai, Triveni, Bala, Pankaj, Annapurna, Jyoti, Vikram, IET 1785.

Ragi: (Nachini) — Annapurna, Purna, C07, White Ragi ROH-2 and PR 202.

Vegetables: Bhendi, Pusa Savani, Brinjal, Pusa long and Round cluster.

Pulses: Bai Sakli, Moong, Cowpeas, C-152, PNS-1 Hebbal, Auza.

Besides the above traditional food crops the following new crops have been introduced and successful varieties recommended and being cultivated as under: —

Groundnut: Spanish Improved, TMV-2.

Maize: Deccan Hybrid, Ganga-5.

Jowar: CSH-1, CSH-3 and CSH-5.

Wheat: Sonalika, Kalyan, Sona and UP 301.

Potato: Kufri Sindhuri.

Cocoa, tapioca and sunflower have also been introduced and have been found to be promising inter crops and catch crops.

2. Horticulture:

Under Horticulture, the various — progeny orchards of Mango, chickoo are established and mother trees are used for further propagation. Hybrid and dwarf coconuts alongwith local varieties of coconuts have been grown. Robasta variety of banana, Paniyar variety of pepper and hybrid Maryala variety of arecanut, Kuwand Mautitices varieties of pineapple which are newly introduced are also being extensively grown. Coconut, cashew and papaya seedlings were raised for sale. Similarly mango grafts and other fruits grafts were prepared for sale to the farmers.

3. Soil Testing:

Under this programme, soil samples from general cultivators' fields and also from demonstration plots were collected and analysed for fertilizer recommendation.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period 1,26,827 soil samples have been collected and analysed and suitable fertilizer recommendations were given to the cultivators.

4. Breeding:

So far the work of plant breeding was not taken up. This work will be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan period for which necessary technical staff has been proposed.

5. Seed Testing:

This is a new programme, although in 1973-74 seeds of high yielding varieties produced on the Departmental farms and those collected from progressive cultivators were processed, treated and supplied in labelled bags. In order to test the quality and germination percentage of these seeds, a seed testing laboratory has been established at the Research Station.

Objective of the Scheme: The object of the Scheme is (1) to carry out various kinds of agronomic experimental and research work on various field and horticultural crops, (ii) adeptability trials on improved and high yielding varieties of field and other crops procured from outside this territory, (iii) Maintenance of progeny orchards for multiplication, (iv) For preparing suitable crop varieties by breeding for various soil types found in this Territory, (v) Testing of soil samples from cultivators fields and recommending proper dozes of fertilizer, (vi) Seed Testing for supply of quality seed to the farmers.

Financial Outlays: An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, i. e. 33 lakhs under revenue and Rs. 27 lakhs under Capital. Capital outlay has been proposed for various extension works of buildings and laboratory at the Research Station and also for laying irrigation system.

The yearwise breakup of the outlay proposed are as follows:—

(Outlay Rs. in lakhs)

Years	Revenue	Capital	Total
1980-81	5.42	3.50	8.92
1981-82	6.00	3.45	9.45
1982-83	6.00	4.00	10.00
1983-84	6.50	5.50	12.00
1984-85	7.50	6.50	14.00
Total	31.42	22.95	54.37

Staff: One post of plant Breeder and three posts of Junior Research Assistants alongwith one post of Head Clerk in scale of Rs. 425-700 for Research Station, twenty post of field workers in the scale of Rs. 196-232 will be appointed (daily wages labourers working at Ela Farm on regular basis,) one post of Seed Officer in the scale of Rs. 650-1200, will be created during Plan Period.

Physical Targets

Items	Target fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan 80-85	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
i) Production of paddy seed for distribution to cultivators	250 tonne	40	50	50	50	60
ii) Establishment and maintenance of progeny orchards	10 Ha.	5	5	—	—	—
iii) No. of varietal trials	60 nos.	10	10	10	15	15
iv) Production and distribution of coconut seedlings	1,50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
v) Production and distribution of cashew seedlings	1,50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
vi) Soil samples to be analysed	98,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Benefits expected: The research Station serves to meet party farmers need for quality seeds and planting material of important crops grown in this Territory. Besides conducting agronomic trials and experiments, it helps to release suitable varieties that can adopt under this Territory soil and climatic conditions and recommends suitable package of practices to the farmers to get optimum crop yields so as to boost food production.

VIII. Name of the Scheme: HORTICULTURE.

Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing Scheme initiated in 1963-64, aiming to explore fully the vast resources that this Territory offer for the cultivation of the wide range of fruits and vegetable crops.

Out of the total geographical area of 3,63,542 ha. about 1,50,848 ha. is at present cultivated area. The Scheme envisage to increase the general production of fruits and vegetable within the Territory, in order to supply the minimum dietary requirements of the local population and to increase the production of certain crops like Cashewnut, Coconut, Mango, Banana, Vegetable etc. and with a view to achieve sizable export of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables.

Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to make available to the farmers quality stocks of horticulture planting materials, genuine quality of seeds and required credit facilities to start new plantation and also to rejuvenate the old gardens/orchards.

Financial outlay:

During the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 53.53 lakhs has been provided. Details of the requirements of funds for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is as under: —

					(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Year		Funds (Revenue)	Funds (Loan)	Total
1.	1980-81	...	8.08	1.00	9.08
2.	1981-82	...	8.00	1.00	9.00
3.	1982-83	...	9.32	1.00	10.32
4.	1983-84	...	11.00	1.00	12.00
5.	1984-85	...	12.13	1.00	13.13
	Total	...	48.53	5.00	53.53

Physical Programme:

1. *Coconut*: This is an important crop which can be cultivated extensively. During the Sixth Five Year Plan it is proposed to distribute 5 lakhs of coconut seedlings by raising seedlings in Government farms of Kaley, Mapusa and Codar, which be sold to cultivators on no profit no loss basis. In addition dwarf and hybrid varieties of seeds/seedlings like T×D will be procured from Government. Nurseries of neighbouring States and the seedlings will also be raised in Government Farms. Stress will be laid on selection of genuine parent planting material from local garden owners.

Crops like Cocoa and Tapioca can be grown as an inter-crop in existing Coconut Gardens. The cultivators are financially benefitted as Cocoa/Tapioca crop starts yielding at an early stage. As the Cocoa requires irrigation, the coconut naturally gets benefit of the irrigation and the yield increases. Tapioca will be ready by 8 months. Both the crops can be cultivated as multicrop in the coconut gardens. It is proposed to cover every year an area of 100 ha. under Cocoa/Tapioca mixed with coconut plantation. Thus during Sixth Five Year Plan 500 ha. will be covered under the above crops.

Under this programme 40 demonstration plots will be laid out as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50% — 50% share basis. The posts of A.A.O. Gr. I and A.A.O. Gr. II are proposed to be continued. This programme will continue as Centrally Sponsored Scheme, subject to approval from Government of India.

2. *Cashew*: During the Sixth Five Year Plan a target of 20 lakhs seedlings has been fixed i. e. 4 lakhs per year. Under the package programme for Development of Cashew, it is proposed to have 120 demonstration plots, which will be continued till the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to continue the posts of Asstt. Agricultural Officer Gr. II, 1 Field Assistant and 1 Maistry.

3. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Cashew Expansion and as per the pattern of assistance approved by Government of India, an area of 1,435 ha. has been covered and the same will be continued as a gap-filling area during the year 1981-82.

Under the above programme a subsidy for the non-departmental plantation is restricted to 25% of the cost of cultivation subject to a maximum of Rs. 900/- per ha., to private farmers. The subsidy would be paid in three annual instalments of Rs. 300/- each which will be borne by the Centre; subsidy amount for individual beneficiary is restricted to the amount corresponding to 4 ha. area.

During the year 81-82 a new area of 875 ha. will be covered under the above programme. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, the programme will be continued as per directives from Government of India.

Vegetative propagation of Cashew:

The objective of the scheme is to improve the newly raised cashew plantation which are stocked with seedlings progenies of low yielding nature by adopting techniques of vegetative propagation such as patch budding, Vener grafting or side grafting so as to convert them into trees of merit in respect of yield and quality.

This is a continuing Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The target for the Plan period 1980-85 is 1000 hectares, at the rate of 200 hectares per year.

4. *Mango*: — Under this programme more emphasis has been laid on preparation of Mango grafts of important local varieties for distributing

to the cultivators. These mango grafts are prepared in the Government Farm at Ela, Kalay, Mapusa and Codar. The activities will be extended during the plan period to all Zonal Agricultural Offices of this Territory. The Zonal Agricultural Offices will select the mother trees and prepare the grafts of local genuine varieties. The target fixed for the plan period is 50,000 grafts i. e. 10,000 grafts per year.

It is proposed to appoint 10 Malis under the Scheme.

5. *Banana*: — Under this programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely "Development of Fruit for Export purposes" was implemented upto 1979-80.

Under this programme sponsored by the Government of India demonstration plots using selected variety suitable for export purposes are being conducted. However, since the variety has the defect of being susceptible to virus disease, it has been decided to conduct the demonstrations with popular local varieties like Saldati, Raspallim, which have got great demand in this Territory. On the line of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 1,350/- per plot of 490 sq. mts. will be extended for planting 800 banana suckers.

Taking into consideration the importance of multi level crop system in plantation crops, the demonstrations will be extended to Coconut plantation also where there is great scope to increase banana production. The subsidy to be paid to such demonstrations will be proportionate to the number of banana suckers planted. In an area of 4000 sq. mts. of coconut plot about 200 suckers can be planted and subsidy will be limited to Rs. 337.50 only, towards the cost of inputs like cost of suckers or cost of barbed wire for fencing purpose. The maximum subsidy that would be granted will be Rs. 1,350/- for 4 acres mixed plantation of bananas/coconuts.

The year-wise demonstration plots that are proposed to be conducted are as under: —

	Years					Total
	1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	
1. No. of Demonstrations	10	20	30	40	50	150

Other Fruits: The production of some locally popular fruits namely Pineapple, Papaya, Chickoo, Guavas, Citras is proposed to be increased by purchasing fruit stock of varieties known for their quality and production from neighbouring State Government Farms and reliable nurseries. In addition, stocks will also be raised locally from the trees of known performance.

During the Plan Period a target of 60,000 plants has been fixed, at the rate of 12,000 plants per year. These plants will be sold on no profit no loss basis.

Development of Vegetable:

In order to increase the production of vegetables, seedlings will be raised at Government Farms at Ela, Mapusa, Codar and Kalay to supply

to the cultivators at nominal rates. If found necessary, the seeds of cold season crops and other vegetables will be brought from National Seeds Corporation, Government Nurseries and Other reliable private nurseries.

At present the area under vegetable is 3,500 ha. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an additional area of 3,000 ha. is proposed, i. e. 600 ha. each year.

It is also proposed to extend the kitchen garden programme in the Territory throughout the Kharif and Rabi season by mobilising the Extension wing towards this task. It is proposed to take up the Kitchen garden to as many households as possible which have the conditions to sustain them. The Department will continue to distribute quality seed at nominal rates. Fertilizers are available and within the reach of the households. Besides, grow more vegetable campaign will also be taken up during plan period.

Development of Spices:

Pepper is a major spice crop in Goa; other spices like Nutmag, Cinamon, Cloves, Cardamom have been introduced in this Territory since 1978-79 on trial basis. They will be popularised during plan period. The material required will be purchased and sold to farmers.

Besides, in each of the 10 Blocks, 5 Villages will be selected every year through extension wing of the Directorate of Agriculture and in each Village 3 to 5 Villagers will be selected to cultivate one of the Spice Crops mentioned above.

The farmers will be provided with minimum 20 seedlings each. The department will help the farmers in selecting the right spot and give technical guidance needed for the purpose.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme it is proposed to maintain existing Pepper garden at Ela and Kalay for further multiplication of Pepper cutting for distribution to the cultivators. A target of 1.00 lakh Pepper cuttings is proposed for the plan period i. e. 20,000 every year.

Ornamental Plants:

During the Five Year Plan Period it has been decided to maintain the minimum nucleus stock at the Government Farm. Attempts will be also made to multiply the same in various farms of the Department. The required nucleus material when necessary will be procured from reliable nurseries.

Applied Nutrition Programme:

This is a programme partly financed by UNICEF and partly by STATE GOVERNMENT in C. D. Blocks. At present the programme is being implemented in four C. D. Blocks namely Daman, Quepem, Margao and Bardez. This programme will be further extended to remaining two Blocks namely Diu and Panaji. Further the existing CD Blocks which will be completing its operational period and will be taken up as post operational Blocks for two more years.

Credit:

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked, for credit. From this amount, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been earmarked to meet the requirement of Tribal Farmers under Tribal Sub Plan, Daman during the Plan period.

Financial and Physical Targets:

An amount of Rs. 53.53 lakhs has been earmarked for the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85, out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs for credit and Rs. 48.53 lakhs will be revenue for the implementation of the Horticulture Scheme, as follows: —

Sr. No.	Scheme	Financial Targets		Physical Target
		Rs. in lakhs		
		Revenue	Loan	
1.	Coconut	12.00	2.25	5.00 lakh Seedlings
2.	Cashewnut	10.00	0.75	20.00 lakh Seedlings
3.	Mango	6.00	1.50	50,000 grafts
4.	Banana	2.55	—	150 demonstration plots
5.	Other Fruits	4.00	0.50	60,000 plants
6.	Veg. Dev. Programme ...	9.00	—	6,500 Ha.
7.	Ornamental plants ...	0.70	—	15,000 Plants
8.	Spices	2.08	—	1.00 lakh pepper cutting
9.	Applied Nutrition Programme	2.20	—	2,500 Spices Plants 4 C. D. Blocks
	Total	48.53	5.00	

IX. Name of the scheme: STRENGTHENING OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS:**Background of the Scheme:**

This scheme was implemented earlier as a plan scheme but from the year 1968, it has been transferred to non-plan. The existing staff position is under:

1. Research Assistant	...	...	...	1 post
2. Statistical Assistant	...	...	...	5 posts
3. Investigators	...	...	...	38 posts

The items of work carried out at present relate to:

- Crop Estimation Survey

Kharif	From 1st week of August, to last week of November.
Rabi	From 1st week of February to last week of May.
- Ragi

	From 2nd week of October to 1st week of December.
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- Bajra

	From 2nd week of August to end of October.
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4. Wheat From 2nd week of February to 1st week of May.
5. Farm harvest prices Weekly throughout the year.

6. Attempts are being made to estimate the production and average yield of the following crops on regular basis:

Crop	Period of Survey
1) Coconut	Throughout the year
2) Cashewnut	From January to June
3) Arecanut	From June to December
4) Vegetables	Throughout the year.

However this work could not be taken up in full scale due to shortage of staff and being new programme. Hence it is felt necessary to appoint additional staff to carry out the above surveys.

Objective of the Scheme:

This main objective of the Scheme will be to strengthen the agricultural statistics base and carry out the surveys of the crops like coconut, cashewnut, arecanut and vegetable to assess their average yield and production on scientific basis. This work will be continuous in nature and throughout the year.

Staff Requirement:

Obviously, with the existing staff under non-plan, it is not possible to carry out the additional work. Therefore, the following additional staff is the minimum requirement for the purpose.

Sr. No.	Name of Post	Pay scale	No. of posts
1.	Statistical Officer	650-1200	1
2.	Research Assistant	550-900	2
3.	Investigators	330-560	6
4.	Upper Div. Clerk	330-560	1
5.	Lower Div. Clerk	260-400	1

Financial outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed as per the details given below:—

Sr. No.	Item	(Rs. in lakhs)					Total
		1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	
1.	Pay of Staff	—	0.00	0.80	0.90	1.00	2.70
2.	Other Miscellaneous such as requirement, stationery etc.	—	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30
	Total	—	0.00	0.90	1.00	1.10	3.00

Physical Targets:

Collection of agricultural data and conduct of Crop Estimation Surveys on paddy, ragi, bajra, wheat and farm harvest prices presently done by agricultural statistics wing will be continued. In addition, with the strengthening of this scheme, additional surveys on crops, such as cocunut, cashewnut, arecanut and vegetable will be carried out.

Benefits of the scheme expected:

With the implementation of this scheme, up-to-date data will be available with the Directorate of Agriculture and will be able to use this data to assist the farmers for further expansion of the concerned crops and also will be in a position to furnish the same to various Institutions that approach for the purpose.

X. Name of the Scheme: FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHOWS:**Background of the Scheme:**

This is continuing scheme under which demonstrations, fairs, agricultural exhibitions, and film shows are held in order to educate and make the farming communities aware of the modern methods of agricultural technology to increase food production.

Crop and kitchen garden competitions are also held and the winners are awarded with cash prizes.

It is proposed to establish State Film Library to stock agricultural films which are to be screened during training centre, Farmer Training Centre and during the field camps held in rural areas.

In addition technical leaflets in local language giving packages of practices have been printed and made available to the farmers. Advertisements of agricultural programmes and other technical advice on agricultural and horticultural crops are released in Souvenirs and leading newspapers.

Objective of the Schemes:

The object of the scheme is to conduct competitions, holding fairs, exhibition, film shows and also prepare publicity materials in order to acquaint the farmers in particular and the public in general the benefits arising out of improved agricultural practices and various agricultural development programmes under implementation.

Financial Outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 5.75 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The yearwise break up is given below: —

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakhs
1980-81	1.00
1981-82	1.00
1982-83	1.00

1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	1.25
1984-85	...	...	...	...	...	1.50
Total						5.75

Staff: So far no staff had been provided for this scheme, during 1982-83 it is proposed to create one post of Agril. Publicity Officer in the scale of Rs. 650-1200 to coordinate all the activities of this scheme and also to collect and publish all technical details of various agricultural and horticultural crops in the form of leaflets, hand bills etc.

Physical targets: Crop and kitchen garden competitions will be held during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85. In addition, advertisements on agricultural topics, technical advice on various crops will be released in souvenirs and leading local newspapers.

Technical leaflets in local languages will be printed and supplied to the farmers.

Local exhibitions and fairs will be held in rural areas to high light modern agricultural practices for increasing food production.

In addition to the release of brochures, leaflets etc. it is proposed to produce films of short duration on important crops grown in this Territory so as to demonstrate various cultural operations as a audio-visual aid for the benefits of the farmers.

Benefits expected: Through the implementation of this scheme the farmers will be appraised of the modern technical know-how available in the agricultural sector for increasing food production.

XI. Name of the scheme: PILOT PROJECT ON MULTIPLE CROPPING:

Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing Scheme which from the year 1974-75 onwards has been transferred from the Central to State Sector. Its strategy is to increase the intensity of cropping to make the maximum use of land, labour and water resources. The scheme thus envisages introduction and trials on new varieties of food crops like paddy, wheat, jowar and pulses and crops of oils seeds like groundnut and sunflower and improved management practices on farmers fields throughout the Territory and screening of economically and ecologically viable cropping pattern suited to the areas. The scheme thus plays a vital role of a catalysor in increasing the production.

Objective of the Scheme:

The main object of the Scheme is to prepare the peasantry to accept and adopt the new strategy of Multiple Cropping and simultaneously to carry out the work of screening of cropping pattern suitable to particular tract, including introduction of new varieties and crops.

Financial outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 8.49 lakhs has been proposed during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 as per the yearwise details given below. As the staff created during the Fifth Plan has been transferred to Non-plan Budget, no provision is made for Establishment under the Plan. However with the increase in the tempo of the scheme envisaged in view of proposed commissioning of first phase of the Selaulim Project, a vehicle is proposed to acquire for better mobility of the staff.

Year						Outlay in lakhs
1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	0.92
1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	1.22
1982-83	...	...	...	...	...	2.55
1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	1.80
1984-85	...	...	...	...	...	2.00
Total: ...						8.49

(The break up of outlay is shown in the Annexure I)

Physical Targets:

During the Fifth Plan Period i. e. till 1979-80, 550 Adeptive Research Trials have been conducted and Extension Demonstrations on the use of Rhyzobium culture on local varieties and improved and new varieties, raising of crops like maize and legumes for fodder after kharif crop, inter cropping in sugarcane and orchards were laid out on an area of 2750 Ha.

During Five Year Plan 80-85, the implementation of project will be done on the same lines as in the past namely the Research approach and Extension-cum-Education approach.

Under the "Research approach" of trial cum demonstration plots for testing and screening of cropping patterns suitable for the areas, 887 Adeptive Research Trial plots will be laid out in farmers fields on an area of half an acre i. e. 2000 sq. m. each. On these plots, crop sequences like 2 crops, 3 crops, multi level cropping, relay cropping and catch cropping will be laid out with different cropping patterns. Inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides will be fully subsidized and the cost towards them will not exceed Rs. 200/- per crop and for a 3 crop sequence and multi level cropping the expenditure will be limited to Rs. 500/-

Under the Extension-cum-Education approach scientific demonstration on farmers fields will be laid out on about 4265 Ha. to demonstrate new technology consisting of crop rotations with new varieties of pulses and legumes, use of culture, use of weedicide and Rhyzobium culture, growing of seasonal fodder crops etc. for which these inputs will be supplied free of cost in required quantities. The plot size of such demonstrations will not be less than 1 acre and not more than 5 acres

contiguous. (Yearwise physical and financial targets of ART and Extension demonstration plots are shown in Annexure II).

The education and training of farmers in new technology of Multiple cropping will be synchronised and coordinated alongwith the Farmers Training Programme Ela. Lectures by the staff of the project will be arranged and training camps of farmers will be organised at the sites of demonstration and trial-cum-demonstration plots to enlighten them about the new practices and the scope for adoption of such practices in their fields.

In addition, the staff working under this project in collaboration with existing extension agencies and their staff will make all out efforts to increase the intensity of cropping in traditionally one crop areas so as to bring maximum area under double crop, mainly pulse, for boosting its production and to improve the fertility of soil.

Benefit Expected:

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

(ANNEXURE I)
PILOT PROJECT FOR MULTIPLE CROPPING
 (Financial outlay for 80-85)

Items	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Salaries	—	—	—	—	—
T. E.	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance	6000/-	6000/-	8000/-	8000/-	8000/-
Materials & supplies	85000/-	1,15,000/-	1,70,000/-	1,70,000/-	1,90,000/-
Other charges	1000/-	1000/-	2000/-	2000/-	2000/-
Motor Vehicles	—	—	75000/-	—	—
Total	92000/-	1,22,000/-	2,55,000/-	1,80,000/-	2,00,000/-

(Outlay for 80-81 is Revised Estimate)

(ANNEXURE II)

PILOT PROJECT MULTIPLE CROPPING

Physical Targets for the Plan Period 1980-81 to 1984-85

	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		Total Nos.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.		
I. Adaptive Research trials.												
(a) 3 crop sequence	40	20,000	40	20,000	40	20,000	40	20,000	50	25,000	210	
(b) 2crop sequence (irrigation) ...	30	12,000	30	12,000	30	12,000	30	12,000	40	16,000	160	
(c) 2 crop sequence (Non-irrigated)	30	12,000	50	20,000	80	32,000	80	32,000	80	32,000	320	
(d) Multi level cropping	—	—	10	5,000	30	15,000	30	15,000	32	16,000	102	
(e) Relay or companion cropping	10	2,000	10	2,000	25	5,000	25	5,000	25	5,000	95	
Total	110	46,000	140	59,000	205	84,000	205	84,000	227	94,000	887	
II. Extension Demonstrations.												
	Ha.	Rs.	Ha.	Rs.	Ha.	Rs.	Ha.	Rs.	Ha.	Rs.	Ha.	
(a) Use of weedicides (Paddy & other crops & Plantation)	100	20,000	100	20,000	160	32,000	160	32,000	210	42,000	730	
(b) Use of Bio fertilizers on legumes & Pulses												
(i) Improved varieties	60	9,000	80	12,000	120	18,000	120	18,000	120	18,000	500	
(ii) Local varieties	200	3,600	200	3,600	400	7,200	400	7,200	400	7,200	1600	
III. Inter cropping.												
(i) In sugarcane	100	8,000	125	10,000	170	13,600	170	13,600	170	13,600	735	
(ii) In orchards	60	5,400	60	5,400	80	7,200	80	7,200	80	7,200	360	
IV. Raising of seasonal fodder crops for fodder or grain as catch crop												
... ..	50	5,000	50	5,000	80	8,000	80	8,000	80	8,000	340	
Total	570	51,000	615	56,000	1010	86,000	1010	86,000	1060	96,000	4265	

Targets under ART are in number of plots while under E.D. they are in hectares.

XII. Name of the scheme: RESETTLEMENT OF CUMERICULTIVATORS AND GRANT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LANDLESS FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT:

Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme started during the IVth Plan period (1969-74). Under this scheme, for resettlement of Cumeri Cultivators, a grant of Rs. 300/- per acre in the form of loan and subsidy in the proportion of 25% and 75% respectively is given to the Cumeri cultivators limiting to the maximum of Rs. 1500/- per family.

During the year 1977-78, this scheme was not implemented as most of the Cumeri Cultivators were already resettled. The scheme is however, proposed to be re-introduced during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 as the Government has recently distributed agricultural land to the landless for purpose of cultivation.

Objective of Scheme:

The main objective of the Scheme is to re-settle cumeri cultivators in Sanguem, Canacona and Satari Talukas in order to bring vast areas of wasteland under cultivation, some of which are allotted to landless and also to grant loan for agricultural improvements and land development.

Financial Outlay:

The outlay proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 under this scheme is Rs. 5.53 lakhs mainly for grant of financial assistance to the Cumeri cultivators and landless labourers.

The yearwise break-up of the outlay proposed are as follows: —

Year	Outlay in lakhs
1980-81	0.05
1981-82	1.23
1982-83	1.25
1983-84	1.50
1984-85	1.50
Total	5.53

b) Agricultural Credit

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

The Goa State Cooperative Bank has been permitted to undertake the long term loaning programme. During the year 1976, the land development section was reorganised and a full-fledged land development

division with agricultural graduates and other technical staff has been set-up. Since then, the Bank has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 45.99 lakhs till the end of the June, 1980. The long term loans from the Bank flows mostly for the purpose of development of land, digging of wells, renovation of wells, purchase of farm equipments, construction of irrigation facilities, fencing and purchase of land under the provision of the Tenancy Act.

The resources with the Bank which could be utilised for long term lending are limited and most of the funds are raised by way of floatation of debentures with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India and with the participation of the Government of India and the Union Territory Government. The Bank has so far floated debentures to the tune of Rs. 34.40 lakhs during the last 4 years. They have a total programme of disbursement of long term loans in the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85" of worth Rs. 125.00 lakhs. The Bank proposes to raise Rs. 100.00 lakhs by way of debentures. As per the usual practice, the contribution from the Government side is limited to 40% of the total debenture programme. Taking this factor into consideration and also further considering that there is ample scope for long term lending, it is felt that the Administration should contribute to the maximum extent of 40%.

The Bank has also drawn up special schemes for cashewnut and coconut cultivation. Under cashewnut cultivation, an area of 600 hectares is to be brought under cultivation. An area of 150 hectares is to be covered under coconut cultivation. Similarly, assistance is also to be provided for liquidation of previous debts, instalation of pumps and pipe line, erection of fencing, digging of wells, land improvement, construction of farm houses and purchase of land under the Goa, Daman and Diu Tenancy (Vth Amendment) Act, 1976 under which the tenants have been declared as owners of the land from tiller's day.

Taking into consideration long term lending programme of the Bank which will benefit the agricultural sector in the rural areas, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82.

c) Agricultural Marketing & Quality Control

1. Agricultural Marketing (Regulation of Markets):

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

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

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

Presently the Commercial crops namely coconut, cashewnut, betelnut, pineapple and banana have been brought under regulation. The total turnover in the market sub-yards at Ponda and Sanquelim during the market year 1979-80 (upto May 1980) was around Rs. 1.87 crore. The committee is planning to regulate 8 more markets namely, Mapusa, Curchorem, Valpoi, Bicholim, Sanguem, Banastari, Pernem, Panaji. The Committee has an immediate plan to establish two market sub-yards at Mapusa and Curchorem during the current financial year 1980-81. The required site in respect of Mapusa market is acquired and 1st stage construction is expected to be completed by the current financial year. Suitable sites have been located at Curchorem and Valpoi also and acquisition is in progress.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 18.33 lakhs is provided to be given as loan to the Committee for construction and development of market yards. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is made during 1980-81, and entire amount is expected to be spent by the end of the financial year 1980-81. Provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made for the year 1981-82.

1.2 Subsidy to the Market Committee for setting up of new Market Yards:

A provision of Rs. 0.08 lakh was made during 1980-81, for this purpose for providing, basic infrastructure facilities in the market sub-yards to be constructed. However, as the pattern of financial assistance is not approved by Government of India the same shall not be utilised. As such during the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan period no provision is made in this regard.

2. Strengthening of the Department:

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

1. Market Regulation
2. Market Survey & Investigation
3. Market Intelligence
4. Grading & Standardisation

2.1 *Market Regulation:*

The Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Margao has a plan to regulate two more markets namely Mapusa and Curchorem during the current financial year 1980-81. The remaining 6 markets shall be regulated by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan period in a phased manner. The yards already established are also to be developed. In addition to 5 commodities namely betelnut, cashewnut, coconut, banana, pineapple notified for regulation more agricultural commodities such as chillies, onion, kokumsol and seed livestock etc. shall be notified for regulation. In order to have close co-ordination with the Market Committee and to effectively implement the provisions of Market Act, staff is to be increased and for this purpose one post of Sr. Marketing Inspector is provided during 1980-81 which shall be continued further.

During Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 0.47 lakh is proposed for the purpose. During 1980-81 Rs. 0.08 lakh is provided of which expenditure of Rs. 0.02 lakh is expected to be incurred. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh is made.

2.2 *Market Survey and Investigation:*

Agricultural production is finally linked with marketing. To bring out upto-date data on marketing of different agricultural commodities, marketing surveys need, to be conducted and reports published and necessary recommendations and suggestions are to be made for improvements of marketing system from time to time. These reports bring out valuable data pertaining to different stages of marketing. Working Groups, National Conference and National Commission on Agriculture-1976 have given weightage for creation of such survey cell in States/U. T.s for conducting marketing surveys. The department has so far conducted six such surveys on commodities like arecanut, coconut, cashewnut, vegetable, pineapple and meat and reports are published thereof. These reports further need to be revised periodically for which separate cell consisting staff of one Asstt. Marketing Officer, two Marketing Inspectors and two Grader/Assessors are required.

In the Sixth Plan 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 1.48 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.15 lakh is provided. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh is provided.

2.3 *Market Intelligence:*

Under this scheme, data on market news and market intelligence such as market rate, arrivals and its trends, stocks etc. of different, agricultural commodities is collected and periodical reports thereof are prepared and furnished to local as well as Government of India Offices. In view of the plan of the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee for establishment of market sub-yard at Curchorem the Market Intelligence activities will have to be extended to the Curchorem market where notified agricultural produce is dealt in several lakhs of rupees. Due to the undertaking of the Salaulim Irrigation Project, production would also increase considerably. Hence one post of Marketing Inspector and one Grader/Assessor is essential. Besides for these market yards already established, three posts of Marketing Inspectors are proposed from

1981-82 to create a proper supervisory unit for Market Intelligence Work with one U. D. C. in head quarter.

The activities under certificates of reasonability of prices of the commodities supplied by the Goa Coop. Marketing & Supply Federation Ltd., Panaji to different Government and semi Government institutions are increased considerably. To cope up with the work, one post of Sr. Marketing Inspector and one of Grader/Assessor is required.

In the Sixth Plan 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 2.08 lakhs has been earmarked. During 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is made of which expenditure of Rs. 0.05 lakh is expected to be incurred. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is made for the purpose.

2.4 Grading & Standardisation:

This is a continuing scheme. Grading of agricultural produce is one of the important stage in marketing. The Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marketing) Act 1937 and Rules framed thereunder have been made applicable to this Union Territory. The Agmark grading is to be extended in case of ground spices, coconut oil, honey etc. for the benefit of consumers. For this purpose staff is required to be strengthened. For this, one post of Asstt. Marketing Officer and one Jr. Chemist are required. During the Sixth Five Year plan 1980-85 a provision of Rs. 0.85 lakh has been earmarked. During 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 0.09 lakh is provided of which expenditure of Rs. 0.07 lakh is expected to be incurred. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been provided during 1981-82.

3. Grading & Standardisation (Establishment of Grading Centres in the market yards):

This is a new scheme. Under this scheme subsidy is proposed to be provided for grant to the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee for establishment of grading units for grading of notified agricultural produce namely coconut, cashewnut, arecanut etc. in the three market yards already established. This subsidy is meant for meeting the initial cost of setting up the grading units and tapering assistance towards the cost of operating the units. The pattern of operational subsidy will be 100 per cent during first two years, 75 percent during third year, 50 percent during fourth year and 25 percent during subsequent every year. The scheme shall be implemented from 1981-82. The pattern of financial assistance is based on the pattern proposed by Government of India for subsidy from Central Government. However, same could not be utilised during 1978-79 due to inadequate funds with Government of India as intimated by them. As such it is proposed to implement the scheme from State plans. A proposal for approval of pattern of assistance is submitted to Government. Based on the proposal a provision of Rs. 1.71 lakh has been earmarked for Sixth Plan and a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh during year 1981-82 which is the first year of the implementation of the scheme.

Land Reforms

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu consists of 462 revenue villages (429 in Goa, 27 in Daman and 6 in Diu). The only records available in the past were those prepared during the erstwhile regime, and those too were quite old and outdated. For the proper implementation of the tenancy laws and execution of land reforms the Government decided to have an upto-date fresh Cadastral Survey, followed by preparation of Record of Rights, City Survey and Land Classification for Settlement purposes.

The Cadastral Survey paper is complete in all respects in this Territory covering all the 462 revenue villages and work on the following schemes is in progress.

CONTINUING SCHEMES

1) Name of the scheme: RECORD OF RIGHTS.

Unlike the system of maintaining Record of Rights describing only the limits of land that existed during the erstwhile regime, the present system is based on the Cadastral Survey and the preparation of Maps. This Record of Rights work is to be taken up immediately after the Cadastral Survey.

1.1. Objectives:

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

1.2. Financial Requirements:

A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed which is distributed as Rs. 5.40 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 4.60 lakhs during 1981-82, Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1982-83 and Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1983-84.

1.3 Staff Requirements:

The work will be carried out with the existing staff.

1.4 Physical Targets:

A) *Targets Achieved:* — Out of 462 revenue villages of Goa, Daman and Diu the targets achieved are as under: —

	Total villages	Record of Rights work completed	Work in progress	Promulgated	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5
Goa	429 (a)	351	70	172 (a)	8 villages comes under City Survey.
Daman	27 (b)	20	3	16 (b)	4 villages comes under City Survey.
Diu	6 (c)	3	—	— (c)	3 villages comes under City Survey.

B) *Target Fixed:*—The targets fixed for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 were 61 villages during 1980-81 and 13 villages during 1981-82. However, the targets fixed could not be achieved as the Government have reopened the records for filling objections due to which the work of Record of Rights in respect of all 259 non promulgated villages have to be done afresh as such the schemes will have to be extended upto 1983-84 considering the facts that about 10,000 fresh objections have been received and are to be inquired and disposed off. The revised targets are tentatively fixed as 90 villages during 1981-82, 90 villages during 1982-83 and 76 villages during 1983-84.

2) Name of the scheme: CITY SURVEY.

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

2.1 *Objectives:*

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

2.2 *Financial Requirement:*

A provision of 14.50 lakhs is proposed which is distributed as 5.60 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1981-82 and 4.90 lakhs during 1982-83.

2.3 *Staff Requirement:*

The work will be carried out with the existing staff.

2.4 *Physical Targets:*

The City Survey measurement work has been completed in all the 15 villages comprising the city area in Goa, Daman and Diu. The enquiry work of each parcel of land is in progress. Altogether 28648 holdings have been examined and possession in respect of 15370 holdings are confirmed out of 38470 holdings.

The physical targets for 1980-81 to 1982-83 is the follow up action in all the 4 towns of Panjim, Margao, Mapusa and Vasco as well as in Daman and Diu.

3) Name of the scheme: LAND CLASSIFICATION.

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

3.1 Objectives:

In order to determine the classification value of each type of land and of individual holding, the land classification based on types of Soil, crops, trees, etc. is done.

3.2 Financial Requirement:

A provision of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is proposed which is distributed as 14.00 lakhs during 1980-81, 7.75 lakhs during 1981-82 and 4.25 lakhs during 1982-83.

3.3 Staff Requirement:

The work will be carried out with the existing staff.

3.4 Physical Targets:

The land classification work has been completed in 312 villages in Goa. The physical targets have been fixed at 50 villages each in 1980-81 and 1981-82 and balance 35 in 1982-83.

NEW SCHEMES

4) Name of the scheme: SETTLEMENT OPERATION.

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

4.1 Objective:

The objective of Settlement Operation is to determine the standard rate of assessment for fixing land revenue based on the yields, profits etc. of the land.

4.2 Financial Requirement:

A provision of Rs. 39.00 lakhs is proposed which is distributed as Rs. 8.40 lakhs in 1981-82, Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1982-83, Rs. 11.00 lakhs during 1983-84 and Rs. 9.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

4.3 Staff Requirement:

One post of Settlement Officer (Rs. 650-1200) will be created during the year. In addition the under mentioned staff will also be required:

- 1) 2 post of Asst. Survey Settlement Officers (Rs. 550-900).
- 2) 1 post of Stenographer (Rs. 330-560).
- 3) 2 posts of Upper Division Clerks (330-560).
- 4) posts of Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 260-400)

4.4 Physical Targets:

It is proposed to complete the scheme within five years of its introduction from 1981-82 in all the 462 revenue villages.

5) Name of the scheme: RECONSTITUTION OF TORN RECORDS.

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

5.1 *Objectives:*

The old Cadastral Survey records of 240 villages which are old and the maps and survey registers which are brittle and torn will be recopied. There is still a great demand for copies of these old records for producing in the courts. Besides there is need of making duplicate copies of plans of new survey which are very voluminous.

5.2 *Financial Requirements:*

A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed which is distributed as Rs. 0.25 lakh during 1981-82, Rs. 0.75 lakh during 1982-83, Rs. 0.75 lakh during 1984-85.

5.3 *Staff Requirements:*

In addition to the existing staff, the following additional staff will be required:

- 1) post of Asst. Archivist (Rs. 550-900).
- 2) 1 post of Asst. Preservation Officer (Rs. 550-900).
- 3) 1 post of Preservation Asst. (Rs. 330-560).
- 4) 6 posts of Draftsman (Rs. 425-700).
- 5) 4 posts of Binders (Rs. 260-400).
- 6) 4 posts of Menders (Rs. 225-308).
- 7) 4 posts of Record Lifters (Rs. 210-290).

5.4 *Physical Targets:*

The physical targets fixed are 50 villages each in 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85.

6) Name of the scheme: CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

It is proposed to introduce the scheme from 1983-84 onwards. Necessary act/rules for the purpose will be formulated based on similar legislation prevailing in the adjoining areas of Maharashtra State. The scheme involve consolidation of holdings in respect of individual holder.

6.1 *Objectives:*

The holder is given a large contineous standard holding in place of his small separate and scattered holdings. This enables the holders for better cultivation of the holding and used improved and economic method of tilling.

6.2 *Financial Requiremnts:*

A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs in proposed which is distributed as Rs. 6.00 lakhs during 1983-84 and Rs. 8.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

6.3 *Staff Requirements:*

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

- 1) Consolidation Officer (Rs. 650-1200).
- 2) 2 Asstt. Consolidation Officers (Rs. 550-900).

6.4 *Physical Targets:*

The physical targets fixed are 20 villages each is 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Minor Irrigation

I — OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

Though the Territory has a total geographical area of about 3.81 lakh ha., the net area sown is 1.33 lakh ha. The irrigated area which was about 7500 ha. in the year 1961 has been increased to 13000 ha. by the end of year 1979-80. This about 10% of the net area sown against the national average of 25%. Such a low percentage does not appear to be unusual if one bears in mind the circumstance that existed until the year 1961. There were only two minor irrigation schemes namely Paroda, Khandepar consisting of Pick-up weirs across the rivers Kushavati and Khandepar and small distributary canal systems having a command area of about 600 ha. only. There were, in addition, small tanks scattered all over the Territory irrigating small patches of land. Although agriculture constitutes the single largest factor of primary sector of economy in respect of provision of gainful employment, its contribution to regional income is hardly 30% as against the national average of 50%. One of the reasons for much low productivity in agricultural sector is the lack of adequate irrigation facilities.

Water and land are amongst the most natural resources of the country. The optimum use of the two together is necessary for maximum benefit of the people. Although the Territory is endowed with adequate water resources assessed at 8570 million cubic metres for the district of Goa, 38 M.C.M. for the district of Daman and 12 M.C.M. for the district of Diu, their utilisation has not been so far to the required level. Irrigation being one of the important inputs of agriculture, becomes an equally important component of rural infrastructures for development. Hence harnessing or exploitation of these water resources for providing irrigation facilities has been accorded special attention. With the topographical, geological and other constraints, the level of utilisation of surface water resources for irrigation is expected to be of 1125 M.C.M. and that for domestic and industrial water supplies 80 M.C.M. and 100 M.C.M. respectively. Area-wise utilisation of surface water potential for different types of irrigation schemes is expected to be as follows: i) Minor Irrigation — 20000 ha. ii) Medium 30680 ha. and iii) Major Irrigation 34440 ha.

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

II — REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1979-80

During the year 1961-62 when the Territory was liberated the irrigated area was about 7500 Ha. This has gone upto 13000 Ha. by the end of 1979-80. As against the outlay of Rs. 37.02 lakhs, the expenditure for the Third Plan Period (1962-66) amounted to Rs. 22.56 lakhs. The corresponding figure for Holiday Plan years (1966-69), Fourth Plan (1969-74), Fifth Plan (1974-78) and Rolling Plan Years (1978-80) amounted to Rs. 23.37, 74.83, 152.02 and 138.53 lakhs respectively. The progressively enhanced outlays for successive plan period clearly indicate the efforts made to increase area under irrigation form minor irrigation schemes. As a result of various schemes undertaken, such as wells, tanks, tube wells, bandharas, lift irrigation schemes etc., a target of 5500 Ha. of additional area under irrigation has been achieved. Break up of total irrigated area crop-wise and scheme-wise is as follows: —

Crop-wise		Scheme-wise	
Paddy & Other Vegetables	10300 Ha.	Tanks & Ponds	4200 Ha.
Areca nut	1300 Ha.	Bandharas	3300 Ha.
Sugarcane	1400 Ha.	Springs & Wells	3500 Ha.
		L. I. Schemes	2000 Ha.
			<hr/>
Total	<u>13000 Ha.</u>	Total	<u>13000 Ha.</u>

III — FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR SIXTH PLAN 1980-85

An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is approved for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and outlay approved for 1981-82 is Rs. 110.00 lakhs. Details of outlay for minor heads of development are given in statement.

a) Direction and Administration:

All the minor irrigation works are executed through Divisions V, XII and XVI. An Outlay Rs. 30.30 lakhs is proposed under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. As against approved outlay of Rs. 4.24 lakhs for the year 1980-81, the expenditure for the current year is anticipated to be Rs. 3.64 lakhs. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 4.79 lakhs.

The outlay under this sub-head represents partly the establishment charges of Works Div. V, VII and XVI credited proportionately to budget heads 259 and partly the staff paid from budget head 306 that is of existing Works Division XX. An outlay of the order of Rs. 120 lakhs per year on works would entail creation of one more works division in the district of Goa as the existing two works division can cope up with an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs only as per approved and stick of work load.

b) Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources:

It is proposed to undertake survey of ground water resources so as to enable planning of conjunctive use of overall water resources for the

entire Territory. The Central Ground Water Board has been already approached to take up this work. It is also proposed to entrust this work partly to the National Geophysical Research Institute at Hyderabad. It is also proposed to have one Statistical Cell consisting of one Statistical Officer (Rs. 650-1200), two Statistical Assistants (Rs. 425-700) and four Investigators (Rs. 330-560). Considering the top priority given to Irrigation Programme, it is necessary to create this Cell to collect and compile all statistical data pertaining to irrigation. This Cell is proposed to be created during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan. As against approved outlay of Rs. 13.63 lakhs for the current year, the expenditure for the current year is anticipated to Rs. 13.00 lakhs. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

c) Construction and deepening of wells and tanks:

Besides continuing the spill-over schemes of construction and deepening of wells and tanks, it is proposed to take up new works i. e. construction of wells and deepening of wells i. e. 8 in Ponda Taluka, 4 in Mormugao Taluka, 27 in Sanguem Taluka, 16 in Canacona Taluka, 20 in Bardez Taluka, 5 in Pernem Taluka, 5 in Bicholim Taluka and about 5 in Daman & Diu Taluka. Construction of new tanks repairs to existing tanks namely Panchawadi and Nirancal in Ponda, Bali in Quepem Taluka, Vodleu, Kalem, Potrem, Badamal, Bandoli, Panhamal Kambori in Sanguem Taluka, Chanpale and Maina in Canacona Taluka, Caramboli, Bandivol and Maina in Tiswadi Taluka, Shetwadi tank in Pernem Taluka, Pali and Vadamal tank in Bicholim Taluka, Revora Amthane in Bardez Taluka and also Sarwan, Sawantawada, Ravan and Surla in Satari Taluka and about 5 tanks in Daman and Diu, desilting of the tanks at Sonsi, Velguem, Pissurlem now being salted up due to mining debris and tanks in other mining area responsible for reduction in supply of water for irrigation and thereby reduction in food production. Targets to be achieved under this sub-head would be an area of 3000 Ha. An outlay of Rs. 294.06 lakhs is proposed under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. As against approved outlay of Rs. 29.79 lakhs for the year 1980-81, the expenditure for the year 1980-81 is anticipated to be Rs. 22.40 lakhs; outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

d) Tube Wells:

It is proposed to take up 3 tube wells in Daman Taluka, 2 in Diu Taluka and 6 in Goa District on an experimental basis to find out the availability of ground water for irrigation purpose. Targets to be achieved under this sub-head would be an area of 20 Ha.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakhs is approved for the current year against which anticipated expenditure is Rs. 0.50 lakh. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

e) Lift Irrigation Schemes:

Besides continuing with the spill-over schemes, namely at Avedem and Cotambi in Quepem Taluka, Nirancal in Ponda Taluka, Partagal in

Canacona Taluka, Pimpal Kuina in Sanguem Taluka, Gangem in Ponda Taluka, Torshem, Fakri Fatirpatto, Ibrampur, Assapur in Pernem Taluka, Maulinguem in Bicholim Taluka, Dhamse, Veluz, Advoi, Sanvorcem, Ravona, Siroli in Satari Taluka. It is proposed to take up new schemes namely Kuinemol, Dhat, Satpal Magali, Valkinim and Vaddem in Sanguem Taluka, Talpona, Barkefond in Canacona Taluka, Caranzol in Sattari Taluka, Chandel, Poroscodem in Pernem Taluka and about 4 lift irrigation schemes in Daman and Diu. Target to be achieved under this sub-head would be of the order of 1500 Ha.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 under this sub-head. As against approved outlay of Rs. 25.80 lakhs for the year 1980-81, the expenditure for the year 1980-81 is anticipated to be Rs. 13.00 lakhs. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is of Rs. 20.50 lakhs

f) Other Minor Irrigation Works:

Under this category, it is proposed to construct bandharas, small canals, etc. in addition to spill over works, i. e. construction of bandharas Xeli, Bali, Dandle, Shelvon in Quepem Taluka, Netorlim, Kudnem, Valkinim, Shewal in Sanguem Taluka, Nalsikutty, Vagurse in Ponda Taluka, Poinguinim, Bhatwada, Maddi, Namai in Canacona Taluka, Bailpur in Pernem Taluka, Sakhalwada at Assonora, Navelim, Surla, Viridi, Advalpal in Bicholim Taluka, Zarme, Kumtal, Maloli, Dhavem in Satari Taluka. The new schemes proposed are as follows:

Tatodi, Gadabag, Gotal in Sanguem Taluka, Ushiband in Canacona Taluka, Veling nala at Mardol, Gaothan Tole band in Ponda Taluka, etc. construction of bandharas at Bastora in Bardez Taluka, Khazan, Poroscodem, Mandrem in Pernem Taluka, Maulinguem, Nanoda in Bicholim taluka, Kopardem, Nagargao, Rum-dem, Patwal, Advoi, Thana in Satari Taluka. Targets to be achieved under this sub-head would be an area of 480 Ha.

An outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakhs is proposed under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. As against approved outlay of Rs. 27.60 lakh for the year 1980-81, the expenditure is anticipated to be Rs. 23.21 lakhs. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is of Rs. 30-21 lakhs.

g) Machinery & Equipment:

The total outlay provided under this minor head indicate the proportionate Tools & Plant charges i. e. 0.75% on capital head which is debit to this sector. Besides it is proposed to acquire two excavator-cum-loader units under this sub-head. An outlay of Rs. 40.64 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan period under this sub-head. As against approved outlay of Rs. 7.14 lakhs for the current year, the expenditure for the year 1980-81 is anticipated to be Rs. 19.25 lakhs. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is of Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

h) Other Expenditure:

All the expenditure in connection with equipment for investigation, training, research, preparation of Master Plan, etc. will be booked under this Head.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been proposed for the current year as well as for the year 1981-82.

IV — PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

These are shown in details in statement. As a result of various works proposed, it is expected to bring under irrigation an additional area of 5000 Ha. year-wise break-up would be as follows:

1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	500 Ha.
1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	900 Ha.
1982-83	...	...	...	...	...	1000 Ha.
1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	1200 Ha.
1984-85	...	...	...	...	...	1400 Ha.
						<hr/>
					Total	5000 Ha.
						<hr/>

V — EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

The Schemes proposed under this sector are expected to generate employment potential to the tune of 25380 un-skilled person years and 3235 skilled person-years during Plan period. The employment potential for the current year is expected to be 3655 unskilled person-years and 465 skilled person-years while that for the year 1981-82 will be of 4615 un-skilled person-years and 590 skilled person-years.

Soil and Water Conservation

The importance of Soil Conservation in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu does not require much emphasis. Problem of Soil Conservation in Daman and Diu Districts are different from those in Goa.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, items of work that were taken up in Goa were repairs and construction of sluice gates, closure of breaches, bund levelling, terracing and protective afforestation which posed a very serious problem as far as the production of rice in the low lying as well as waste land areas are concerned. At the end of fifth Plan 8,000 ha. of land which was fallow, was brought under cultivation. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 it is expected to protect the land of about 20,400 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 117.00 lakhs.

A scheme of Soil Survey Organisation (Centrally Sector Scheme) which was taken up for implementation in 1977-78 will be continued in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 on an area of 55,000 hectares for which a provision of Rs. 9.95 lakhs has been made. Out of the proposed outlay 50% of the amount will be borne by Central Government.

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu gets an average annual rainfall of about 100" to 120" from the South West Monsoon from June to September. The Soil in this Territory is classified into lateritic, alluvial and sandy out of which 80% of the area belongs to the first category and highly acidic in nature, sandy loam to silt loam in texture and well drained. The temperature during the different period of the year varies from 22 degree to 32 degree centigrade or 70 degree to 90 degree fahrenheit.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan period a massive soil conservation programme is proposed to be taken up in view of the importance that it has now assumed. It is therefore proposed to create one Sub-Division in the South at Margao, with one Assistance Engineer, two Junior Engineers and other Administrative Staff.

The problem faced in this Territory can be grouped in following categories.

- i) Protection of land by Embankments.
- ii) Soil Conservation in Agril. land and Drainage Cannals.
- iii) Soil Conservation in Agril. land and hills.
- iv) Protective afforestation.
- v) Protection of Agril. land in Mining Areas.

Details of the programme to be taken up scheme-wise are given below: —

1) Education and Training:

Background of the Scheme: In order to strengthen the Staff in Soil Conservation Division with competent Staff, it is necessary to get the

staff trained in Soil Conservation practices in Training Centres like those at Ootacamund and Dehra Dun.

Financial Outlay and Physical Targets: During the Sixth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed under training programme with the target of 5 candidates to be sent for training.

Sixth Plan Tentative Outlay — 0.05 lakh

Sr. No.	Year	No. of candidates	Outlay
1.	1980-81	1	0.01
2.	1981-82	1	0.01
3.	1982-83	1	0.01
4.	1983-84	1	0.01
5.	1984-85	1	0.01
	Total	5	0.05

2) Soil Survey Organisation:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme included under the State Sector for implementation. The Scheme being implemented from the Year 1977-78 and onwards. Under the scheme detailed Soil Survey studies are to be undertaken of command areas under Major and Minor Irrigation Projects. The basic knowledge about soil and land resources for proper planning and implementation of various land and water development programme, will be collected. This will enable to make suitable recommendations of cropping pattern, irrigation and development of problem areas, afforestation, soil conservation in catchment under command area.

During the Sixth Plan Period a target of 55,000 hectares is fixed with an outlay of Rs. 9.95 lakhs of this proposed outlay 50% will be borne by the Government of India.

Sixth Plan Tentative Outlay — Rs. 9.95 lakhs

Sr. No.	Year	Area to be covered in hectares	Irrigation Project	Outlay
1.	1980-81	15,000	Salaulim Irrigation Project	2.98
2.	1981-82	10,000	— do —	1.74
3.	1982-83	10,000	— do —	1.74
4.	1983-84	10,000	Anjunem Irrigation Project	1.74
5.	1984-85	10,000	— do —	1.75
	Total	55,000		9.95

3) Protection of land by Embankments:

The marginal embankments provide protection to the low lying areas. It also maintains the navigability of the rivers. These marginal embankments are eroded by the waves created by the mechanised vessels carrying mineral ore as also due to natural tidal waves, current and unprecedented high tides etc. The bunds are constructed along the sides of the rivers of this Territory surrounding fertile low lying areas are known as khazan lands.

Under this scheme the work of repairs to the embankments, construction and repairs to sluice gates, closure of accidental breaches will be taken up. The phasewise tentative expenditure and physical targets are as below:

Sixth Plan Tentative Outlay — Rs. 45.00 lakhs

Sr. No.	Year					Area in hectares	Outlay
1.	1980-81	...	...	...	...	1,100	9.00
2.	1981-82	...	...	...	...	1,000	9.00
3.	1982-83	...	...	...	...	1,000	9.00
4.	1983-84	...	...	...	...	1,000	9.00
5.	1984-85	...	...	...	...	1,000	9.00
Total		...	...	...	...	5,100	45.00

4) Soil Conservation in Agril. land and Drainage Cannals:

During the Sixth Plan Period the work of desilting of drainage cannals will be taken up. Out of the total paddy land of 44,354 hectares about 14 to 15 thousand hectares of land are low lying, partly laying along the side of the river embankments and in the base areas of valleys. These lands are intercepted by cross canals. These canals were provided for smooth flow of flood water and also tidal currents. These canals have been silted. As a result of this silting in the monsoon, good fertile paddy lands get flooded, damaging the paddy crops. Hence it is necessary to take up desilting work in these canals. This work will be taken up at 100% Government cost. The Outlay and Physical Target proposed in Sixth Plan period are as follows:

Tentative Sixth Plan Outlay — Rs. 30.00 lakhs

Sr No.	Year					Physical target	Outlay
1.	1980-81	...	...	...	...	2,500	6.00
2.	1981-82	...	...	...	...	2,500	6.00
3.	1982-83	...	...	...	...	2,500	6.00
4.	1983-84	...	...	...	...	2,500	6.00
5.	1984-85	...	...	...	...	2,500	6.00
Total		...	...	...	...	12,500	30.00

5) Soil Conservation in Agril. land in Plains and Hills including purchase of machinery:

Lands which are not cultivated and barren due to irrigation difficulties, or abandoning land are to be terraced, levelled for taking up seasonal crops etc. The Scheme provides for construction or renovation of tanks construction of bandharas, Lift Irrigation Schemes in various talukas. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 which will protect an area of about 800 hectares.

Tentative Sixth Plan Outlay — Rs. 17.00 lakhs

Sr. No.	Year					Target	Outlay
1.	1980-81	...	...	...	...	200	5.00
2.	1981-82	...	...	...	...	150	2.80
3.	1982-83	...	...	...	...	150	3.00
4.	1982-83	...	...	...	...	150	3.00
5.	1984-85	...	...	...	...	150	3.20
Total						800	17.00

6) Protective Afforestation:

Many of the slopes of the hills, hillocks are being deteriorated due to lack in afforestation work and this has created erosion, formation of gullies, etc. This land is to be protected by planting cashew or forest trees. The work of protective afforestation has been undertaken through Forest Department for which an outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs, has been provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Tentative Sixth Plan Outlay — Rs. 1.20 lakhs

Sr. No.	Year					Physical Target	Outlay
1.	1980-81	...	...	...	...	500	1.00
2.	1981-82	...	...	...	...	25	0.05
3.	1982-83	...	...	...	...	25	0.05
4.	1983-84	...	...	...	...	25	0.05
5.	1984-85	...	...	...	...	25	0.05
Total						600	1.20

7) Protection of Agril. land in Mining Areas:

Due to mining activities in different Talukas like Ponda, Bicholim, Satari, Sangem the cultivation could not be taken up in the Agricultural lands. Due to dumping of mining rejects the drains have turned defective, thereby affecting indirectly the area from cultivation.

Command Area Development

I — OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which is comprised of three districts of Goa, Daman and Diu is having a total area of 381300 Ha. of which net sown area is 133000 Ha. of which presently irrigated being 13000 Ha., all from minor irrigation schemes, which corresponds to 10% nearly of net sown area against national average of 25%. In order to bring up the percentage of irrigated area on par with the national average, highest priority is being given to irrigation programme in every annual plan. With this objective the major irrigation scheme of Salauli and the medium irrigation schemes of Anjunem both in the district of Goa have been already started. Both these schemes, which are under execution and expected to be completed before 1982, will bring an additional area of 16500 Ha., under irrigation, by the end of the Sixth Plan. There will be additional contribution of 5000 Ha. from minor irrigation schemes during this plan period.

In order to utilise fully the irrigation potential that will be created, adopting an area development approach in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India, a Command Area Development Authority has been already set up after the proposal was cleared by the Planning Commission during the last year, and formal approval of the Government of India had been communicated to this Administration during the current year. This Authority will cover the district of Goa only. The district of Daman which will receive benefits of irrigation from the Daman Ganga inter-state irrigation project is likely to be covered by separate Authority that will be set up for the project as a whole. The objectives in setting up of such Authority is to fulfill following objectives in a package form so that the irrigation potential created is brought to bear its impact on increased agricultural production: —

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

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

c) Introduction of turn schedule (wara bandi) on outlets for equitable distribution and efficient utilisation of irrigation sector.

Selection and introduction of suitable Agricultural extension — Introduction and demonstration of improved agricultural practices.

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

g) **Infra-structural** items such as drainage net work, markets etc.

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

II — REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1979-80

This is a new programme introduced for the first time, start from current year.

III — FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR THE SIXTH PLAN 1980-85

An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is approved for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. The approved outlay for the current year is Rs. 1.00 lakh, while the anticipated expenditure is expected to be Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Outlay for the year 1981-82 will be Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Details of outlays for minor heads of development are as follows:

Sr. No.	Heads of Development	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Establishment of CAD Authorities both at State Project level.	1.00	3.00	13.00	—	4.00	—
2.	Survey, planning design & supervision of CAD works.	—	—	1.50	—	0.50	—
3.	Construction of field channels and related structures.	—	—	13.00	—	4.75	—
4.	Other on farm development works.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Special loan fund for ineligible farmers.	—	—	1.00	—	—	—
6.	Crop compensation.	—	—	0.50	—	—	—
7.	Equity capital support to LDB's etc.	—	—	0.50	—	—	—
8.	Debentures support / injection of share capital to primary LDB's to reduce overdue position.	—	—	0.50	—	—	—
9.	Loan for the purchase of equipment to Agro-Industries Corporation etc. for CAD works.	—	—	1.00	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Consolidation of holdings realignment of field boundaries.	—	—	0.50	—	—	—
11.	Construction of roads in command area.	—	—	1.50	—	0.50	—
12.	Construction of market in command area.	—	—	1.00	—	—	—
13.	Demonstration farms.	—	—	0.50	—	0.25	—
14.	Any other activities.	—	—	0.50	—	—	—
Total		1.00	3.00	35.00	—	10.00	—

1) Establishment of CAD Authority at State & Project level:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan period. The Authority has been already set up. Against approved outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh in the current year, the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

2) Survey planning design & supervision of CAD works:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as the Authority has been set up only recently. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

3) & 4) Construction of field channels and related structures and other on farm-development works:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs under these sub-heads for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as the Authority has been set up only recently. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is of Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

5) Special loan fund for ineligible farmers:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as well as for the year 1981-82 as the Authority has been set up only recently.

6) Crop compensation:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the

current year as well as for the year 1981-82 as the Authority has been set up only recently.

7) Equity capital support to the LDBs etc.:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as well as for the year 1981-82 as the Authority has been set up only recently.

8) Debentures support/injection of share capital to primary LDBs to reduce overdue position:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as well as for the year 1981-82 as the Authority has been set up recently.

9) Loan for the purchase of equipment to Agro-industries Corporation etc. for CAD works:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as well as for the year 1981-82 as the Authority has been set up only recently.

10) Consolidation of holding realignment of field boundaries:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as well as for the year 1981-82 as the Authority has been set up only recently.

11) Construction of roads in Command Area:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as the Authority has been set up only recently. A token outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for the year 1981-82 under this sub-head.

12) Construction of market in the Command Area:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as well as for the year 1981-82 as the Authority has been set up only recently.

13) Demonstration farms, etc.:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as the Authority has been set up only recently. A token outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made for the year 1981-82.

14) Any other activities:

It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh under this sub-head for the Sixth Plan. No outlay has been earmarked for the current year as well as for the year 1981-82 as the Authority has been set up only recently.

IV — PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT

These are shown in detail in statement 2.

V — EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

This scheme is expected to generate employment potential to the tune of 1730 unskilled person-years and 220 skilled person-years during the Sixth Plan period. The employment potential for the current year is expected to be 115 unskilled person-years and 15 skilled person-years, while that for the year 1981-82 will be of 385 unskilled person-years and 50 skilled person-years.

Animal Husbandry

INTRODUCTION

The main constrain for development of Animal Husbandry is lack of feed and fodder resources in the Territory. The Territory has therefore to depend on import of feed ingredients from neighbouring states, thereby the cost of maintenance of animals is much on higher side. Similarly natural grazing is available only for 3 months during a year and rest of the period the animals are fed on paddy straw and forest grass which has very poor nutritive value resulting in poor quality of Livestock population. Due to lack of irrigation facilities and on account of small size of holdings, there is very little scope for developing fodder cultivation of nutritional grasses and crops. However, with the completion of major irrigation projects which are under execution at present, the the position is expected to improve.

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

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

A. Level of Development at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan:

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

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

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Department was strengthened with the appointment of subject matter specialists like Dy. Director (Extension), Piggery Development Officer and Dy. Director (Milk Supply), Dairy Dev. Officer and Poultry Dev. Officer. At Block level, extension staff has been appointed in order to provide necessary support for implementation of the developmental programmes.

II. TRAINING AND EDUCATION

During the Plan period, intensive training programme was undertaken. Thirty five candidates have been deputed for B. V. Sc. degree

course on Government Scholarship and trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 200/- p. m. Also 32 Departmental Officials were deputed for in-service training in various disciplines of Animal Husbandry. The training of farmers was also undertaken and 1200 farmers were trained for one week. Seventy eight stockman were trained at Stockman Training Centre, Ela.

III. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

The programme of cross breeding with exotic breed of Jersey was intensified and it was extended to all talukas except two talukas, under the Key Village Scheme. The Central Semen Collection Centre was also strengthened with the procurement of additional Jersey breeding bull for production of semen. At present 47 sub-centres are functioning in the Territory.

Under Premium Bull Scheme 85 breeding bulls of superior quality were supplied mostly to co-operative for upgrading local Cattle and Buffaloes. The breeding bulls are kept with the custodians and they are paid maintenance charges of Rs. 4/- per day.

The Composite Livestock Farm which was established in 1964 was expanded with the acquisition of 15 pure Jersey Cows and construction of two additional sheds and milk recording room. The area under fodder cultivation was also increased by 20 acres. Various new varieties of fodder grasses and crops were introduced. Also trials have been undertaken to study the adaptability of different fodder crops and grasses to our climate and soil conditions. The Farm maintains a herd of Sindhi, Cross bred and Jersey Cows and Murrah and Surti Buffaloes. The Farm is provided with lift irrigation facilities with electric pumps. The Farm at present produces about 600 to 800 litres of Milk daily. The Daman District Dairy Farm was also expanded with the procurement of additional Mehsana breed buffaloes and facilities were created for growing fodder cultivation. One more Cattle breeding farm at Kopardem has been started with Gir Cattle breed.

IV. ANIMAL HEALTH

At all taluka Head Quarters including Daman and Diu, the Veterinary Dispensaries were strengthened and two more Veterinary Dispensaries also set up with additional supporting staff, equipment and medicines, to cope up with preventive and clinical cases. The vaccinations against various diseases were done. About 10 lakh cases were treated. The proposal for full fledged Veterinary Hospital at Panaji has been sanctioned by the Government and the civil work is completed. Two more Veterinary Hospitals will be set up at Margao and Mapusa during the plan period.

Under Rinderpest Eradication Scheme, regular vaccination programmes were conducted to control the occurrence of disease. In order to control the disease through incoming animals from neighbouring states, a Check Post was set up at Mollem.

The Disease Investigation Unit is now fully established with attached laboratory in order to investigate obscure diseases and to recommend line of treatment.

V. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

The Government Poultry Farm which was established during the IVth Five Year Plan has attained the strength of 6,500 layers and the daily average production of 5,000 eggs. It is also proposed to set up a Duck Farm with 500 breeding stock.

A new layer house is under construction and it is expected to be completed shortly. The main objective of the Farm is to produce Chicks for distribution and also supply of table eggs and poultry meat in the consuming towns.

In order to provide remunerative market a Marketing Organisation has been set up for collection of eggs and meat to market them in consuming towns.

VI. PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

The Piggery Farm has been expanded with the construction of additional pig stys. Cross breeding of pigs have been undertaken in order to supply the Cross bred Piggings to farmers. The piggings bred on the Farm are sold to farmers at subsidised rate of Rs. 2.50 per kilo, live weight, for breeding purpose.

In order to provide remunerative market, it is proposed to establish a Pork Processing Unit and the Civil work of the plant is already started at Usgao, Ponda under execution of National Dairy Development Board, Anand on turn key basis.

VII. FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT

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

A Fodder Seed Production Farm at Kalay has been set up having an area of 8 Ha. in order to supply planting material of fodder crops and grasses to farmers. Trials of various fodder crops and grasses are being undertaken in collaboration with the I. C. A. R. to study the adaptability of particular fodder crops and grasses in this Territory.

The proposal to set up a Feed Factory for manufacture of balanced cattle and poultry feed of 25 tonnes capacity per day has been approved by the Government of India, and the work has been entrusted to the National Dairy Development Board on Turn Key basis. The Civil work has been already started, and it is expected to be commissioned by June, 1981.

VIII. OTHER SCHEMES

a) Goa Meat Complex Ltd.

The Project has been entrusted to the National Dairy Development Board for execution on Turn Key Basis. The Company has signed contract with the Board on 1-4-1977 and as per terms of contract, it is expected to complete the work within 80 months. The civil work has already started and the complex will start functioning from June, 1981.

b) Statistical Cell:

The Statistical Cell was set up in the Department consisting of a Research Assistant, Statistical Assistant and four Investigators. The cell is entrusted with the work of collection and compilation of data, on various plan schemes. The cell is also assigned with the planning work of the Department.

c) Establishment of Nutrition Laboratory:

With the object to keep a strict quality control on feeds marketed in this Territory and also to assess the nutritive value of locally available by-products as well as fodder, establishment of Nutrition Laboratory has been undertaken and proposal for construction of building is being processed by P. W. D. and a post of Nutritionist has already been created. The civil work will be completed during the plan period at Curti Ponda.

B. OBJECTIVE AND PROGRAMME OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980-85

The draft Five Year Plan 1980-85 proposal is based on the guidelines formulated by the Planning Commission and recommendations made in the perspective plan 1978-79 to 1992-93 prepared by the Administrative Staff College of India and recommendations made in the Report of the National Commission on Agriculture (1976). Also care has been taken to fit the programmes to our local conditions.

The main object of the Five Year Plan 1980-85 would be the adoption of various programmes with modern techniques on Animal Husbandry to bridge the gap between demand and supply of milk, eggs and meat. Also stress has been laid to create rural employment, as a major instrument of social change for economic benefit of under privileged people in rural areas. Therefore, all efforts would be directed to intensify the programmes under cattle, poultry, piggery and fodder development to achieve the object of the plan. Stress will be laid on planned scientific breeding for the improvement of genetic quality of livestock.

The Territory is deficient in milk production and per capital consumption of milk does not compare favourably with all India figures. This shortfall is mainly due to lack of good quality breed of cattle and buffaloes and non-availability of required ingredients of feed locally. Similarly cattle are subjected to 'Chance Grazing' only from July to October and the rest of the year, there is no opportunity for grazing hence, left to the by-products of agriculture, products such as paddy

straw and dry grass available in the forests. Owing to the above constraints, it is estimated that at the end of the Five Year Plan 1980-85, a target of 30,000 tonnes of milk is expected to be achieved. As regards to the egg production, a target of 20 million by the end of the Five Year Plan, 1980-85, is expected to be achieved.

To achieve the proposed target, the strengthening of the infrastructure would be necessary at direction and supervision level. The proposed set up envisages to have strong bearing on effective planning, supervision, technical guidance, sound infrastructure and proper execution of production and marketing.

The organisational arrangement necessary to initiate and carry out Animal Husbandry developmental activities to achieve the required results, the approach needs:

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

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

C. PROGRAMME FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN — 1980-85

The following schemes will be undertaken in the Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

I. Direction and Administration:

1. Strengthening of the Administration.

II. Veterinary Education and Training:

2. Training and Education.
3. Stockmen Training Centre.

III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health:

4. Rinderpest Eradication.
5. Veterinary Hospitals.
6. Control of Epizootics.
7. Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries.

IV. Veterinary Research:

8. Clinical Investigation Unit.
9. Establishment of Nutrition Laboratory.

V. Investigation and Statistics:

10. Statistical Cell.

VI. *Cattle Development:*

11. Key Village Scheme.
12. Premium Bill Scheme.
13. Composite Livestock Farm Dhat, Daman District Dairy Farm and Copardem Cattle Breeding Farm.

VII. *Piggery Development:*

14. Central Piggery Farm.
15. Pork Processing Unit.

VIII. *Poultry Development:*

16. Government Poultry Farm.
17. Intensive Poultry Development Blocks and Egg Marketing Organisation.
18. Credit facilities for Poultry Development.

IX. *Feeds and Fodder Development:*

19. Fodder Demonstration and Extension.
20. Establishment of Fodder Seed Production Farm.
21. Establishment of Feed Factory.

X. *Other Schemes:*

22. Extension Services.
23. Publicity and Propaganda.
24. Thirteenth Quinquennial Livestock Census.

XI. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes:*

25. Assistance to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for rearing Cross-bred Calves.
26. Assistance to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for Poultry and Piggery Development.
27. Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Statistics.

The following are the details of the Schemes to be implemented during the Five Year Plan 1980-85:

1. Name of the Scheme: **STRENGTHENING OF THE ADMINISTRATION.**

1.1 *Background of the Scheme:* The present infrastructure at various levels will not be able to cope up with the maintenance of pace of development and hence there is necessity to strengthen the departmental set up.

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

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

Sl. No.	Designation of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Planning and Development Officer	1	1100-1600
2.	Assistant Planning Officer	1	650-1200
3.	Upper Division Clerk	1	330-560
4.	Stenographer	1	330-560
5.	Lower Division Clerk	1	260-400

In order to have effective control and to decentralise the departmental activities it is necessary to create three Zonal Officers, each will be in charge of overall activities of 3 to 4 talukas of this Territory, creation of Zonal set up will contribute to effective supervision over the activities of the Department. Each Zonal Office will be headed by an Assistant Director with the supporting staff. The details of the staff position are given below:

Sl. No.	Designation of Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale in Rs.
1.	Assistant Director	3	650-1200
2.	Veterinary Officers	3	550-900
3.	Upper Division Clerk	3	330-560
4.	Lower Division Clerk	3	260-400
5.	Driver (Light)	3	260-350
6.	Daftaris	2	210-270
7.	Peon	3	196-232

1.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The Objective of the Scheme is to have better planning, direction, implementation, supervision, control and evaluation of development programmes. A total provision of Rs. 3.07 lakh has been made for the Five Year Plan, 1980-85 as given below.

1.3 *Financial Outlay.*

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	0.42
1981-82	0.60
1982-83	0.60
1983-84	0.65
1984-85	0.80
Total:	<u>3.07</u>

VETERINARY EDUCATION & TRAINING

2. Name of the Scheme: TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

2.1 *Background of the Scheme:* This scheme envisages to impart in service training to the Departmental Officials, deputation of candidates for B. V. Sc. Course on Government Scholarships, training of Stockmen and farmers. The training to stockmen is imparted at Stockmen Training Centre for a duration of one year. The farmers are trained in the Animal Husbandry field for one week duration.

The Scheme involves pattern of assistance for payment of scholarship, stipend and honorarium to farmers and needs approval of Government of India. At present, the pattern of assistance has not been approved and the scheme is implemented in anticipation of Government of India's approval. The following pattern is suggested for the Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

1. B. V. Sc. Course	Rs. 200-00 per month
2. Stockman Trainees	Rs. 100-00 per month
3. Farmers	Rs. 5-00 per day
4. For Inservice Training:	
a) Gazetted Officers	Rs. 100-00 per month
b) Non-Gazetted Officers	Rs. 75-00 per month

2.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The main object of the scheme is to have sufficient trained people in different fields of Animal Husbandry for successful implementation of Plan Programme.

2.3 *Financial Requirements:* During the plan period an Outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakh is proposed to cover the expenditure towards the payment of scholarships, stipends etc. The year-wise details are given as under:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	0.50
1981-82	0.50
1982-83	0.75
1983-84	0.85
1984-85	1.00
Total:	<u>3.60</u>

2.4 *Physical Targets:* Following Physical Targets are proposed for the Plan Period.

1. B. V. Sc Course	30 Candidates
2. Stockmen Course	40 Candidates
3. Post Graduates (M. V. Sc. Course)	5 Candidates
4. Farmers (Nos.)	3000
5. Inservice training to Departmental Officers.	60

2.5 *Benefits expected:* Trained candidates will be available for implementing various schemes on the latest technology particularly in breeding.

3. Name of the Scheme: STOCKMEN TRAINING CENTRE.

3.1 *Background of the Scheme:* The training Centre, at present is functioning in the premises of Extension Training Centre of Agriculture Department, Ela, Old Goa. On account of increase in number of trainees mainly farmers, it is proposed to have separate complex at Curti-Ponda. The complex will have facilities of lecture halls, hostel, museum, library etc. A mini-bus will also be attached to the centre to conduct farmers tours. Also it is proposed to strengthen the staff by additional two Instructors. The programme will be taken up in the phased manner.

3.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* To create facilities for training of farmers, stockmen and other departmental staff for refresher courses.

3.3 *Financial Requirements:* During the Plan period, an Outlay of Rs. 10.10 lakh is proposed out of which Rs. 9.45 lakh as capital outlay for construction of the complex.

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	1.55
1981-82	3.05
1982-83	2.50
1983-84	2.00
1984-85	1.00
Total:	<u>10.10</u>

3.4 *Physical Targets:* By the end of the plan period, 40 stockmen and 3000 farmers will undergo training in this institution.

3.5 *Benefit expected:* The farmers will be trained in the modern techniques and scientific management of their farms/livestock.

VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH

4. Name of the Scheme: RINDERPEST ERADICATION.

4.1 *Background of the Scheme:* The programme of immunisation against rinderpest was taken up in the entire Territory and has covered almost all the animals. It is necessary to follow up work so that calves which arrive at a susceptible age of six months and animals which are brought from outside the territory need to be immunised.

4.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The main objective of the scheme is to immunize the susceptible livestock against Rinderpest disease, thus protecting the animals from this deadly disease.

4.3 *Financial Outlay:* An outlay of Rs. 5.25 lakh has been proposed during the plan period. The yearwise break up of which is given as under:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh (Rs.)
1980-81	1.09
1981-82	1.00
1982-83	1.06
1983-84	1.10
1984-85	1.00
Total:	5.25

4.4 *Physical Targets:* During the plan period it is expected to cover a population of 1,50,000.

4.5 *Benefit Expected:* The mass vaccination will result in protection of animals against this disease and control the spread of the disease thereby preventing losses of valuable livestock.

5. Name of the Scheme: VETERINARY HOSPITALS.

5.1 *Background of the Scheme:* Under this scheme it is proposed to set up hospitals at selected major talukas headquarters in order to hospitalise sick animals. Government has sanctioned one such hospital to be constructed at Panaji and the civil work is completed. However, the remaining three hospitals will be taken up during the plan period by acquiring land.

5.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* To establish and equip hospitals capable of treating indoor patients, large as well as small so as to take intensive care of the patients.

5.3 *Financial Requirements:* These hospitals will be headed by Senior Veterinary Officer. The additional requirement of the staff is given below:

Designation of Post	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay in Rs.
1. Senior Veterinary Officer	3	650-1200
2. Veterinary Officer	4	550-900
3. Stockmen	8	330-560
4. Compounder	4	260-430
5. Lower Division Clerk	4	260-400
6. Attendants	8	210-270
7. Watchman	4	196-232

An outlay of Rs. 43.00 lakh is proposed during the plan period to cover expenditure on cost of land, civil works, equipment and salaries as given below:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	6.49
1981-82	8.00
1982-83	9.01
1983-84	9.50
1984-85	10.00
Total	43.00

5.4 *Physical Targets:* By the end of the plan period, four hospitals are expected to be established.

5.5 *Benefits expected:* Intensive care will be available to the livestock at taluka level.

6. Name of the Scheme: CONTROL OF EPIZOTICS.

6.1 *Background of the Scheme:* This scheme was implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan on the recommendation of the Planning Commission and will be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) period also.

6.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The scheme envisages to undertake mass vaccination programme against Rannikhet, Foot and Mouth Disease, T. B. Brucellosis and Swine Fever so as to control these diseases.

6.3 *Financial Requirement:* An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed during the plan period with year-wise break up, as given below:

Year						Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	0.25
1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	1.00
1982-83	...	...	...	...	...	1.10
1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	1.25
1984-85	...	...	...	...	...	1.40
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>5.00</u>

6.4 *Physical Targets:* A target to vaccinate 25 lakh animals is proposed during plan period.

6.5 *Benefits Expected:* The Immunization of the targeted animals results in protection from the disease and controlling the spreading of disease to keep alive the livestock healthy for optimum.

7. Name of the Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF VETERINARY DISPENSARIES.

7.1 *Background of the Scheme:* In order to provide health cover to livestock, there is one Veterinary Dispensary at every taluka headquarters manned by one Veterinary Officer and assisted by 2 Veterinary Assistants and 2 Attendants. Besides, two more Veterinary Dispensaries also set up to cover more areas. Also preventive and control measures to all diseases of livestock and poultry are undertaken by these dispensaries in respective talukas by organising regular vaccination programmes. However, it is felt that the dispensaries at taluka level cannot cope up with the increased work as regards to health coverage and developmental activities. Besides, unlike in other states, the Veterinary Officer has to attend the cases at the premises of livestock which consumes much time of the day. Hence, it is proposed to provide a vehicle to the taluka dispensaries wherever needed. As the existing dispensaries will not be sufficient to cope up with the effective health coverage, it is proposed to open 5 more dispensaries in large talukas and in centrally located villages where the animal husbandry activities are much concentrated.

This is proposed in view of the fact that without adequate health cover, all attempts to improve the production capacity of livestock are foredoomed to failure consequently, the necessity for an efficient and well knit animal health organisation has become all the more imperative. The proposed additional dispensaries each will be headed by one Veterinary Officer and assisted by one Veterinary Assistant and two Attendants.

7.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* To provide prompt and effective health cover to the animal in preventive and clinical aspect.

7.3 *Financial Requirements:* An outlay of Rs. 11.50 lakh is proposed for all the 5 additional dispensaries for the plan period, year-wise break up of which is shown below:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	0.50
1981-82	1.00
1982-83	3.00
1983-84	3.50
1984-85	3.50
Total	11.50

7.4 *Physical Targets:* It is expected that each dispensary will be treating about 4000 cases, in the plan period.

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

VETERINARY RESEARCH

8. Name of the Scheme: CLINICAL INVESTIGATION UNIT.

8.1 *Background of the Scheme:* This is a continuing scheme. The unit was set up towards the end of the Fourth Plan. The unit is equipped with a laboratory with required equipments and is kept under the charge of Disease Investigation Officer with necessary supporting staff. However, it needs strengthening due to the fact that there is an enormous increase in the hybrid poultry population and many farms are expected to come up in the near future. There is, therefore, every need to have a separate Disease Investigation Officer for poultry diseases who is trained in that particular branch so that, a prompt diagnostic and investigation facilities will be available to the poultry breeders and the existing D. I. O. will be given charge of livestock only.

8.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* To investigate and diagnose the obscure diseases and recommend suitable prophylactic and curative treatment. It also undertakes examination of morbid material and confirm the diagnosis.

8.3 *Financial Requirements:* During the plan period an outlay of Rs. 2.05 lakh has been proposed and the following additional staff is recommended.

Designation of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale in Rs.
1. Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry Diseases)	1	650-1200
2. Laboratory Technician	1	425-700
3. Laboratory Assistant	1	260-430
4. Laboratory Attendant	1	210-270

INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS

10. Name of the Scheme: STATISTICAL CELL.

10.1 *Background of the Scheme:* A Statistical Cell was set up in the department comprising of a Research Assistant, one Statistical Assistant and four Investigators. The cell collects and compiles data on various plan schemes.

10.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The main object of the cell is to collect, compile and present the data on various developmental schemes and also, to conduct surveys and evaluation studies on various schemes and other Animal Husbandry products. However, the existing six officials will not be sufficient to cope up with the increased work load and for a systematic approach for conducting special surveys etc. could be followed hence it is felt that there is every need to strengthen this important cell by appointing the additional staff who will be responsible for undertaking integrated sample surveys and for preparation of estimates of production of major livestock products such as milk, eggs, meat etc. on annual basis. Besides, this cell will also help in planning the departmental activities.

10.3 *Financial Requirement:* The financial requirement of Rs. 2.95 lakh is proposed during the plan period. The yearwise break up is as follows:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81 	0.38
1981-82 	0.45
1982-83 	0.60
1983-84 	0.70
1984-85 	0.82
Total 	2.95

10.4 *Physical Targets:* The cell is expected to collect and evaluate required information on key village scheme, dispensaries, slaughter houses, expenditure under various heads and performance, evaluation on piggery, poultry and dairy farms, besides projections for future annual planning.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

11. Name of the Scheme: KEY VILLAGE SCHEME.

11.1 *Background of the Scheme:* This is a continuing scheme and the major scheme under cattle development programme envisages cross breeding of indigenous cattle with the exotic germ plasm of superior quality. There are in all 47 sub-centres in 10 talukas. The cross-breeding at present is based on chilled semen and it is hoped that in the beginning of the Five Year Plan 1980--85, the chilled semen will be replaced by frozen semen for artificial insemination work with which all the 11 talukas of Goa will be covered. In view of the practical difficulties

and lack of timely technical supervision facilities for this sophisticated technique, the Daman district is covered by providing exotic breeding bulls for natural service. The insemination work at Goa has been carried out by frozen semen. Keeping in view of the requirements for such switching over from chilled semen to frozen semen needs sound infrastructure to deal with this sophisticated technique effectively. It will incorporate the liquid nitrogen plant, trained personnel, regular training for the inseminators and equipment, besides the work on maintaining the laboratories, frozen semen bank and running of 60 sub-centres.

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

11.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* (a) The main objective of the scheme is to replace the low productive indigenous cows with cross-bred cows by crossing indigenous cows with exotic germ plasm for better growth rate, early maturity, high milk yield and short intercalving period. (b) To develop a planned breeding system.

11.3 *Financial Requirement:* Considering the importance, urgency, technical superiority and work load involved, the following additional staff is proposed.

Designation of Post	No. of Posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Cattle Development Officer	1	1100-1600
2. Gynaecologist	2	650-1200
3. Veterinary Officer	11	550-900
4. Plant Mechanic	1	380-560
5. Electrician	1	380-560
6. Veterinary Assistants	25	330-560
7. Store-Keeper	1	330-560
8. Laboratory Assistant	1	260-430
9. Attendants	20	196-232
10. Watchman	1	196-232

An outlay of Rs. 23.08 lakhs is proposed which includes the installation of liquid nitrogen plant and cryogenic equipment. The yearwise outlay is as follows:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	2.08
1981-82	2.50
1982-83	5.00
1983-84	6.00
1984-85	7.50
Total	23.08

11.4 *Physical Targets:* During the Five Year Plan 1980-85 period, it is proposed to overhaul this inevitable scheme and strengthen by opening additional sub-centres. A target of 15,000 inseminations and 2,000 castrations are proposed.

11.5 *Benefits expected:* With the implementation of the scheme with determined efforts, the expected crossbred calves born will be of superior genetic quality resulting in better milk production.

12. Name of the Scheme: PREMIUM BULL SCHEME.

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

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

12.3 *Financial Requirement:* Due to the increased feed cost, the maintenance of breeding bull at the rate of Rs. 4/- per day is not practicable. Hence, it is proposed to increase the premium to Rs. 6/- per day. Thus the outlay meant for the payment of premium and supply of bulls, will be as given below with the total outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh.

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	0.62
1981-82	0.50
1982-83	0.75
1983-84	1.00
1984-85	1.13
Total	4.00

12.4 *Physical Targets:* During the plan period 1980-85, it is proposed to distribute 120 breeding bulls.

12.5 *Benefits Expected:* The qualitative improvement of calves born to the cattle and buffaloes will be achieved with an expectation that 3500 calves having superior genetic make up, would be sired by these bulls.

13. Name of the Scheme: COMPOSITE LIVESTOCK FARM DHAT, DAMAN DISTRICT DAIRY FARM AND COPARDEM CATTLE BREEDING FARM.

13.1 *Background of the Scheme:* The Composite Livestock Farm Dhat which was set up in the year 1963-64 was expanded during succes-

sive years of plan period. The farm maintains a herd of Sindhi, cross-breed, Jersey Cattle and Murrah and Surti Buffaloes. A fodder farm is also attached to the farm for production of green fodder, grasses and crops. The planting material of fodder grasses is made available to the farmers from this farm. Breeding bulls of Surti, Murrah and Sindhi produced on the farm are distributed under breeding programme.

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

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

13.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The main objective of the farm is to produce superior quality breeding bulls of cattle and buffaloes for natural breeding and for semen production for artificial insemination programme. It also serves as a demonstration centre and as practical training centre for subordinate cadre of staff.

During the plan period, it is proposed to strengthen the farm by adding 50 adult Murrah Buffaloes, 500 Gir Cows and expanding the area under fodder cultivation.

The following additional staff is proposed during the plan period.

Designation of the Post	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Veterinary Assistant	2	330-560
2. Milkman	5	196-236
3. Labourers	5	196-236

At Daman District Dairy Farm, it is proposed to acquire 15 hectares of land for fodder cultivation and one more cattle shed of 30 head capacity with the following additional staff.

Designation of the Post	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Veterinary Assistant	1	330-560
2. Milkman	2	196-236
3. Labourers	3	196-236

13.3 *Financial Requirement:* In the plan period an outlay of Rs. 62.50 lakh, is proposed for both the farms. The yearwise outlay is as follows:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	10.31
1981-82	10.40
1982-83	13.00
1983-84	15.50
1984-85	13.29
Total	62.50

13.4 *Physical Targets:* It is proposed to acquire 50 Murrah buffaloes. The area under cultivation will be increased by 25 hectares. It is proposed to breed 100 breeding bulls besides the production of 800 litres of milk per day.

13.5 *Benefits Expected:* A revenue of about 18 lakhs is expected to be accrued to the Government towards sale of milk, manure and culled animals. The farmers will be benefitted with the availability of superior quality breeding bulls and planting materials for fodder grass.

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

4. Name of the Scheme: CENTRAL PIGGERY FARM.

14.1 *Background of the Scheme:* The Pig Farm was set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan at Curti-Ponda with large Yorkshire and Landrare breeds of pigs. The farm served as a nucleus for supply of exotic improved breeds of pigs. On an average, 200 pigging bred on the farm are distributed annually to the breeders for upgrading and improving indigenous stock. Cross-breeding of pigs has been undertaken in order to supply cross-bred pigging of farmers.

14.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The main object of the Scheme is to make available the superior quality of pigs for breeding purpose to farmers. During the plan period, it is proposed to expand the piggery farm. Considering the ample scope for piggery development and market potentialities, the strength of 120 sows and 20 boars so as to meet the increased demand of the improved pigs to the beneficiaries of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers under special Sector Scheme, and also to feed the proposed Pork Processing Plant. Besides to supply the pigging to individual farmers who are not covered under the above category.

For distribution to the Piggery breeders and for achieving success in developing high production stock, maintenance of minimum effective breeding population is necessary. Hence, it is proposed to establish with a nucleus breeding population size of 100 sows and 12 boars to avoid in-breeding and to have a reasonable degree of selection intensity.

Additional staff required for the implementation of the Scheme is given below:

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

14.3 *Financial Requirements:* An Outlay of Rs. 4.35 lakh is proposed and the year-wise break up is as follows:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	1.45
1981-82	0.40
1982-83	0.75
1983-84	1.00
1984-85	0.75
Total	4.35

14.4 *Physical Targets:* During the Five Year Plan 1980-85 period, it is proposed to reach a target of 2,000 piggings for distribution.

14.5 *Benefits Expected:* With the distribution of superior quality piggings it will contribute towards increase in meat production and economic benefit to farmers. The revenue expected from the sale of piggings manure, etc., is Rs. 1.50 lakh.

15. Name of the Scheme: PORK PROCESSING UNIT.

15.1 *Background of the Scheme:* This Scheme is proposed during the last Five Year Plan. The Project report is already approved by Govt. of India and further action is being taken to initiate the work.

15.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* In order to provide remunerative market to the breeders, and to provide wholesome pork and pork products to the consumers, a Pork Processing Unit is proposed to process about 10 pigs per day.

The required staff for implementation of the scheme is given below:

Designation of the Post	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Manager cum Pork Technologist	1	650-1200
2. Supervisor	1	330-560
3. Mechanic Grade I	1	425-700
4. Mechanic Grade II	1	260-400
5. Butchers	4	196-232

15.3 *Financial Requirements:* An Outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is proposed and the year-wise split up is given below:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	0.08
1981-82	1.20
1982-83	5.20
1983-84	10.25
1984-85	10.27
Total	27.00

15.4 *Physical Targets:* It is expected that by the beginning of Five Year Plan i. e. 1980-85 land will be acquired and unit will be established after Civil Construction in 1981-82 and it will start functioning to its capacity.

15.5 *Benefits expected:* A Wholesome Pork and pork production will be available to the consumers and revenue of Rs. 1.00 lakh is expected to the Government.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

16. Name of the Scheme: GOVERNMENT POULTRY FARM.

16.1 *Background of the Scheme:* This is a continuing scheme. The Government Farm at Ela was established during the 4th Plan and has attained the strength of 6,500 layers with daily average production of 5,000 eggs. It is also proposed to set up a Duck Farm with 500 breeding stock.

16.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The main object of the scheme is to provide good quality chicks to the poultry breeders. Hygienic egg production and marketing of the product to the consumers is also one of the objectives of the scheme. The farm also serves as a practical training centre for farmers and subordinate staff.

16.3 *Financial Requirements:* An outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakh is provided and the yearwise breakup is as follows:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	6.91
1981-82	10.50
1982-83	10.50
1983-84	9.50
1984-85	8.59
Total:	46.00

During the Fifth Five Year Plan much expansion has taken place and at present the strength of the layers is 6,500. Due to the increased work load at the Farm at various levels there is now need to appoint one Farm Superintendent, alongwith Poultry attendants in the scales shown below:

Designation of Post	No. of Posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Farm Superintendent	1	650-1200
2. Poultry Attendants	3	210-270

16.4 *Physical Targets:* During the Five Year Plan 1980-85 it is expected that 1,50,000 chicks will be hatched.

16.5 *Benefits Expected:* A revenue of Rs. 4.50 lakh is expected to be realised from sale of table eggs, chicks, culled birds and poultry manure. As a result of supply of Chicks to public, the egg production will also increase.

17. Name of the Scheme: INTENSIVE POULTRY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AND EGG MARKETING ORGANISATION.

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

17.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The scheme envisages development of poultry keeping in order to provide gainful occupation to farmers and improve their economic condition by providing technical know how, health cover and marketing facilities. Also, this scheme envisages to provide remunerative market for poultry products and therefore it is proposed to provide storage facilities. Due to the fast development of poultry in this territory under various schemes, the marketing aspect needs strengthening to increase the area of operation as well as to ensure market facilities to the producer.

Hence, it has been decided to strengthen the existing organisation by providing the following additional staff.

Designation of Post	No. of Posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Marketing Officer	1	650-1200
2. Marketing Supervisor	2	425-700
3. Upper Division Clerks	2	330-560
4. Driver (light)	2	260-350
5. Poultry Assistants	3	260-430
6. Poultry Attendants	3	210-270

17.3 *Financial Requirements:* An Outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakh is proposed and the yearwise breakup is as follows:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	0.77
1981-82	1.00
1982-83	2.00
1983-84	1.48
1984-85	1.25
Total:	6.50

17.4 *Physical Targets:* It is expected that 75 lakhs eggs and 80.000 Kgs. of meat will be marketed through the Marketing Organisation during the Five Year Plan period, 1980-85.

17.5 *Benefits Expected:* There will be expansion of Poultry industry to increase production of poultry products and ready marketing facilities to the producers.

18. Name of the Scheme: CREDIT FACILITIES FOR POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

18.1 *Objective of the Scheme:* The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance in the form of loan to farmers to set up small poultry units of 75 and 25 layers mainly to cover weaker section of the population.

18.2 *Financial Requirements:* An Outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh is proposed for the plan period 1980-85. The yearwise breakup is shown below:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	0.25
1981-82	0.25
1982-83	0.25
1983-84	0.25
1984-85	0.25
Total:	1.25

18.3 *Physical Targets:* About 20 Units will be set up during 1980-85 period.

FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT

19. Name of the Scheme: FODDER DEMONSTRATION AND EXTENSION.

19.1 *Background of the Scheme:* This is a continuing Scheme and it envisages demonstration and development of fodder resources and by conducting demonstration of fodder conservation in the form of silage, hay as well as by establishing fodder demonstration farms. Also, to induce farmers for fodder cultivation, financial assistance is provided to conserve the fodder thus grown in the form of silage. Due to the limited irrigation facilities and small holdings of the farmers, fodder cultivation is lacking. However, the position is expected to improve with the implementation of major and minor irrigation projects. In order to popularise conservation of fodder in the form of silage and hay, demonstrations are conducted in farmers' fields every year. Also, planting material, like Hybrid Maize Seeds and Tussocks are supplied to farmers.

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

19.3 *Financial Requirements:* An Outlay of Rs. 6.80 lakh is proposed as shown below:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	1.21
1981-82	1.21
1982-83	1.25
1983-84	1.50
1984-85	1.64
Total:	6.80

19.4 *Physical Targets:* It is expected that during the plan period eight demonstration farms will be established and the area under fodder cultivation will be about 500 hectares and to undertake about 500 silo pits.

19.5 *Benefits Expected:* It is expected to produce additional 8,000 tonnes of green fodder and popularise the process of conservation of fodder.

20. Name of the Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF FODDER SEED PRODUCTION FARM AT KALAY.

20.1 *Background of the Scheme:* A Fodder Seed Production Farm at Kalay is now fully established with irrigation facilities and trials of various fodder crops, grasses are being undertaken in collaboration with the ICAR Complex of Goa, to study the suitability of particular crops and grasses to this territory. Also, fodder materials like Hybrid Napier, Para Grass, Velvet Bean Seeds are distributed. The surplus fodder produce on the farm sites will be supplied to Dairy Societies. The farm will be subsequently developed to 20 hectares. The farm will cultivate all types of fodder crops and grasses.

20.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The main object of the farms is to provide planting material of fodder crops and grasses and distribute to farmers at free of cost.

20.3 *Financial Requirements:* An Outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been proposed, the year-wise break-up is as follows:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	0.26
1981-82	0.50
1982-83	1.00
1983-84	1.00
1984-85	1.24
Total:	4.00

20.4 *Physical Targets:* The target fixed for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to produce seed material to cover an area of 400 hectares.

20.5 Benefits Expected: The farmers will be able to get required planting material in order to set up fodder farms to produce the feeding of the milch animals.

21. Name of the Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF FEED FACTORY.

21.1 Background of the Scheme: At present there exists a small Feed Factory at Ponda catering to the needs of Government Piggery Farm and Livestock Farm. However, in order to provide balanced feed to the cattle population of Goa with a minimum cost it is decided to establish a Feed Factory of 25 tonnes per day capacity to compound feed for livestock and Poultry. The Government of India has cleared the project and the construction and instalation of the Factory has been entrusted to the National Dairy Development Board, on turn key basis. The civil work has been already started and it is expected to be commissioned by June, 1981.

21.2 Objective of the Scheme: The main object of the Scheme is to provide economic feed to the farmers.

21.3 Financial Requirements: An Outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been proposed and the year-wise break up is as follows:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	10.10
1981-82	3.15
1982-83	0.75
1983-84	1.00
1984-85	1.00
Total	16.00

21.4 Physical Targets: During the year 1979-80 the Civil construction has been undertaken and by the end of 1981-82 it is expected to function by compounding 25 tonnes of feed per day.

21.5 Benefit Expected: It will than be possible to supply quality Cattle and Poultry feed to the Farmers.

OTHER SCHEMES

22. Name of the Scheme: EXTENSION SERVICES.

22.1 Background of the Scheme: As there was no extension work to the desirable extent, a need was felt to strengthen this scheme. The necessary staff was appointed to provide a necessary extension support to various schemes under Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

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

22.3 *Financial Requirements:* An Outlay of Rs. 3.18 lakh has been proposed and the year-wise break-up is as follows:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	0.02
1981-82	0.50
1982-83	0.75
1983-84	0.95
1984-85	0.96
Total	3.18

22.4 *Physical Targets:* It is expected that a large number of farmers will be motivated for taking up Piggery, Poultry and Dairy farms. Also a large number of farmers will be motivated for Artificial Insemination for Cross Breeding.

22.5 *Benefits Expected:* It will be possible to have close relations with farmers to solve their genuine difficulties and disseminate the technical know-how on modern management practices of livestock.

23. Name of the Scheme: PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA.

23.1 *Background of the Scheme:* This is a continuing Scheme and envisages publicity and propaganda by publishing informative leaflets, advertisements, conducting film shows, cattle exhibits and demonstrations on various subjects concerned to Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development.

23.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* To educate the farmers by providing information on technical know how, guidance and on the benefits offered by the Department to the farmers.

23.3 *Financial Requirements:* An Outlay of Rs. 5.65 lakh is proposed and the yearwise split up is shown below:

Year	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1980-81	1.00
1981-82	0.90
1982-83	1.00
1983-84	1.25
1984-85	1.50
Total	5.65

23.4 *Physical Targets:* It is expected that the informative booklets on Poultry, Piggery, Dairy Farming and other related subjects will be published. Training of 250 farmers and their visits to the various institutions of the Department and organisation of milk yield competition, cattle and poultry show are proposed to be conducted.

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

24. Name of the Scheme: THIRTEENTH QUINQUENNIAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS.

This Scheme was in operation for conducting the Twelfth Quinquennial Livestock Census, 1977 and an amount of Rs. 0.15 lakh was spent upto 1974-78. No budget provision is made during the year 1978-79 since the census work is completed.

To conduct the Thirteenth Quinquennial Livestock Census, 1982 the required amount will be met from the proposed provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh under the Scheme for the period 1980-85.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

25. Name of the Scheme: ASSISTANCE TO SMALL MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FOR REARING CROSS BRED CALVES.

25.1 Background of the Scheme: This scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which a Special Cell has been created at the head-quarter level to execute this scheme. Under this scheme subsidies provided to cover the feed cost from three months to 28 months for cross-bred Calves and heifers to the beneficiaries. The expenditure on pay and allowances of Special Cell and expenditure on feed subsidy is fully borne by the Centre since 1980-81. The feed subsidy is provided 50% to Small/Marginal Farmers and 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % for agricultural labourers. Loan component is available from financial institutions.

25.2 Objective of the Scheme: The main objective of the Scheme is to motivate the farmers to take up Cross breeding and to help such farmers in better feeding of the animals.

25.3 Financial Requirements: The Scheme is fully financed by the Centre. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed as token provision to cover expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, feed subsidy, maintenance of vehicle, Office expenditure etc. The Govt. of India will communicate the necessary financial provision for the plan period 1980-85, in due course.

25.4 Physical Targets: A target of 2,000 Cross bred Calves is expected to be covered.

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

26. Name of the Scheme: ASSISTANCE TO SMALL/MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FOR POULTRY AND PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT.

26.1 Background of the Scheme: This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in this Territory during 1977-78. Under this pro-

gramme financial assistance is provided for Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for setting up 50 or 100 layer Poultry Units and Piggery Units of 5 Sows with exotic or Cross-bred and the subsidy amounting to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % or 25% is provided to agricultural labourers and Small/Marginal Farmers respectively towards capital cost. Loan is availed from financial institutions.

26.2 Objective of the Scheme: The main objective of the Scheme is to provide gainful occupation to weaker sections and also to increase the food of animal origin.

26.3 Financial Requirements: The scheme is fully financed by the Centre under Centrally Sponsored Scheme since, 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed as token provision to cover expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, subsidy, poultry health programme, infrastructure to societies, vehicles, maintenance of vehicles and other Office expenditure. The Govt. of India will communicate the necessary financial provision for the plan period 1980-85, in due course.

26.4 Physical Targets: It is expected that 700 Poultry Units and 100 Piggery Units will be established.

26.5 Benefits Expected: To provide subsidiary occupation to weaker sections and boosting food of animal origin.

27. Name of the Scheme: STRENGTHENING OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS.

27.1 Background of the Scheme: This Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Govt. of India has already conveyed its approval. The expenditure is mainly on staff and equipment and the same will be financed fully by the Centre. The Department is already having a statistical cell and the scheme is included in the state sector. The financial provision for the Scheme is not conveyed by the Centre.

27.2 Objective of the Scheme: The main objective of the Scheme is to strengthen the existing cell for collection and evaluation of the data on the products of animal origin like milk, eggs and meat besides on the various Animal Husbandry Schemes.

27.3 Financial Requirements: Centre has not communicated the provision made for 1980-85 proposed to cover the pay and allowances of staff, equipment like calculators and weighting balances.

The following staff has been approved.

Designation	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Statistical Officer	1	650-1200
2. Statistical Assistant	1	425-700
3. Investigators	4	530-560

27.4 *Physical Targets:* It is expected that the Cell will be strengthened by appointing additional staff.

27.5 *Benefits Expected:* It is expected that a qualitative integrated sample surveys for preparation of estimates on production on major livestock products like milk, egg and meat will be conducted.

Dairying and Milk Supply

A. INTRODUCTION

Dairying is an effective field to uplift the economically weaker section of the population of the rural areas and bring a social change. Dairying, also brings favourable healthy conditions to promote self employment of agricultural farmers, as the successful implementation of the programme is considered to be in the villages. During the middle of the third five year plan, this Territory has implemented the Dairy Development Programme and encouraged the farmers to form Dairy Cooperatives. Individual farmers were also encouraged to take up dairying as a gainful subsidiary occupation. To provide a remunerative ready market for the milk produced by them, the Department has started a Milk Scheme under which milk is being collected, processed and distributed to the consuming towns.

Goa is included under Operation Flood, Phase II Programme and it has been approved both by the Government of India and Steering Committee. Under this Scheme the Dairy Development Programme will be implemented through dairy co-operatives on the basis of Anand Pattern. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 130 crore. Under this programme the dairy plant will be expanded and the infra-structure required like breeding, health cover, fodder development, marketing of milk etc. will be included. The infra-structure available to the department will be transferred to the Dairy Federation/Union. The programme will be commenced during first year of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) with the assistance and the technical guidance of the National Dairy Development Board. The pre-implementation action which has been recommended by the Union Dairy Corporation will be taken up soon.

B. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS UPTO THE END OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the fifth plan period, Dairy Development was taken up on more constructive and technical lines in the areas which were found suitable to support milk production. In such areas primary milk producers, Dairy Co-operative Societies were organised on sound footings. These Societies, were provided with necessary financial support in the form of liberal loans, subsidy, share capital contribution and guidance in technical aspects such as clean milk production, control of diseases, quality control and preservation etc.

During the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan the number of the Dairy Cooperative Societies has increased many folds. The milk procurement in Flush Season reached to 18,000 litres per day during 1979-80. In the year 1969-70 the work of the Dairy Plant was taken up and the same was commissioned in October 1971, to handle a capacity of 10,000 litres of milk per day. During the Five Year Plan period of plant was handling more than the capacity rated. An urgent need was

felt for expansion of the plant during the Five Year Plan (1978-83) to handle 35,000 litres of milk per day and cater the increasing demand of the consuming towns of this Territory.

The Dairy Development is supported by the Rural Dairy Extension Services, with necessary technical field staff in order to render technical advice on various aspects of management of cattle, clean milk production, quality control, fodder production and its preservation, disease control and to maintain a close watch over the utilization of loans and other subsidies granted to the societies.

C. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The Dairy Development Programme will be intensified in the areas which are already covered and extended to new areas which have potential for the programme.

The following schemes will be undertaken during the Five Year Plan period.

I. Dairy Development:

Rural Dairy Extension.

2. Financial Assistance to Dairy Cooperatives and Federation.
3. Share capital contribution to Dairy Societies and Federation.
4. Managerial Subsidy to Dairy Cooperatives and Federation.
5. Loan cum subsidy to Dairy Cooperatives and Federation for construction of Godown and Office premises.

II. Education and Training:

6. Training of Dairy personnel.

III. Milk Supply Scheme:

7. Ponda Dairy Plant.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

I. Dairy Development:

1. Name of the Scheme: RURAL DAIRY EXPANSION.

1.1 Background of the Scheme: This is a continuing scheme for the development of the Dairy. The Rural Dairy Extension Officers working under this scheme will supervise, guide, lead and encourage the farmers to dairying and also they will supervise the loan utilisation of the individual members of the dairy societies. The Rural Dairy Extension Officers will also disseminate the technical know how as regards to clean milk production, popularising fodder cultivation and its conservation. Under this scheme, the subsidy is provided @ Rs. 2,000/- per society for purchase of equipment such as milk testing machines and other handling equipment.

1.2 Objective of the Scheme: The main object of the scheme is to keep proper control of loan utilisation and provide technical assistance and also to train the Secretaries of Dairy Societies in quality control. The requirement of additional staff is given below:

Designation of post	No of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Dairy Extension Officer	3	425-700
2. Field Assistant	3	260-350
3. Attendants	3	196-232
4. Drivers	3	260-350

1.3 Financial Requirements: During the Plan period an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed and the yearwise break up is as follows:

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	0.25
1981-82	0.34
1982-83	0.45
1983-84	0.50
1984-85	0.46
Total	2.00

1.4 Physical Targets: During the Plan period, 50 secretaries will be trained, 40 Dairy Societies will be provided with financial assistance for purchase of milk testing equipment.

1.5 Benefits Expected: Proper supervision will be maintained over the utilisation of loan by the Dairy Societies and the Secretaries who trained and will have a quality control of milk at the Dairy Society level.

2. Name of the Scheme: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES AND DAIRY FEDERATION.

2.1 Background of the Scheme: Under this Scheme, loans are granted to Dairy Cooperative Societies to purchase milch cattle. The loans are granted to individual members through Cooperatives on usual terms and conditions.

2.2 Objective of the Scheme: The Dairy Development Programme needs support of necessary finance in the form of loan for purchase of milch animals to benefit the weaker section of farmers.

2.3 Financial Requirements: During the Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed which will be in the form of financial assistance for the purchase of milch animals as shown below:

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	1.00
1981-82	1.00
1982-83	1.00
1983-84	1.00
1984-85	1.00
Total	5.00

2.4 Physical Targets: During the Plan period, the members of Dairy Cooperatives, numbering 40 will be assisted to purchase milch animals.

2.5 Benefits Expected: Due to the purchase of animals, there will be increase in milk production and help the Dairy Plant to handle the proposed capacity.

3. Name of the Scheme: SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO DAIRY SOCIETIES AND FEDERATION.

3.1 Object of the Scheme: The primary Dairy Cooperative Societies as well as the Federation will be provided with share capital contribution to strengthen the financial position. The increase in the share capital will enhance the working capacity of the dairy cooperative societies and also of the Federation.

3.2 Financial Requirements: An Outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed and the yearwise financial breakup is as follows:

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	0.25
1981-82	0.25
1982-83	0.50
1983-84	0.50
1984-85	0.50
Total	2.00

3.3 Physical Targets: 75 Societies will be provided with Share Capital Contribution.

3.4 Benefits Expected: It will strengthen the financial position of the Societies and Federation.

4. Name of the Scheme: MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY.

4.1 Objective of the Scheme: During the initial stage of establishment of Dairy Cooperative Societies and Federation, it is necessary to

assist the institutions in the form of subsidy to cover the expenditure in the management. The societies are granted Managerial subsidy amounting to Rs. 1,800/- per Society spread over a period of 3 years. Also the Dairy Federation is provided subsidy of Rs. 5,000/ per year for 4 years.

4.2 *Financial Requirements:* During the Plan period an Outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed as follows:

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	0.10
1981-82	0.10
1982-83	0.25
1983-84	0.30
1984-85	0.25
Total	1.00

4.3 *Physical Targets:* About 80 Societies and Federation will be benefitted.

4.4 *Benefits Expected:* This will give them inducement for better management.

5. Name of the Scheme: LOAN CUM SUBSIDY TO DAIRY COÖPERATIVE AND FEDERATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWN CUM OFFICE PREMISES.

5.1 *Background of the Scheme:* The Cooperative Societies and Federation do not possess their own buildings to carry out their day to day activities, like milk collection, testing of milk, storage of cattle feed, holding of meetings, etc., it is essential that these institutions have their own premises to carry out above activities, loan-cum-subsidy may be provided to the societies for construction of godown-cum-office.

5.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* The main object of the Scheme is to provide loans-cum-subsidy to the primary Dairy Cooperative Societies and Federation to handle the activities such as collection of milk, storage of feed and holding of meeting of the society members, etc. It is long felt need of the Societies and Federation.

The building cost is estimated to be about Rs. 25,000/- each.

5.3 *Financial Requirements:* During the Plan period, it is proposed an outlay of Rs. 3.75 lakhs as detailed below:

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	0.40
1981-82	0.40
1982-83	0.80
1983-84	1.00
1984-85	1.15
Total	3.75

5.4 *Physical Targets:* During the year 1980-81, four godowns cum office premises will be constructed at convenient places. The rest of the constructions will be taken up during the remaining years. The total number of such building constructions will be around 20.

5.5 *Benefits Expected:* The Cooperative Societies and Federation will have their own godown cum office to enable to carry out their activities independently.

II. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

6. Name of the Scheme: TRAINING OF DAIRY PERSONNEL.

6.1 *Background of the Scheme:* This is a continuing scheme and it envisages training of the dairy personnel in dairy extension, management, quality control and product manufacture. Also candidates are trained for the diploma course in dairy technology and degree course in dairying.

6.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* This scheme envisages training of the dairy personnel in order to increase their experience and to know latest developments in dairying in different fields.

6.3 *Financial Requirements:* During the Plan period an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed and yearwise break up is given below:

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	0.01
1981-82	0.01
1982-83	0.10
1983-84	0.07
1984-85	0.06
Total	0.25

6.4 *Physical Targets:* During the Plan period twenty officers are proposed to be trained in various branches of dairy technology.

6.5 *Benefits Expected:* The staff is being trained with efficiency to deal with the problems of milk production and collection of milk.

III. MILK SUPPLY SCHEME

7. Name of the Scheme: PONDA DAIRY PLANT.

7.1 *Background of the Scheme:* The Dairy Plant at Ponda was commissioned during the year 1971 with a capacity of 10,000 litres a day. This Plant is the only plant in this Territory to pasteurize and supply the milk collected from the various co-operative societies and individual farmers and supply to the consuming urban population of this Territory. Though with a minor seasonal variation, the plant is presently running to its full capacity. However, during the flush season, the plant is unable to cope up with the increased supply of milk to the tune of 18,000 litres per day.

7.2 Objective of the Scheme: The main object of the scheme is to supply fluid milk to the urban population after the required process of raw milk, such as pasteurization. Due to the increased supply in flush season and the projected availability of milk in the near future,, it is proposed to expand the plant to 35,000 litres per day. Besides, in flush season, the milk procured cannot be utilized on the same day since the needs of the population for milk are also met through other sources. This results in excess of milk in the flush season. As the milk or its by products are valuable that any small quantity cannot be afforded to be wasted. Hence, it is decided to convert this excess milk into products like butter, ghee and cassein. However, the facilities for butter and ghee production which are available at present are meagre.. These is, therefore, every need to equip the plant with the equipment for the preparation of cassein and also to increase the existing capacity for butter and ghee products.

As the capacity of the Plant will be doubled and by-products will be taken on large scale proportionate to the expansion, there is every need to have manpower to handle the increased capacity in all sections of the plant. Hence the following additional staff is proposed:

Designation of the Post	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay in Rs.
1. General Manager	1	1100-1600
2. Dairy Supervisor	2	425-700
3. Milk Inspectors	4	425-700
4. Operators	4	260-350
5. Helpers	4	196-232
6. Head Clerk	1	425-700
7. Lower Division Clerk	2	260-400

7.3 Financial Requirements: The Scheme will require a financial outlay of Rs. 61.00 lakhs during the Plan period which will include capital outlay for additional machinery and equipment civil construction works and salaries for the additional staff. A foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 7.00 lakhs will also be needed to acquire a part of the equipment. The tentative yearwise break-up of the plan allocation is as under:

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	8.00
1981-82	12.90
1982-83	15.00
1983-84	13.00
1984-85	12.10
Total	61.00

7.4 Physical Targets: To raise the capacity of the plant to handle 35,000 litres of milk per day.

7.5 Benefits Expected: The implementation of this scheme will provide a ready and remunerative market to the milk producers, thus resulting in economic up-lift of rural population. Due to the ready market facilities available, it is an encouragement to the farmers to go for dairying. Also, the urban population will be much benefitted by getting of regular supply of wholesome and hygienic milk every day.

Fisheries

INTRODUCTION

The developmental activities of the Fisheries Department can be broadly classified into marine fisheries, handling and preservation, storage of fish, inland fisheries, assistance to cooperatives, fish marketing etc. and brackish and fresh water fish culture.

The present production of fish in Goa, Daman and Diu is on average 40,000 M. tonnes. The contribution of Daman and Diu is the order of 20% to 25% of the total catch. This mainly, consists of demersal and mid water resources. The territory of Goa, alone produces 75% of total catch out which nearly 80% is composed of pelagic resource like mackerals, sardines etc. and remaining 20% from inland and demersal resources in sea. Prawns constitute 8% to 10% of total catch from marine and inland sources after the economic exploitable zone is extended upto 200 miles. Presently, the fishing activities are limited upto 10 fathoms zone for mechanised vessels and traditional methods. Thus there is a need to expand the area of operation upto 80 metres zone which will provide an exploitable area of nearly 7180 sq. kms. The survey conducted recently by Pelagic Fishery Institute has shown that there is a vast resource of pelagic varieties beyond the presently exploited zone, which can be exploited by exploring modern techniques of fishing. The fish production can thus be doubled in near future. Hence, the main emphasis has been laid on mechanisation of suitable vessels by equipping them suitably for techniques like purse-seining gill nets and long lines etc. These vessels will be bigger in size for fishing in deeper water beyond the presently exploited zone of 10 fathoms.

It is estimated that 20,000 M. tonnes of additional fish will be produced from pelagic and demersal resources. The use of modern craft and gear will not only expand the area of operation but if employed properly in scientific manner the period of exploitation can be extended beyond the normal fishing season. Thus effective use of modern technology on large scale will assure to regulate supply of fish to consumer markets. This will help to stabilise the price structure and will also create a base for organised and upto date fish processing industry in region which at present can get raw material only for 5-6 months during the year and thus is at a disadvantage.

There are vast marshy areas along banks of rivers which have tidal influence and therefore remain fallow. Such brackish water areas can be gainfully brought under scientific culture. No doubt, there is a practice of sluice gate operation for catching fish in such inundated lands, but the yield is very poor at present of 250 kgs. per acre approximately. There is need to popularise aquaculture, in such marshy areas. Culture of prawns, mullets, milk fish, pearl spot and chanok can be taken up, on scientific lines and the yield can be easily increased to 2000 to 2500 kgs. per ha. These are all quality fishes of choice variety which fetch good returns and can be caught during monsoon season for local consumption

when there is a shortage of fish and prices go very high. Schemes on such practices have been included in Sixth Five Year Plan as this will help to increase fish production in this area. No doubt scope for inland fish culture is limited. However demand of fresh water fish has been increasing mainly due to efforts of department which brought and introduced major carps in fresh water areas and supplied fingerlings to interested fish culturists. Now Goa is going to have medium sized reservoir of fresh water for irrigation purpose. These could also be utilised for fish culture specially for providing fish during monsoon season. Such areas will likely give a yield of 2000 kg. per ha. and will add additional fish production of 500 M. T. including brackish water area per year which will help in providing self employment to 3 to 4 thousand people.

The more increases in catch will not improve the present position of distribution and supply of fish to actual consumers without adequate preservation, storage and transport facilities.

Since fish production in the territory is not evenly spread over but is sporadic and seasonal and lack of preservation facilities leads to taking of fish out of territory during peak season irrespective of territory's need and thus result in shortage during lean period and low returns to producers but higher share to merchants and middlemen. Since, fish is perishable commodity lack of immediate icing will result in deteriorating of its prime quality and decrease in price. In view of the fact that fish is the major source of protein in the diet of local people and in an esteemed item of diet, it is necessary to regulate an assured supply of fish throughout the year, as this will also result in stabilisation of prices in the territory. As these facilities are not adequate in the territory, an emphasis during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 has been laid in creation of infrastructure for distribution and marketing of fish.

LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AT THE END OF FIFTH PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 196.00 lakhs was fixed for development of Fisheries activity under Fifth Five Year Plan for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. As against the said outlay, the expenditure during the same period was Rs. 175.21 lakhs. Taking into consideration the provisions made for the current Sixth Five Year Plan, it is anticipated that the entire provision will be spent on the Fisheries Plan.

Under the programme of Mechanisation of fishing craft, 68 engines, 32 hulls and 32 winches have been financed and distributed to fishermen. It is proposed to introduce more 80 boats during the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to introduce 200 outboard engines.

The engines have to be purchased through Director General of Supplies and Disposals which involves lengthy procedure and leads to delay in procuring engines within the financial year. The cost of engines have also increased and number of engines to be purchased within the budget provision during the financial year is linked to the availability of funds during the financial year. Unless the procurement procedure for engines is made simple and less time consuming this bottle-neck is likely to continue.

Under the Exploratory fishing scheme the department acquired two wooden purse-seine-cum-trawlers of 14.2 metres length. The lack of proper repairs facilities and non availability of certified trained crew was the major hurdles in the smooth running of trawlers. However, during the fifth five year plan period the working of vessels have shown a market improvements. These trawlers carried out fishing upto 20 fathoms and have shown that so far as demersal resources is concerned the areas are not very rich specially in commercially important varieties. However, there is a good scope for purse-seining and gill-netting in these areas as indicated by departmental purse-seiners. The estuarine farm has been established for demonstration purposes. Culture of prawns, milk fish, mullets, pearl spot and chanak is being undertaken in the farm and it has already started making available fish seed to the interested pisciculturists and supplying fish in monsoon season. This farm will be a multi-purpose farm covering coconut plantation horticulture etc. The plantation of coconut trees, some fruit trees and vegetables grown on bunds of tanks are showing good results, thereby putting to maximum use the minimum area. The construction of cold storage at Canacona and Panaji near Fisheries Department has been completed and plants commissioned. The construction of cold storage complex near Nehru Bridge in Panaji is completed. The construction work of cold storage at Daman is in progress and work of cold storage at Kaisua, Benaulim will start during current financial year. The infrastructure facilities for freezing, cold storage and fish curing yards for fish are yet not adequate and will need continued emphasis.

During the fifth five year plan period the Fisheries Federation has been provided with Rs. 5.00 lakhs as share capital contribution to take integrated project for fisheries development with financial aid from Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The Federation has received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 40.00 lakhs from Refinance Corporation and started functioning. It has set up an Ice Factory of 5 tonnes capacity to supply ice to its members, a diesel pump and also financed nearly 80 vessels. It has also started supplying fisheries requisites to its members. However, on the marketing side it has yet to make a beginning. The major objective of Fisheries Federation was to help in an organised fish marketing system and to make available to public the most esteemed item of their diet i. e. fish at all places in all seasons. The primary cooperative societies have also not been functioning properly because of lack of proper entrepreneurial skill to organise their activities, very limited finance at their disposal and no matching share capital contribution from Government. All these factors limited their borrowing capacity and restricted their activities. It is therefore proposed to provide them with these facilities adequately in the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and also to link up their activities with Federation which is an apex body and can provide them with their needs in kind for distributing to their members. During the fifth plan the fishermen training centre of the department functioned properly and 110 fisher youths completed training and 4 boys also completed training at C. I. F. O. It is also proposed to depute departmental officials to other Institutes in India and abroad.

A provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs was made during Fifth Five Year Plan towards assistance in the form of subsidy to fishermen for purchase

of fisheries requisites. This has helped quite a good number of fishermen. The subsidy made available was to the tune of Rs. 5.28 lakhs.

The work on construction of service station alongwith slipway to provide repair facilities to departmental and private boats is nearing completion and is likely to be commissioned during current year.

During the course of Fifth Five Year Plan there were unprecedented floods at Daman which damaged the craft and gears of fishermen who are found to be socio-economically backward and there were many requests from the fishermen who lost their gears while fishing and were thus helpless without their tools to earn their livelihood.

Many a time the nets belonging to fishermen engaged in traditional fishing gets damaged by mechanised boats. This problem has become a common feature in Goa Coast due to the friction between boat owners and fishermen engaged in traditional means of fishing. It is felt necessary to make such provision to grant some relief to such fishermen. It is essential to provide relief to enable them to rehabilitate themselves and carry on fishing activities uninterruptedly. As such during Five Year Plan 1980-85 it is proposed to undertake a scheme to help the fishermen in acquiring their requirements crafts and gear which are lost in natural calamities, rioting, accident, etc.

OBJECTIVE OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

The broad objectives of the Five Year Plan 1980-85 can be summarised as follows:

- (i) Increase in fish production to 70,000 M. T. to meet the added demand of fish due to increase in territory's population.
- (ii) To increase and assure regular supply of fish both for internal consumption and for freezing and processing fish for export.
- (iii) To develop adequate infrastructure for handling, preservation, processing and distribution of fish.
- (iv) To utilise low grade fish and convert it into presentable form for consumers.
- (v) To provide adequate landing/berthing and repair facilities to ever increasing number of fishing crafts.
- (vi) To provide adequate financial and technical assistance for inland aquaculture, to boost fish production from present fallow lands and water sheets.
- (vii) To improve socio-economic conditions of fishermen community by providing facilities.

1. Name of the Scheme: STRENGTHENING OF THE STAFF OF FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Background of the Scheme: This is a continuing scheme under which it is proposed to increase the staff at the head office level for attending

the work pertaining to implementation of various schemes proposed to be taken up during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The following posts are proposed under this scheme for the period 1980-85 of the plan.

No. of post	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Supdt. of Fisheries	650-1200
1	Statistical officer	650-1200
2	Asst. Supdt. of Fisheries	425-700
2	Extension Officer	425-600
3	Upper Division Clerk	330-560
3	Lower Division Clerk	260-400

Object of the scheme: To meet the requirement of trained staff for supervision

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	—
Revenue	4.50
Total	4.50

Benefits of the scheme: Proper execution and supervision of the schemes.

2. Name of the Scheme: FRESH WATER FISH SEED FARM AT MAYEM.

Background of the scheme: It is proposed to acquire about 4 Ha. of land at Mayem for the construction of fish seed farm. There will be ten tanks of various sizes for nursery rearing and stocking of fish. The scheme will be implemented and become functional during Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Object of the scheme: It is proposed to produce quality fish seed of quick growing variety through induced breeding method by stocking in Mayem lake and privately owned fresh water sheets.

Physical Target: Fish seed production 3 lakh fry.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	5.00
Revenue	1.50
Total	6.50

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

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
6	Pisciculturist	550-900
1	Res. Assistant	425-700
1	L. D. C.	260-400
4	Fieldman	210-270
1	Watchman	196-232

3. Name of the Scheme: **EXPERIMENTAL AND EXPLORATORY FISHING IN OFFSHORE AREAS.**

Background of the scheme: Under this scheme the department is operating two steel trawlers, 3 purse seiners and one trawler in off-shore areas. The scheme was taken up during the Fifth Five Year plan and continued upto 1978-79 and was transferred to non-plan as it had reached maintenance stage. The funds are provided for meeting operational expenditure in 1980-81. The financial outlay proposed under this scheme is Rs. 30.00 lakh.

Object of the scheme: To survey demersal and pelagic resources of the off-shore region and make available the information to the fishing industry.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	5.00
Revenue	25.00
Total	30.00

Benefit of the scheme: Fishing Industry will get information about fishing grounds in the offshore areas of this territory.

4. Name of the Scheme: **AQUACULTURE OF MUSSEL ON ROPES FROM FLOATING RAFT.**

Background of the scheme: Molluses constitute an important component of the commercial catch from the coastal waters and estuaries. There are good resources of mussel in the estuarine systems of the rivers of Goa. From the natural bed an average of mussels is about 400 kg./Ha./Year. This can be increased many folds by adopting scientific technique and hence it is proposed to undertake mussel culture on ropes from floating rafts in suitable locations of the estuarine and coastal system. These experiment will help to popularise the culture method in rural area and thereby augment shell fish production and provide more employment opportunities.

Object of the scheme: To popularise the mussel culture to generate more employment opportunities.

Financial Outlay:

				Rs. in lakh
Capital	...	...	...	0.50
Revenue	...	...	...	3.00
Total				3.50

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Sr. Research Assistant	550-900
2	Laboratory Attendant	210-270
3	Fieldman	210-270

5. Name of the Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF SEA AQUARIUM-CUM MUSEUM (MARINE ZOO).

Background of the scheme: An aquarium is a place where living aquatic animals are on display. To watch the graceful movements of fishes, turtles, dolphins and host of beautiful colourful marine organisms is not only a source of delight but also education. Many of the worlds principal cities have public aquariums which have proved very popular. Although some of the aquarium are for the purpose of scientific research, the primary object is that of public education and entertainment.

The aquarium proposed to be established at Dona Paula is of a large type where there will be large display of fish tanks and open channels to house big sharks, skates, tortoises, dolphins and other interesting organisms. There will be a museum attached to the aquarium to have the fauna and flora of the Indian Ocean. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 80.00 lakh. A token provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh is made for 1980-85.

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

Physical Target: A complex consisting of (1) Aquarium. (2) Museum and (3) set of laboratories.

Financial Outlay:

				Rs. in lakh
Capital	...	...	...	15.00
Revenue	...	...	...	—
Total				15.00

Benefit of the scheme: This scheme will help public education and entertainment and also will be useful for scientific research.

6. Name of the Scheme: TRAINING OF FISHERY YOUTHS.

Background of the scheme: This is a continuing scheme under which it is proposed to train 25 candidates for 10 months duration in improved methods of fishing, fabrication of fishing gears operation and maintenance of engines etc. every year. It is envisaged to construct a training centre building with adequate hostel facilities, since at present the training centre is housed in a privately owned building.

It is also proposed to depute technical officials and non-officials to various operational processing and management courses conducted by different technical institute such as C.I.F.N.E.T. Cochin, C.I.F.T. Bombay, C.I.F.R.I. Barrackpore, Hyderabad and also to other Institutions in India and abroad. Besides higher level officers will be deputed to various business management, planning and development training courses.

Object of the scheme: To train fishermen youth in the state training centre for efficient operation of vessels as well as departmental officials and non officials in operational processing and management courses for proper and effective implementation of schemes.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	6.00
Revenue	3.00
Total	9.00

All India Pattern for payment of stipend to departmental officers on deputation and trainees is followed.

Proposed Pattern of Assistance

1. Stipend to fisheryouths at state training centre	Rs. 100/- per month
2. Food allowance	Rs. 15/- per month
3. Uniform allowances	Rs. 10/- per month
4. Stipend for operation course	Rs. 150/- per month
5. Uniform allowances	Rs. 100/- per course
6. Study tour allowance	Rs. 200/- per course
7. Travelling allowance	Actual fare

Benefit of the scheme: This scheme is implemented to have trained manpower for the fishing industry.

Requirement of additional posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Gear Technician	425-700
1	L. D. C.	260-400
1	Watchman	196-232

7. Name of the Scheme: PRODUCTION OF FISH SEED AND RESERVOIR FISHERIES AT SALAULIM.

Background of the scheme: By the commissioning of the Salaulim Irrigation Project, a reservoir will be formed which can be utilised for stocking with quick growing varieties of fishes. Since the fishes are not breeding in the reservoir, continuous stocking of baby fish is essential. In order to produce the fish seed for exclusively stocking purpose of the reservoir a fish farm is necessary nearby reservoir. The physical target is 5 lakhs fry which when stocked in the reservoir will produce a quantity of 500 tonnes of fish annually.

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

Physical Target:

Fish seed production 5 lakh fry.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	9.00
Revenue	6.00
Total	15.00

Benefit of the scheme: To increase fish production by sticking fish seed in the reservoir.

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Deputy Director	700-1300
1	Farm Superintendent	650-1200
1	Farm Manager	550-900
1	Research Asstt.	425-700
1	L. D. C.	260-400
1	Driver	260-400
1	Fieldman	210-270
2	Watchman	196-232

2. Name of the Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF FISH SEED FARM AT ANJUNEM.

Background of the scheme: Large reservoir will be formed when the construction of Anjunem Irrigation Project is completed. The reservoir will be utilised for stocking of fresh water fish of quick growing varieties. Since these fishes do not breed in reservoirs continuous stocking of baby fish is essential. In order to produce the fish seed

for exclusively stocking the reservoir a fish farm is essential. The physical target is 5 lakhs fry which when stocked in the reservoir will produce 500 tonnes of fish annually.

Object of the scheme: The reservoir formed due to the construction of Anjunem dam will be made use for fish production. For the purpose of stocking a seed production farm will be established near future.

Physical Target: Fish seed production — 5 lakh fry annually.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	8.00
Revenue	2.00
Total	10.00

Benefit of the scheme: To increase the fish production by stocking the reservoir.

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Farm Superintendent	650-1200
1	Research Asstt.	425-700
1	Lower Division Clerk	260-400
1	Driver	260-400
5	Fieldmen	210-270
2	Watchman	196-232

8. Name of the Scheme: LANDING AND BERTHING FACILITIES.

Background of the scheme: This is a continuing scheme under which jetties are constructed at various landing centres. It is proposed to construct one jetty each at Daman, Diu, Betul, Chapora and Galgibag along the coast line, where from it will be possible for mechanised fishing vessels to land their fish catch conveniently for their quick disposal. At present one jetty has been constructed at Cortalim which will be ready for operation shortly.

Object of the scheme: To provide landing and berthing facilities to mechanised fishing vessels at various fish landing centres along the coast line.

Physical Target:

Jetty — 5 nos.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	10.00
Revenue	—
Total	10.00

Benefit of the scheme: The fishing vessels introduced under mechanisation programme and through other institutions like banks etc. will make use of such facilities for landing their catches quickly and also for berthing purposes.

9. Name of the Scheme: DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING HARBOUR.

Background of the scheme: Due to rapid pace of mechanisation programme it is imperative to provide landing and harbour facilities along the coast for expeditious unloading of fish which is a highly perishable commodity. The fishing harbour and other types of landing facilities are basic amenities required for efficient operation of fishing crafts. They are also required to protect the vessels during normal times as also in adverse weather conditions with all infrastructure and integrated facilities available at one place.

Suitable sites have been selected by the Pre-Investment Survey Unit of fishing harbour, Bangalore. They have suggested Caranzalem, Betul, Chicalim and Palolem as suitable sites in the order of priority. This scheme will be implemented in collaboration with the Department of Captain of Ports.

Object of the scheme: The Harbour when completed will cater to the need of 250 vessels for shelter and requisite facilities.

Benefit of the scheme: Protection to the fishing vessels during the adverse weather conditions and quick disposal of fish catch.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	9.00
Revenue	1.00
Total	10.00

10. Name of the Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF FISH CURING YARD.

Background of the scheme: This is a continuing scheme under which it is proposed to construct fish curing yards at Daman and Diu. During the Vth Five Year Plan, the required land for construction of Fish Curing Yard at Daman and Diu was acquired and it is anticipated that the project will be ready by middle of VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for commissioning.

Object of the scheme: To provide fish curing facilities under hygienic conditions.

Physical Target:

Fish curing yards — 2 units.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	7.00
Revenue	3.00
Total	10.00

Benefit of the scheme: It will be possible to preserve the fish after curing and minimising the waste like manure etc. and also help processing air bladder for the purpose of export.

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
4	Technical Assistant	425-700
4	Helper	196-232
2	Peon	196-232
2	Watchman	196-232

11. Name of the Scheme: PRESERVATION OF FISH ITS TRANSPORT AND MARKETING.

Background of the scheme: Presently the department has a cold storage, ice production unit and freezing unit of the capacity of 150 tonnes, 5 tonnes/day and 1 tonne respectively. It is therefore proposed to construct additional cold storage of 500 tonnes capacity freezing plant of 5 tonnes capacity and ice plant of 40 tonnes capacity at Panaji and places like Chapora, Daman, Pernem and Vasco where there are sufficient landing of fish. It is also proposed to acquire an insulated van for transportation of fish in fresh condition.

1. Cold Storage Complex at Panaji (Nehru Bridge):

During the 4th Five Year Plan period the department undertook construction of cold storage of 150 tonnes capacity, 10 tonnes/day ice factory and freezing plant of 3 tonnes capacity at Panaji. It is proposed to install one more freezing unit at the complex. Provision is also made for the additional machinery, its maintenance and the required staff.

2. Cold Storage at Canacona:

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period a cold storage of 50 tonnes capacity and 3 tonnes/day ice plant has been commissioned. The provision for additional staff and maintenance has been proposed in the VIth Plan.

3. Cold Storage at Panaji:

It is proposed to modify the old cold storage of 50 tonnes capacity which is located at Panaji for which required provision is made in the VIth Plan.

4. Cold Storage Complex at Chapora:

A sizeable number of mechanised boats operate from Chapora base and they have to depend upon cold storage space and the ice from distant area. It is therefore proposed to construct a cold storage of 50 tonnes capacity and 5 tonnes/day capacity of ice plant at Chapora. Provision is also made for expenditure on the staff and the maintenance of machinery.

5. Cold Storage Complex at Daman:

As there is no cold storage at Daman for the use of large number of fishing vessels that operate from Daman base it is proposed to construct cold storage of 50 tonnes capacity and ice factory of 10 tonnes/day at Daman.

6. Cold Storage Complex at Pernem:

In view of the sizeable number of mechanised boats and rampons operating in Pernem Taluka, it is proposed to install a cold storage complex comprising of 50 tonnes cold storage and 5 tonnes capacity ice plant at a suitable place in Pernem Taluka. Provision is made for the construction, installation and maintenance and requisite personnel

7. Cold Storage at Vasco:

At present there is no cold storage at Vasco da Gama area where maximum number of mechanised boats operate. Vasco-da-Gama being a very important fishing centre, a cold storage at this place is absolutely necessary. Hence a cold storage of 150 tonnes capacity, 10 tonnes/day ice plant and 1 tonne capacity freezing plant is proposed to be installed at Vasco.

Object of the scheme: A constant supply of ice and preservation facilities are necessary to enable the fishermen to preserve the fish before it finds its way to the market. It is therefore highly necessary to create additional capacity of cold storage and ice factory in the territory and accordingly it is proposed to create chain of cold storage complex at various centres in the territory.

Physical target:

Item	Unit
Cold Storage	500 tonnes
Ice Factory	50 tonnes
Freezing Plant	5 tonnes

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	45.00
Revenue	15.00
Total	60.00

Benefit of the scheme: Preservation/Storage facilities for fish during the lean as well as peak season will be available which will fetch them better returns on their catches.

Requirement of posts: Details of staff required are as follows:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
2	Refrigeration Engineer	650-1200
5	Chief Mechanic Grade I	380-560
6	Chief Mechanic/Jr. Engineer	425-700
10	Electrician cum operator	260-350
20	Operator cum Mechanic	260-350
22	Khalasi	196-232
8	Watchman	196-232
2	Electrician	380-560
6	Sweeper	196-232
1	Driver	260-400
13	Salesman	260-400
6	Lower Division Clerk	260-400
	Upper Division Clerk	330-560
3	Peon	196-232

12. Name of the Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF A PLANT FOR FISH MEAT SAUSAGES AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

Background of the scheme: Low quality fish caught by the mechanised fishing boats constitute a major portion of the marine catch in Goa. At present it is not even brought to the shore as it fetches very low prices. It consists of several species and is a cheap source of protein. Such fish can be utilised effectively by making sausages and other products acceptable to consumers. It is proposed to establish a plant consisting a various machineries available for preparation of various products of fish. The plant will be commissioned during the end of Five Year Plan 1980-85. Initially it is proposed to produce about 5000 packets of fish sousages, fish pastes etc. Since 90% population of Goa consume fish it is felt that such products will be acceptable to them as it forms instant food.

Object of the scheme: To popularise and make available fish products made out of miscellaneous variety of fish which has lesser or no demand.

Physical Target: Establishment of fish meat product plant — 1 unit.

Financial Outlay:

				Rs. in lakh
Capital	...	...	...	7.00
Revenue	...	...	...	1.00
Total	...	...	...	8.00

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

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Technician	425-700
2	Technical Assistant	260-400
1	Mechanic Grade I	380-560
1	Electrician	380-560
1	Boiler Attendant	380-560
1	Store Keeper	330-560
1	Upper Division Clerk	330-560
1	Lower Division Clerk	260-400
1	Salesman	260-400
2	Helper	196-232
1	Peon	196-232
1	Watchman	196-232

13. Name of the Scheme: ESTUARINE FISH FARMING.

Background of the scheme: There are vast areas of fallow and marshy lands inundated by tidal waters. About 250 ha. of such areas can be effectively brought under systematic fish culture for increased production of fish. It is possible to increase the production by adopting scientific techniques in the culture operation. The construction of the farm at Ela has been completed during the IVth and Vth plan periods. Scientific culture of fish has already been commenced. It is essential to provide the residential accommodation to some of the staff for better management. When self sufficiency is attained the farm will be able to produce 10,000 kgs. of fish. This functional scheme will be continued during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Object of the scheme: The farming activities on experimental basis will be carried out in this farm and the results will be made available to the private enterprises. This farm will be used as a demonstration farm. The survey on the availability of fish seed resources and the culture techniques will be undertaken.

Physical Target:

Fish — 10 tonnes

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh.
Capital	11.00
Revenue	5.00
Total	16.00

Benefit of the scheme: Estuarine Fish Farming will acquire the modern technic of fish farming.

14. Name of the Scheme: **INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BENAULIM FISHING VILLAGE.**

Background of the scheme: This is a continuing scheme. There are about 92 fishing villages all over the coast of Goa, Daman and Diu. In order to provide infrastructure for fishing activities it is proposed to avail central assistance for creation of these facilities which will serve as model for the development of other fishing villages. The land has been acquired and the work is in progress.

Object of the scheme: To provide infrastructure facilities consisting of the following essential items: —

1. Approach roads.
2. Water supply facilities.
3. Fish Curing Yard.
4. Limited working facility.
5. Insulated trailer.
6. Setting up of Cold Storage.
7. Ice Plant/Cold Storage.
8. Providing community building.

Physical Target:

Approach road — 2 Kms.

Cold Storage Complex — 1 unit of cold storage 10 tonnes capacity

Fish Curing Yard — 1 unit.

Community Hall — 1 unit.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	14.00
Revenue	6.00
Total	20.00

Benefit of the scheme: Infrastructural facility will provide storage and marketing of fish catch for better returns.

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Dy. Director	700-1300
1	Refrigeration Engineer	650-1200
1	Chief Mechanic	425-700
1	Electrician	380-560
2	Operator-cum-Electrician	260-350
2	Operator-cum-Mechanic	260-350
2	Upper Division Clerk	330-560
2	Lower Division Clerk	260-400
1	Peon	196-232
1	Khalasi	196-232
1	Sweeper	196-232
1	Watchman	196-232

15. Name of the Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PLANT FOR PROCESSING OF FROZEN AND FILLETED FISH.

Background of the scheme: It is envisaged to process the fish caught by the departmental vessels and preserve it in frozen condition. It is also proposed to instal fish filleting machinery for filleting some of the varieties of fish. The frozen fish is sold to public during lean season. This scheme was taken up during Vth Five Year Plan and it has reached maintenance stage and therefore the salary component is transferred to non-plan.

Object of the scheme: To preserve the fish in frozen storage room after processing and filletting and make it available to public as also to demonstrate the technique.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	3.00
Revenue	1.00
Total	4.00

Benefit of the scheme: Frozen fish is available at reasonable rate during lean season.

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Driver	260-400
2	Helper	196-232

16. Name of the Scheme: UTILIZATION OF MARSHY AND FALLOW LAND FOR FISH CULTURE.

Background of the scheme: There are vast areas of marshy land lying fallow adjacent to the tidal rivers of the territory. These areas can be profitably used for fish and prawn culture. There is good number of fishing stakes and sluice gates where fishing is conducted by means of nets having very small mesh size. The operation of these nets adversely effect the population of fish and prawn stock as juveniles are caught and destroyed. Government of India also has suggested in the past to phase out gradually these nets and the fishermen engaged in this type of fishing should be encouraged to take up fish farming. It is proposed to develop the marshy and fallow lands into small fish farms and lease out to the fishermen. This is a new scheme proposed during Vith plan.

Object of the scheme: Utilization of marshy and fallow land for the increased production of fish.

Financial Outlay:

					Rs. in lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	2.00
Revenue	...	...	...	...	2.00
Total					4.00

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Survey Assistant	550-900
2	Pisciculturist	550-900
1	Junior Engineer (Civil)	425-700
2	Fieldman	210-270
1	U. D. C.	330-560
1	L. D. C.	260-400
1	Driver	260-400
1	Peon	196-232

17. Name of the Scheme: CONSTRUCTION OF FISH MARKETS.

Background of the Scheme: At present there are no proper facilities in Goa, Daman and Diu, to sell the fish. In the most of places the fishes are sold to the roadside. In order to have sale of fish in hygienic conditions this scheme is proposed. It is proposed to grant to the Municipalities, Grampanchayats and Cooperative bodies 75% loan and 25% subsidy. This is a new scheme.

Object of the scheme: To sell the fish in hygienic condition.

Physical Target: Construction of 8 fish markets,

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	4.00
Revenue	1.00
Total	5.00

Proposed pattern of Assistance:

Loan	Subsidy
75%	25%

Benefit of the scheme: This will increase the activities of fish marketing in hygienic conditions.

18. Name of the Scheme: MECHANISATION OF FISHING CRAFTS.

Background of the scheme: This is a continuing scheme for introduction of mechanisation of fishing vessels in this territorial waters. It is proposed to provide financial assistance in the shape of loan and subsidy/subsidy to bonafide fishermen and group of fishermen for the purpose of acquiring marine diesel engines, for mechanisation of their crafts, so as to enable them to go to, distant off-shore waters for exploitation of fishery potentialities by employing modern methods of fishing. It is also envisaged to involve fishermen by investing their share 10% on engine and on hull so as to make them responsible towards repayment of loan and carrying out their business in proper manner. In order to reduce the burden of loan on State Government and also with a view to assist fishermen intending to obtain part of finance from banks, a provision for the subsidy on engines and hulls is provided.

The Department is providing financial assistance for acquiring engines and construction of hulls at the existing rate. Now it is proposed to give financial assistance in shape of loan and subsidy as per pattern proposed in the scheme. In addition to the departmental fishing, even the fisherfolk who procure engines and hulls with financial assistance from other financial agencies like banks federation, etc., will be provided subsidy at the rate of 30% of the cost of engine and hulls with winch as proposed in the new pattern. The physical target fixed for both the types of financial assistance have been given below: — It is also proposed to finance 200 outboard engines.

Object of the scheme: To popularise the mechanised fishing among fishermen by fitting engines to their crafts with a view to extend their field of operation and to take to modern methods of fishing.

Physical Target:

Marine Diesel Engines	80 Nos.
Outboards/engines	200 Nos.
Hulls inclusive of winch	80 Nos.

Financial Outlay:

				Rs. in lakh
Capital	...	...	...	40.00
Revenue	...	...	...	15.00
Total				55.00

Existing pattern of assistance:

Item	Loan	Subsidy	Contribution of allottee
a) Marine diesel engine (indigeneous or imported) 50 H. P. and below	75%	5%	20%
b) Above 5) H. P.	75%	nil	25%
c) Hulls	75%	nil	25%
d) Outboard engine	20%	—	80%
Limited to Rs. 500/-			
e) Winch	75%	25%	—

Proposed pattern of assistance:

Item	Loan	Subsidy	Beneficiaries share	Banks/other financing agencies
Marine Diesel engine				
(a)	50%	40%	10%	—
(b)	—	40%	—	60%
Hulls				
(a)	50%	40%	10%	—
(b)	—	40%	—	60%
Outboard engines ...				
	50%	40%	10%	—

Benefit of the scheme: The bonafide fishermen and group of fishermen will avail modern methods of fishing and cover wider distant areas to improve fish catch. It will also help Ramponi net operators to take up purse-seine operations as well as it will help traditional fishermen to mechanised their small crafts to increase their area of operation.

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation of Posts	Scale in Rs.
1	Dy. Director of Fisheries (Mechanisation)	700-1300
1	U. D. C.	330-560
1	L. D. C.	260-400

19. Name of the Scheme: ENFORCEMENT AND PROTECTION OF RESERVED AREAS ALONG GOA COAST.

Background of scheme: This scheme is proposed with a view to avoid a clashes between mechanised fishing boat operators and traditional fishermen. This will also prevent fishing by mechanised boats in inshore and creeks which is a nursery area for the baby fish. Although mechanisation of craft is an imported step towards increase of fish production, the Department has to ensure the interest of traditional fishermen using ramponi nets, gill nets, etc. The demarcation of 5 fathom lines all along the coast of Goa has been undertaken by the Goa, Daman and Diu Fisheries rule 1974 is completed and it is essential to patrol the violation of this limit by mechanised crafts. At present the patrolling is done with the help of departmental boats which are not very effective. It is proposed in future to carry out patrolling with the help of two special patrol boats regularly. It is proposed to acquire these boats during the year 1981-82.

Object of the scheme: The main object of the scheme is to prevent fishing by mechanised boats, within five fathom in inshore and creeks of the rivers.

Physical Target: Acquisition of two patrol boats.

Financial Outlay:

				Rs. in lakh
Capital	...	...	...	14.00
Revenue	...	...	...	6.00
Total ...				20.00

Benefit of the scheme: This will prevent the fishing in reserved areas by mechanised boats.

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Superintendent of Fisheries	650-1200
2	Asst. Supdt. of Fisheries	425-700
2	Bosun	550-750
2	Engine Driver	380-560
3	Inspectors	425-700
2	U. D. C.	330-560
2	L. D. C.	260-400
14	Deckhand/Guard	225-308
1	Peon	196-232

20. Name of the Scheme: ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN FOR PURCHASE OF FISHERY REQUISITES.

Background of the scheme: This is a continuing scheme under which financial assistance in the shape of subsidy is provided for deserving fishermen, towards purchase of synthetic twine, cotton twine diesel oil etc. As the purse-seine net required high capital investment, it has been felt necessary to provide subsidy as well as loan.

Object of the scheme: To assist the fishermen financially, for making use of better quality of materials, for fabrication of fishing gears, purchase of purse seine nets and other items of fishery requisites.

Financial Outlay:

					Rs. in lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	30.00
Revenue	...	...	...	...	15.00
Total	...	...	...	...	45.00

Existing pattern of Assistance:

	Loan	Subsidy	Beneficiaries contribution
a) Purse seine webbing	65%	15%	20% limited to the wt. of webbing upto 500 kgs.
b) Nylon twine			Subsidy limited to Rs. 6/- per kg. further limited to 50 kgs. per fishing boats above 3 tonnes displacement, 25 kg. per year per fishing boat of displacement upto 3 tonnes and below 3 kg. per year to fishermen engaged in inland fisheries.
c) Monofilament			100 kgs. per fishing boat above 2 tonnes subsidy limited to Rs. 4/- per kg.
d) Cotton twine			250 kgs. per year per fishing boat subsidy at the rates of Rs. 2/- per kg.
e) Hemp twine			Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per Kg.
f) Diesel Oil			Subsidy at the rate of 0.07 per litre subject to a maximum of Rs. 300/- per year per mechanised boat.
g) Winch			Loan 75%, subsidy 25%.

Proposed pattern of Assistance:

	Loan	Subsidy	Beneficiaries contribution
a) i) Purse seine webbing	50%	40%	10% limited to wt. of webbing upto 600 kgs.
ii) Gill net webbing	50%	40%	10% weight limited to 250 kgs.
b) Nylon twine			Subsidy limited to Rs. 6/- per kg. further limited to 100 kg. per boat per annum.
c) Monofilament			Subsidy limited to Rs. 4/- per kg. further limited to 100 kg. per boat per annum.
d) Cotton twine			Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2/- per kg.
e) Diesel Oil			Subsidy at the rate of 20 paise per litre limited to 5000 litres or monetary ceiling upto a maximum of Rs. 1000/- per year per mechanised boat.
f) Winch	a) Loan 50%.	b) Subsidy 40%.	(Ceiling of Rs. 8000/- only). c) Beneficiaries contribution 10%.
g) Wire rope			10% subsidy of the cost of the wire further limited to 610 mts. per mechanised craft.
h) Chain			10% subsidy of the cost of the chain further limited to 100 kgs. per mechanised boat.
i) Flots			20% subsidy of the cost limited to 20 floats per trawl net and 2000 floats per purse seine net per boat per annum.
j) Shackals			20% subsidy of the cost limited to 20 shackals per boat per annum.
k) Sinker			20% subsidy of the cost limited to 500 sinkers per boat per annum.
l) Anchor			10% subsidy of the cost limited to 2 anchors per boat per annum.
m) Paint			10% subsidy of the cost limited to 20 litres per boat per annum.

Benefit of the scheme: About 3000 fishermen will be able to improve their gear and 10 fishermen boat owners will be able to acquire purse seine nets.

21. Name of the Scheme: ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES.

Background of the scheme: It is proposed to boost the business of Primary Co-operative Societies, Fisheries Federation, by providing financial assistance for their various projects and share capital contribution to enhance their borrowing limits. The need for the same has particularly been felt especially in this territory as the existing co-operative societies are not showing much progress due to lack of financial and managerial skill.

To enable the Primary Co-operative Societies to construct medium size ice factory and cold storage for their own members in the villages thereby facilitating storage of their catch in good condition before they are marketed, it is necessary to give them subsidy as encouragement and to reduce the burden of loan.

During the Five Year Plan 1980-85 it is proposed to give financial assistance in the form of managerial subsidy, share capital etc. to the Co-operative Societies Federation with a view to encourage storing facilities for construction of cold storage, ice factory, processing complex and godowns, etc. It is also proposed to advance working capital loans to the societies.

Object of the scheme: This is a continuing scheme under which financial assistance is provided to Primary Fishermen Co-operative and Fisheries Federation Co-operative Societies to strengthen their activities.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	3.50
Revenue	3.00
	<hr/>
Total	6.50
	<hr/>

Existing pattern of assistance:

A — *Primary Societies:*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) Managerial subsidy | Rs. 500/- for the first two years and Rs. 250/- for the third year per society. |
| b) Govt. share capital contribution | Rs. 3,000 per society having a capital of Rs. 1000/- or above. |
| c) Godown | 75% loan and 25% subsidy. |

B — *Apex Federation:*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Government share capital contribution | Government share capital contribution of Rs. 5.00 lakh during the Vth plan per apex federation. |
|---------------------------------------|---|

Proposed pattern of assistance:**A — Primary Societies:**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Managerial subsidy | Limited to Rs. 1000/- per society. |
| 2. Share capital contribution | Limited to Rs. 5,000/- per society. |
| 3. Cold storage, Ice Factory | 80% Loan |
| Processing Complex | 20% subsidy |
| 4. Godown | 75% Loan |
| | 25% Subsidy of the contribution. |

B — Apex Federation:

Government share capital contribution	A share capital equal to the share of members enrolled during the year to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh.
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Benefit of the scheme:

- 1) Managerial skill will be made available to the co-operative society.
- 2) Storage and processing facilities for their fish catch at block level and village level for better returns.

22. Name of the Scheme: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO FISH CULTURE.

Background of the scheme: There are good number of brackish water area/tanks (Agor) where fish culture is being done. Production from these areas can be increased many folds by adopting scientific method of fish culture. For this purpose repairs/renovation of bunds sluice gates etc. are necessary. The scheme envisages grant of financial assistance to interested and prospective fish culturists to take up fish culture in brackish water and fresh water tanks/areas.

Object of the scheme: To bring wide areas of fallow brackish water and fresh water sheet under fish culture.

Physical Target: 20 Ha. water area to be brought under fish culture.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	4.00
Revenue	11.00
Total	15.00

Existing pattern of assistance:

There is no pattern of assistance in existence as the scheme is new.

Proposed pattern of assistance:

Financial assistance will be in the form of loan 80% and 20% subsidy on the cost of construction, repairs desilting etc.

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Superintendent of Fisheries	Rs. 650-1200
1	Asstt. Superintendent of Fisheries	Rs. 425-700
1	L. D. C.	Rs. 260-400

23. Name of the Scheme: GRANT OF RELIEF TO FISHERMEN SUFFERING LOSSES DUE TO NATURAL CALAMITIES, RIOTING, ACCIDENTS ETC.

Background of the scheme: In July, 1976 due to flood in Daman several fishermen houses and their boats etc. were washed away. Many a times the nets belonging to fishermen engaged in traditional fishing gets damaged by mechanised boats. This problem has become a common feature in Goa coast, due to the friction between boat owners and fishermen engaged in traditional means of fishing. It is felt necessary to make provision to grant some relief to such fishermen. It is essential to provide relief to enable them to rehabilitate themselves and carry on fishing business uninterruptedly. This is a new scheme.

Object of the scheme: To Provide relief to fishermen.

Financial Outlay:

	Rs. in lakh
Capital	1.00
Revenue	4.00
Total	5.00

Benefit of the scheme: The Fishermen will be able to rebuild the fishing business and rehabilitate themselves.

24. Name of the Scheme: CONSTRUCTION OF SLIPWAY AND SERVICE STATION.

Background of the scheme: During the Fifth Five Year Plan the project "Slipway and Service Station" at Britona has been taken up for implementation and the same is nearing completion. The provision of expenditure for completion of remaining work of project and its operational expenditure during the subsequent year has been made.

Object of the scheme: Due to lack of repair and service station facilities for the mechanised fishing vessels in the territory, it is proposed to construct Slipway and Service Station and to run the same departmentally.

Physical Target:

1 Unit Slipway and Service Station.

Financial Outlay:

					Rs. in lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	3.00
Revenue	...	...	...	...	7.00
Total ...					10.00

Benefit of the scheme:

It is proposed to provide slipway and servicing facilities to departmental vessels as well as to private fishing vessels.

Requirement of posts:

No. of posts	Designation	Scale in Rs.
1	Superintendent in Charge	650-1200
1	Foreman	425-700
1	Mechanic Grade II	260-350
1	Electrician	380-560
1	Mechanic Grade I	380-560
3	Carpenter	260-350
1	Welder	260-350
1	Turner cum Mechanic	260-350
1	Blacksmith	260-350
1	Store keeper cum tool room operator ...	425-700
1	Diesel Mechanic	380-560
1	Senior Carpenter	330-560
1	Fitter	260-350
1	U. D. C.	330-560
2	L. D. C.	260-400
1	Peon	196-232
1	Sweeper	196-232

25. Name of the Scheme: ASSISTANCE TO BACKWARD FISHERMEN FROM DAMAN (Tribal-sub plan).

Background of the scheme: This is a continuing scheme under which fishing equipment are supplied to tribal fishermen on 50% loan cum 50% subsidy basis. The requisites are supplied to them in kind.

Object of the scheme: To assist the tribal youths to purchase fishing twine rope and small boats for their fishing operation.

Physical Target: 200 tribal fishermen.

Financial Outlay:

				Rs. in lakh
Capital	...	...	...	3.00
Revenue	...	...	...	—
Total				3.00

26. Name of the Scheme: ASSISTANCE TO THE SCHEDULED CASTES IN FISHERIES SECTOR UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT

Background of the scheme: For the economic upliftment of scheduled castes youths of this area, it is proposed to train progressive candidates in fabrication of fish nets and other related aspects of fishing trade. It is proposed to train 200 candidates during the plan period. During the period of training stipend of Rs. 100/- per month per head will be granted. It is proposed to distribute 20 fibres glass boats fitted with outboard engines during the plan period. Out of the total provision 50% will be met from the special provision earmarked from the Centre and the remaining 50% will be borne by the State Sector.

Objekt of the Scheme: To achieve economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes by formulating meaningful Scheme under the Fisheries Sector.

Financial Outlay:

				Rs. in lakh
Capital	...	...	...	8.00
Revenue	...	...	...	2.00
Total				10.00

Forests

1. FOREST RESEARCH AND TRAINING

1. Forest Research:

Accordingly, Forest research and Utilization Division was set up during the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan i. e. 1969-70. Experiments and trials on various forest plantations suitable for the tract have been laid out in different soil and climatic conditions. Sample plots have also been laid out in different plantations to study the growth of these species. The Research Division has set up nurseries and agro-meteorological observatories in different parts of the territory and periodical observations are being recorded. Progeny Seed Orchard for cashew as well as teak have been laid out and various studies are in progress. Besides, the Division carries out and maintains sample and preservation plots, trees selection and plant breeding etc.

During the next 5 years i. e. 1980-85, it is proposed to continue the above experimental studies and to expand the problem oriented research specially in the light of the present stress on social and agro-forestry so as to meet the needs of the people. Trials on various indigenous and exotic species suitable for the tract, fodder and pasture will be continued with increased tempo so as to find out the solution to various pressing problems which have been faced in the territory. During 1980-81, number of experiment to find out the relevant growth of the trees species in arboratum, seed, orchards for cashew and Teak, fertilizer trials and trials on fodder grasses and tree increament, plots were initiated. During 1981-82, research work will be continued and existing plots, nurseries, experiments, agro-meteorological observatories will be maintained and regular observations records.

Against the outlay of Rs. 10.24 lakh for the Fifth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 7.12 lakh were utilised. Shortfall is due to the fact that some of the posts sanctioned and provided for, were not filled and during the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan the pay of the staff was charged to the Non-Plan. For Five Year Plan 1980-85, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is earmarked. Rs. 2.50 lakh have been provided for 1981-82.

2. Education and Training of Personnel:

It is essential that all forestry personel are properly trained so that they are in a position to efficiently execute various scientific operations and discharge their duties in the best public interest. Keeping the above in view, a scheme was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan for setting up a Forestry school in this territory for training of the Forest Guards who are recruited locally and occupy an important role in the protection of forest and execution of forestry works. The other technical staff like Foresters and Range Forest Officers and Gazetted Officers are deputed for training both initially and subsequently for refreshers and specialised training at various Forestry Institutions. So far 19 R. F. O's have received training at the Rangers College under the control of F. R. I. Dehradun,

During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, 12 R. F. Os., 20 R. Fs. and 100 F. Gs., are proposed to be trained. Besides the Department is likely to train 3 R. F. Os., and 8 Foresters by deputing them to training outside the territory. Construction of forestry school has already been taken up during 1980-81 and is likely to be completed by 1981-82.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-78, an amount of Rs. 1.80 lakh were spent against the provision of Rs. 5.49 lakh. The shortfall is due to the fact that the Forestry Training School building at Valpoi could not be taken up.

For Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, an amount of Rs. 23.00 lakh is proposed, out of which an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh is provided for the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakh is earmarked for 1981-82.

2. INVENTORY, PLANNING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

2.1 Demarcation and Settlement of forest areas:

Most of the forest areas were not demarcated and settled during the erstwhile Portuguese regime with the result there are lot of discrepancies/claims in regard to the forest lands. To have an effective protection and to see that the forest areas are not encroached upon, a scheme of Survey & Demarcation of forest areas was drawn up after liberation so as to get the forest areas declared as Reserve Forests as per the provisions of the Indian Forest Act. The work of Survey and Demarcation is in progress and 681.81 sq. kms. of the forest boundaries has since been demarcated. Out of these, 21.61 sq. kms. have already been declared as Reserve Forests and 260 sq. kms. are under the process of reservation for which Government Notification has been issued. Rest of the survey work is in progress. Since the work is of vital importance for proper protection and administration of the forest areas, the scheme is to be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-78, the Survey and Demarcation over an area of 343 sq. kms. have been completed. A target of about 400 sq. kms. has been proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan 1980-85 of which 100 sq. kms. has been fixed for 1980-81 which is likely to be achieved. For the year 1981-82, a target of 110 sq. kms. new (100 sq. kms. old) has been proposed.

The total approved outlay was Rs. 11.55 lakh against which Rs. 8.51 lakh were utilized. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakh during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. As against a provision of Rs. 3.50 lakh for the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 3.85 lakh was spent. For the year 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 3.50 lakh has been fixed.

2.2 Working Plan:

The working plan is a technical document which provides for the technical management of the forests on the scientific lines to attain the maximum production out of the forest without any detrimental effects. As far as the forests of Goa are concerned, no working plan was prepared in the past. The scheme was started in the Fifth Five Year Plan

and the working plan for the North Goa Division has already been completed whereas steps have been taken to start the work of the South Goa Division.

It is proposed to complete the working plan of the South Goa Division during the Sixth Five Year Plan i. e. during 1980-85. During 1980-81, preliminary work for preparation of working for South Goa was in full swing.

The total approved outlay under the scheme for the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs. 10.61 lakh, against which an expenditure of Rs. 7.70 lakh was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 1.90 lakh was utilised. For 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided.

3. PLANNING, STATISTICS AND EVALUATION CELL

In view of large amount being spent under various plan schemes and to make the planning realistic and broad based, it is necessary to have a proper cell in the department for the collection and compilation of statistical data, monitoring and evaluation of the results achieved under various schemes.

Accordingly, a nucleus cell with skeleton staff was started during the year 1973-74 i. e. last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It was proposed to strengthen this cell further during the Fifth Five Year Plan and was to have one Dy. Conservator of Forests with the supporting staff but however due to non creation of posts headway to collect the basic data could not be made. It is therefore proposed during Sixth Five Year Plan that the cell will be strengthened with requisite staff so as to function and carry out statistical work on more scientific basis. During 1980-81, the existing cell continued to undertake collection, compilation of statistical work. The same will be continued during 1981-82 also.

The approved outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan under the scheme was Rs. 1.93 lakh and the amount of Rs. 0.69 lakh was spent. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 3.25 lakh has been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been approved for 1980-81 against which Rs. 0.34 lakh is spent. For 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is fixed.

3. Organisation and Institution:

3.1 Intensification of forest management:

It has been proposed to provide supporting ministerial and field staff in the Forest Divisions functioning under the charge of the Dy. Conservator of Forests. Besides, as a result of spurt in developmental activities, the work load has considerably increased on the headquarter staff. Keeping the above in view, the scheme for reorganization and strengthening of the Forest Department for better and more effective management, protection and utilization of the forest areas and the forest produce was included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The scheme is also continued during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

During 1980-81, one post of Asst. Conservator of Forests, two posts of Dy. Range Forest Officers, two post of Foresters, ten post of Forest Guard, six posts of L. D. Cs. and one post of Head Clerk and one post of an Accountant were created and filled in. During 1981-82, these divisions will be further strengthened with more supporting staff and existing posts would be continued.

The approved outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs. 4.50 lakh. But the scheme could not be implemented for want of creation of new posts. Hence no expenditure was incurred. During Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85, an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been proposed. During 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 2.13 lakh is utilised. For the year 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakh is approved.

4. Infrastructural Development:

4.1 Forest Communication:

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

The target achieved during the year 1974-78 is 38 kms. The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to construct 20 kms. of katcha roads/soiling in remote and inaccessible forest areas for facilitating easy extraction of forest produce besides providing communication facilities to the local people. During 1980-81, existing roads were maintained. For 1981-82, it is proposed to take up soiling and maintenance of older roads.

The approved outlay for the Vth Five Year Plan 1974-78 was Rs. 4.81 lakh against which an amount of Rs. 4.18 lakh has been utilised. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.98 lakh will be spent. For 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.98 lakh is approved which is spent. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1981-82 as per the details given below:

4.2 Buildings:

A regular scheme for construction of buildings was taken up in 1963. It was continued into IVth and Fifth Five Year Plan period also. There were 51 quarters for Forest Guards, 34 for Foresters, 13 for Range Forest Officers and 7 Forest Rest Houses at the end of the Vth Five Year Plan. However, the residential and office accommodation provided by the above said buildings is far from adequate. The construction of buildings at various places has therefore been continued into the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

During 1980-81, construction of quarters at various places is in progress. It has been proposed to construct more quarters and complete

spill over works during 1981-82. Since the shifting of Divisions at Margao and Ponda, the need for residential quarters at both these places is urgently felt. It is therefore proposed to take up construction on priority at Margao and Ponda during 1981-82.

The approved outlay for the Vth Five Year Plan period was Rs. 9.73 lakhs. However, the expenditure incurred during the year 1974-78 was Rs. 2.36 lakh. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh was fixed against which an amount of Rs. 2.84 lakh is spent. For 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh is approved.

B — PRODUCTION FORESTRY

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

1.1 Cultural Operations:

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

During 1974-78 an area of 307 ha. was attended to. It is propose to carry out cultural operations over an area of 5000 ha. including improvement, restocking and tending of plantations during the VIth Five Year Plan during 1980-85. During 1980-81 cultural operations over an area of 1050 ha. will be carried out. It is also proposed to cover up an equal area during the year 1981-82.

An outlay of Rs. 3.02 lakh was fixed for the Vth Five Year Plan 1974-78 against which an amount of Rs. 2.29 lakh was spent. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided during the VIth Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-85. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 1.14 lakhs is spent. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been approved for the year 1981-82.

1.2 Plantations including aided natural regeneration:

To improve the existing condition of the forests and to have better stocking, plantations of valuable industrial and other comparatively fast growing species like teak, eucalyptus and a number of other miscellaneous species were taken up immediately after liberation. Up to now 8825 ha. of the forest area has been planted under teak, 5152 ha. under eucalyptus

and 295 ha. under other miscellaneous species. These have been carried out by clear felling the existing degraded forest areas along the easy slopes and near the villages etc. So as to improve their condition by planting them with the above valuable species which are suitable in the locality. In other areas to improve the stocking of natural forests steps have been taken in hand for aiding natural regeneration so as to have better stocking of more important species.

The target proposed for the Vth Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-85 is to create new plantations over an area of 2500 ha. of different economic and industrial species and maintenance of the older plantations. During 1980-81 an area of 603 ha. was covered with new plantations of teak, Bamboo, eucalyptus and other miscellaneous species. During the Year 1981-82 it is proposed to raise 500 ha. of new plantations. Under aided natural regeneration it is proposed to cover 200 ha. during the year 1980-81 and 500 ha. 1981-82 also.

Financial — The approved Vth Five Year Plan outlay was Rs. 70.33 lakh. The actual expenditure incurred during the year 1974-78 was Rs. 54.94 lakh. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Vth Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 10.05 has been spent during 1980-81. For 1981-82 another Rs. 10.00 lakh is approved.

Cash Crop:

1.3 Cashew Plantations:

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

During 1974-78 a area of 4461 ha. was brought under new cashew plantations and older plantations were tended. At the far end of the Vth Five Year Plan since no land were available for acquisition, further new plantations with cashew were suspended and only the existing plantations were maintained. In view of the importance of scientific management of cashew and raising this cash crop in new areas. Government has again revived the Cashew Division and it is proposed to bring roughly 5000 ha. under new plantations during the Vth Five Year Plan period. The areas will be either acquired or the plantation will be raised in existing barren *comunidade* lands after the Government takes certain policy decision. During 1980-81, since no new area was available for cashew plantation existing area was maintained. During the year 1981-82 old plantations will be properly and scientifically maintained.

Financial: Total financial outlay approved for the Vth Five Year Plan under the scheme was Rs. 116.10 lakh. The actual expenditure incurred during the year 1974-78 was Rs. 91.88 lakh. An amount of Rs. 78.00 lakh has been proposed for Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 14.86 lakh has been utilised.

1.4 Rubber Plantations:

Rubber was planted on an experimental basis from 1964 onwards. On the basis of the recommendations by the experts and the encouraging performance of the rubber plantation raised by this Department, it is proposed to maintain and existing the rubber plantation in this Territory. Some of the rubber plantation have already started yielding and have significantly become one of the sources of revenue to the state exchequer. The department has already set up smoke houses for processing rubber latex and have auctioned smoke sheets and rubber scrap during the last 3 years. The plantations are quite successful in certain pockets of Goa and the yield of latex compares favourably with that obtained in other rubber growing states.

The target fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan was to raise 275 ha. of rubber plantation. During the period 1974-78, 204 ha. of rubber plantations were raised and 205 older plantations were maintained. It has been proposed to raise rubber plantation over an area of 500 ha. including maintenance of earlier plantations and tapping of latex with increased tempo during Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81, 51 ha. rubber plantation was carried out. Another target of 40 ha. has been proposed for 1981-82 besides maintenance of older plantations.

Financial: The approved outlay for the Vth Five Year Plan under the scheme was Rs. 21.60 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year 1974-78 was Rs. 18.14 lakh. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh have been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 7.50 lakh has been proposed for 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 8.27 lakh has been spent during 1980-81.

1.5 Departmental Exploitation of Timber:

The National Commission on Agriculture during their visit to this Territory in the year, 1975 recommended that the timber extraction should be taken up departmentally, in order to eliminate the middle men. The exploitation of timber was thus taken up departmentally in pursuance of Government of India's policy, and efforts are being made to increase the area under departmental exploitations so as to slowly do away with the system of contractors.

Targets physical: During 1976-78, 35338 m³ of timber firewood was extracted. During the Five Year Plan period 1980-85 the forest produce will be harvested departmentally with an increased tempo. Two forest depest one in North division has already been opened and the vehicles for transport for departmentally felled timbers and firewood to these depots have been purchased. It is proposed to extract one lakh m³ timber and firewood during the entire Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1981-82 250 ha. area will be felled. The local Government has also taken a policy decision to open firewood sales depots in important towns of this territory so as to supply firewood to the consumers at subsidised rates. Efforts are being made to install the depots shortly.

The approved outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs. 11.74 lakh. The scheme was implemented from the year 1976-78 and the expenditure

incurred during the years was Rs. 5.13 lakh. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 13.54 lakh has been spent. For 1981-82, provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been approved.

C— SOCIAL FORESTRY

Government of India in their latest policy decision has given wide importance to Social Forestry in order to meet the basic needs of the rural people as far as the firewood, for the small timber for construction purposes, agricultural implements etc. Shortage of firewood and timber has become chronic in the country specially in areas which are far away from the natural forests. Accordingly it is proposed to take up planting of all barren lands in the villages with suitable species to meet the fuel and fodder requirements of the local population and to educate the people as far as the various advantages of agro-forestry practices are concerned. The Forest Department will also provide seedlings and other initiatives to the local people for raising forest seedlings in their lands along the field, bunds and other suitable plots which are not being properly utilized for sustained agriculture. In addition it is also proposed to utilize all the idle lands along the canal banks, railways tracts etc. from the point of view of aesthetic beauty and shade and meet the fuel and fodder requirements of the people. The same will also be carried out along suitable stretches of roads, canal, Banks, etc. The scheme also includes extension of forestry and forest publicity so as to make the people conscious of the advantages of the forestry for rural people both from the point of view of meeting the needs of the day to day and for maintaining the environmental conditions.

1.1 Afforestation, Avenue, Canal and Banks, Parks and Agro Forestry:

Lot of degraded, open barren lands and denuded hill slopes are seen all over in Goa due to the over grazing and over exploitation in the past. Most of these areas are at present moment under the control of the comunidades and it is proposed to take up such areas for afforestation purposes under the scheme. Government has yet to take a policy decision on this matter and according to the availability of land efforts will be made to take up the afforestation works.

The plantations of avenue trees along the roads is essential from the aesthetic point of view and provide shade and shelter for the people. It is therefore proposed to take up plantations along road sides. It is proposed to take up plantations along the canal banks. Two major river valley projects i. e. Selauli and Angunem are in progress and along banks of canals which are yet to come up, it is proposed to take up plantations with suitable species with the sole purpose of afforestation of these strips and meet the needs of the local people and providing aesthetic beauty.

This Department has also been entrusted with the development of the parks in some of the major cities of the territory. At the present moment the Department is looking after the Children's Park at Panaji and some of the beautification works in Panaji town near the approaches of the Mandovi river.

As per the Government's latest decision the Forest Department is likely to take up the work of maintenance of the parks in other major towns of the territory also. The Main purpose behind this is to provide some recreation spots for the people in the town and to have some aesthetic beauty. It is proposed to develop the Children's Park at Campal and provide a toy train for the amenities of the local children. The work is likely to be completed during the year 1981-82.

Physical: Till today 260 row kms of avenue plantations have been raised up to the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan till 1979-80. During 1980-81 41 row kms. have been planted. Under the canal banks plantations it is proposed to take up about 50 row kms. during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the year 1981-82 a length of about 50 row kms. will be completed.

Children's Park at Campal will be further developed and maintained. Parks at few of the other important towns will be taken up as and when they are transferred to the Government. Under agro/Forestry nurseries will be set up and afforestation work will be done along bare hills during 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 45.00 lakh have been proposed for five year Plan 1980-85. Out of which an amount of Rs. 2.07 lakh have been utilized during 1980-81. For 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh have been approved.

1.2 Amenities to staff and Labourers:

Staff and labourers are working in the interior forest areas having no amenities of life. It is, therefore essential for efficient functioning that they are provided with suitable amenities in view of the Government policy to uplift the weaker sections of the society. The amenities proposed to be provided to the staff will be indoor games like Carrom, Chinese Checker, Volley Ball and Foot Ball, wherever there are facilities of playing ground. In the coupes where the labour is more, community listening sets will also be provided if the funds permit so that the labourers which come weaker section of societies are able to absorb the information on the welfare activities being undertaken by the Government. As regards the departmental labour who have generally to stay in shelters made with tree branches and brush wood will be provided with suitable labour sheds made out of the material available locally.

Some labour sheds were constructed at plantation sites during 1978-79 and 1979-80 besides providing playing and recreational materials and potable water connections to the labour engaged in forestry operations. During 1980-81 two more were constructed. During 1981-82 it is also proposed to construct some more sheds for labourers.

The approved outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs. 0.15 lakh. The scheme could not be implemented due to paucity of funds. However, it is proposed to implement this scheme during Five Year Plan 1980-85, with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 0.59 lakh was spent during 1979-80. An amount of Rs. 0.34 lakh has been utilized during 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh have been approved for 1981-82.

1.3 Forest Publicity:

There is a great need for giving wide publicity on the usefulness and benefits of forests and wild life. During the year 1974-78, Vanamahotsava and Wild Life Weeks were celebrated in a befitting manner. Seedlings of various species were supplied to the institutions and to public free of charge and at nominal rates. Besides, planting competition was organised during the Vanamahotsava amongst Municipalities, Village Panchayats, Schools and Colleges and the cash prizes were awarded to the institutions who are adjudged the best. Similarly, during the Wild Life Week celebrations, essay and painting competitions were organised by the department amongst students of schools and colleges. Wide publicity was given on both occasions.

During 1980-81 Vanamahotsava and Wild Life Weeks were celebrated in the nook and corner of this Territory with a befitting manner. During Vanamahotsava celebration awards in cash were given away to the successful schools/colleges/institutions/organizations, who participated in a tree planting contest. This fostering love for trees amongst the general public. During Wild Life Week essay, writing and painting competitions were organized and prizes were awarded to the best entries. The forestry no longer functions in isolation and for successful management of forestry public cooperation is a must and this scheme amply does its work in arousing the public awakening.

The total approved outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs. 3.24 lakh. Actual expenditure incurred during the year 1974-78 was Rs. 2.33 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 3.75 lakh has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 0.72 lakh has been spent during 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been approved for 1981-82.

D — WILD LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

1.1 Wild Life Sanctuaries:

In order to protect and preserve the existing fauna, 3 Wild Life Sanctuaries were created in 1967-68. These required to be developed for rehabilitation of wild life. This provides an added facility of recreation to the local population and encourages tourists. Besides there is an urgent need to protect, preserve and develop the wild life in the forest areas outside these sanctuaries too.

The target fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan was to maintain and develop the three Wild Life Sanctuaries.

1. Bhagwan Mahaveer Wild Life Sanctuary.
2. Bondla Wild Life Sanctuary.
3. Cotigao Wild Life Sanctuary.

During the year 1974-78, salt licks were laid out and clean water holes were developed. Construction and improvement of roads in Sanctuaries were taken up and continued. Besides the development of ornamental and botanical garden were taken up. A deer park was opened in Bondla Wild Life Sanctuary and existing Wild Life Sanctuaries main-

tained and developed. The target proposed for Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to develop the existing Wild Life Sanctuaries and creation of separate Wild Life Wing in the department as per guidelines of Govt. of India. During 1980-81 Department Wild Life Wing has been created. During 1981-82 Wild Life Sanctuaries developmental activities will be repeated.

Financial: The total outlay approved for the Vth Five Year Plan was Rs. 20.49 lakh. The expenditure incurred during 1976-78 was Rs. 15.75 lakh. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 5.57 lakh was spent. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 5.42 lakh has been spent. For 1981-82, another sum of Rs. 4.70 lakh have been approved.

2. Animal Park:

The parks and sanctuaries would not only help to preserve and replenish our vanishing species, but also provide opportunities for intensive investigations in all disciplines of comparative biology. They are in fact nature's outdoor libraries open to all to draw knowledge from and advance all cultural pursuits. There is an urgent need to develop such a Zoological Park in Goa for the education and recreation of the local people and development of Tourism.

The main target under this scheme is to procure some animals and set up a splendid Animal Park at Bondla. During 1975-78, some animals were procured and maintained. During 1980-81 steps for establishment of Parks cum Botanical Garden were taken and mooted enclosures for various animals existing with department were constructed. During recent years Bondla has become increasingly popular among foreign and domestic Tourist. Keeping this in view amenities were provided besides beautification spots. Recently Tourist cottages have also been transferred to the Department. Against an outlay of Rs. 6.84 lakh an amount of Rs. 2.89 lakh were spent during Fifth Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh have been approved for 1980-85. An amount of Rs 3.00 lakh were fixed for 1980-81 against which an amount of Rs. 3.07 lakh is spent. For 1981-82 an amount of 2.00 lakh have been provided.

1.3 Forest Protection:

The guard against unauthorised encroachments into the forest land, illicit extraction forest produce and also to check the forest produce in transit, it is necessary to have adequate staff in the form of Mobile Squad and Checknakas. At present there are two active Mobile Squads attached to both North and South Divisions besides 25 check posts all over the Territory.

During 1980-81 existing checknakas and Mobile Squads were strengthened and maintained. During 1981-82 checknakas will be repaired and electrified and existing Mobile Squads will be maintained.

The Fifth Five Year Plan outlay was Rs. 3.34 lakh. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been proposed for Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81 Rs. 2.23 lakh were spent. For year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been fixed.

1.4 Soil Conservation including Coastal plantations:

Due to the over exploitation and faulty agro-nomical practices, Kumeri-cultivation, over grazing fires, mining there are lot of barren and eroded hill-slopes all over the Territory. Since the topography of Goa is undulating, the concentration of rain and water results into lot of soil erosion, which ultimately leads to the problem of washing of top soil, siltation of dams, valleys and ultimately the harbour. It is therefore essential that such areas are protected by adequate soil conservation measures like, contour trenching, terracing check dams, afforestations etc. so as to reduce the soil loss and consequent hazards. Soil conservation measures in the area where mining activity is in progress are also of utmost urgency so as to reduce the washing away of the mining rejects which ultimately silt the fertile valley lands the rivers, and the harbour.

The problem of soil erosion along the coastal areas in Goa, Daman and Diu also needs immediate attention. This has to be tackled by planting of shelter-belts of Casuarina and some other suitable species along the affected coastal belts, so as to establish the coastal sand dunes and provide protection to adjacent agricultural lands which otherwise get affected by the blowing sand which is carried by strong winds.

Targets: Physical — The proposed target for the Vth Plan was to carry out soil and water conservation including afforestation, terracing in catchment areas over 250 ha. by constructing checkdams and fully plugging and stream bank erosion control measures. During 1977-78, 16 ha. of Casuarina, 10 ha. of Cashew and teak, 13 ha. of Casuarina and Cashew and 20 row kms. were planted, 230 ha. of trenching was done. Agriculture Department is also doing this work in vulnerable private areas. However it is proposed to take up soil conservation measures like trenching and terracing in forest areas and also raised casuarina plantations along the seacoast during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1979-80, 20 ha. of casuarina along the seacoast were raised and old plantations were maintained. Another target of 30 ha. will be achieved during 1980-81. Similar target will be achieved during 1981-82.

Financial: The approved outlay for the Vth Five Year Plan under the scheme was Rs. 6.33 lakh. The expenditure incurred during the year 1976-78 is Rs. 3.48 lakh. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 1.62 lakh has been spent during 1979-80. Against an amount of Rs. 2.45 lakh approved for 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 1.44 lakh has been spent. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1981-82.

Community Development

a) Panchayati Raj

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In the Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu there is one tier of Panchayati Raj Institution i.e. Village Panchayats. The Panchayati Raj Institutions came into existence in 1962-63 after liberation of Goa, many of the Panchayats are not financially sound and have to depend upon financial assistance for the development of rural areas since funds raised by them by way of taxation are not sufficient to take up development works such as roads/drains, drinking water supply, sanitation etc.

There are 194 village Panchayats in Goa, Daman and Diu in all 12 Community Development Blocks. The following schemes will continue to be implemented for the Panchayats during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Name of the Scheme: STRENGTHENING OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS.

1.1 Background of the scheme: Under the Scheme the Village level Administrative personnel have to be strengthened and trained.

1.2 Objective of the Scheme: The existing Panchayats have only one full time functionary i.e. Panchayat Secretary. The Secretaries are to be given periodical training in various subjects such as preparation of Annual plan, Budget Estimates, Cooperation, Principle and working of Panchayati Raj Institution etc. and allied matters. The existing Scale of Village Panchayats Secretaries is similar to that of a Lower Division Clerk. There are also no proper avenues of promotion for the Village Panchayat Secretaries. As such it is necessary to upgrade 20% of the posts of Village Panchayat Secretaries to Selection grade posts with the scale of pay similar to that of U. D. C.

Also under the Scheme it is proposed to create 21 posts of Extension Officer (Village Panchayats) in the grade Rs. 425-700/- for posting in Village Panchayat in place of Village Panchayat Secretaries whose annual budget exceed Rs. 50,000/- Similarly under this scheme it is also proposed to create an Engineering Cell, for effective implementation of various schemes taken up by the Panchayats.

Presently the Talukas of Mormugao and Salcete are under one Block. For speedy implementation of various schemes it is proposed to bifercate the same and to have a two separate Blocks with Head Quarters at Margao and Mormugao respectively. This will result in the creation of a separate post of Block Development Officer and Extension Officer Village Panchayat and other supporting staff.

Further to strengthening the Bardez Block and the Head Quarters (Collectorate) it is proposed to create the following posts.

1. One Head Clerk, One Jr. Steno, One L. D. C. and one Peon for the Head Quarters at Panaji.

2. One post of Gramsevak at Molem. Beside two posts of E.O.V.P. has already been created.

Similarly since there are 194 Village Panchayats and in order to supervise their activities on various fields in development, it is found necessary to acquire 2 diesel jeeps, one for the proposed Block at Mormugao and one for the Head Quarters at Panaji and also to replace the existing old petrol vehicles with new diesel vehicle.

1.3 Financial Requirement: During the Fifth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 7.40 lakh are required for payment of staff and purchase of vehicles proposed under the Scheme.

1.5 Physical Target: Since the entire provision under this Scheme is for the payment of staff, there is no physical target to be fixed.

2. TRAINING

2. Name of the Scheme: TRAINING OF NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

2.1 Background of the Scheme: Most of the Chairman and Dy. Chairman of the Village Panchayats who are elected among Villagers do not have sufficient knowledge of the functions of Village Panchayats and the power vested in them. The duties and responsibilities entrusted to them under the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulations, 1962 are not properly carried out for lack of knowledge of rules and regulations. Hence to develop a special interest in the functioning of Panchayati Raj and promote the working of the Panchayats in sound manner, it is necessary to train the Chairman and other members of the Village Panchayats at proper Institution.

2.2 Objective of the Scheme: The Objectives are to train the non-official members of the Village Panchayats for the successful functioning of the Panchayati Raj system and for execution of various duties entrusted to the Panchayats by the Government from time to time.

2.3 Financial requirement: The Financial outlay approved for fifth plan was Rs. 0.50 lakh which was subsequently revised for Rs. 0.07 lakh. The expenditure incurred during 1974-75 is Rs. 0.01 lakh and for 1975-76 Rs. 0.02 lakh. The entire expenditure will be spent towards TA/DA etc. of the Staff and non-Officials. During the Five Year Plan 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

2.4 Physical Targets: During the Fifth Plan period, it was proposed to train 160 Sarpanchas. During 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 the training schemes of non-official members was dropped as an economic measure. Now it is proposed to train 200 Sarpanchas/Dy. Sarpanchas during five year plan, 1980-85.

2.5 Benefits expected: The Public will get better service from the Panchayat consequent on training of non-Official members of the Panchayats who will discharge their duties and functions effectively.

3. ASSISTANCE TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

3. Name of the Scheme: LOANS TO VILLAGE PANCHAYATS FOR REMUNERATIVE SCHEME.

3.1 Background of the Scheme: It is observed that many Panchayats are not in a position to undertake the developmental works in their villages because of lack of sufficient funds raised through taxation. In order to encourage the Panchayats to undertake the developmental works and at the same time develop resources, loans are granted for various purposes viz. construction of Panchayat Ghar Cum shopping centres/Community Centres, Markets, Poultry farms, Slaughter houses, purchase of tractors etc. for building up permanent remunerative assets.

3.2 Objectives of the Schemes: The objective is to create durable assets and to generate additional income to Panchayat.

3.3 Financial requirements: The revised outlay approved for Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs. 18.33 lakh. The expenditure during 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is Rs. 4.31 lakh, Rs. 3.88 lakh, Rs. 3.99 lakh and Rs. 2.40 lakh respectively and outlay approved for 1978-79 is Rs. 3.30 lakh of which Rs. 2.77 lakh have been spent. The proposed outlay in the revised Fifth Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 20.00 lakh as there is better response for this Scheme.

3.4 Physical Target: During the Fifth Five Year Plan period 60 Panchayats were granted loans under Remunerative scheme. Of these 60 Panchayats 10 Panchayats were granted loans for purchase of Pumpsets, 19 Panchayats for construction of Shops cum V. P. Office, 14 Panchayats for construction of market and rest for Residential building Slaughter house, Power Tiller, Power Sprayers, agricultural farm, Poultry farm, tractor etc. No Physical target at this stage can be fixed for revised sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 since the loans are sanctioned as per the requirement of the Panchayats depending upon security for payment of loans. The Loans are granted to them on first come first serve basis.

3.5 Benefits expected: The Panchayats will be in a position to provide more facilities to the Public and at the same time mobilise their resources for development work of their area.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

General Introduction:

There are 12 Community Development Blocks in Goa, Daman and Diu consisting of 11 units. The Blocks are in phase II stage from 1973-74. The following schemes are implemented under the Programme.

I. Name of the Scheme: CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO THIS BLOCK.

1.1 *Background of the Scheme:* All the Community Development Blocks have completed the Stage I and entered the Stage II with effect from 1973-74. The Block Agencies are required to be continued for executing the various rural development schemes suited for local nature.

1.2 *Objective of the Scheme:* To execute the programme of rural Development like Communication, Irrigation, Sanitation, Animal Husbandry, Industries etc. through the agency of Blocks. The objectives of Community Development Programme are (1) to develop fully the material and human resources, (ii) to develop the local leadership and self governing institutions, (iii) to raise the standard of living for rural people by securing the people's participation. With these aims in view, many schemes are executed through the Blocks. Hence it is necessary to continue the scheme during the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

1.3 *Financial Requirement:* The total outlay given for Vth Plan was Rs. 11.50 lakh. Out of which during 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 an expenditure of Rs. 2.97 lakh, Rs. 2.80 lakh, Rs. 1.75 lakh and Rs. 2.31 lakh respectively have been incurred and during the year 1978-79 an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh have been provided for the purpose, and an amount of Rs. 4.11 lakh have been spent. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh have been approved during the Five Year Plan, 1980-85 for continuing this scheme more effectively.

1.4 *Physical Target:* Rs. 1.00 lakh during every year of Fifth Plan was granted for repairs of roads, wells, sanitation etc. and Rs. 1.00 lakh was given as a loan to individuals. No specific targets can be fixed as the estimates of the work vary from time to time.

II. COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION

Cooperative movement was introduced in India for the first time in 1904 and it has passed through different stages of development. The movement in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was launched in the year 1962-63 which is still in nascent stage. The movement has grown both in rural and urban areas through active cooperation of the people in cooperative field. Today, the Cooperative Sector is one of the major sectors of the economy of this Territory, embracing agricultural credit, consumer's movement, marketing of important cash crops, processing activities, housing, transport, dairies, fisheries, farming and allied sectors.

The number of cooperative societies increased at a good speed in the beginning of the planned era starting from 1962-63 (the beginning of the Country's Third Five Year Plan in the territory). The number of societies increased to 319 by the end of the Third Plan, then reached a level of 425 by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. At present the number of Cooperative Societies is 541.

In the cooperative field, several big institutions like the Sugar Factory, Dairy Federation, Marketing Federation with their branches and departmental stores, Fisheries Federation, State Cooperative Bank, Urban Bank, Taluka Farmers Service Societies, Tribal Large Size Multipurpose Society as well as Cooperative Training Institution have been established.

In the next decade, the territory would be taking a leap forward in the fields of agriculture and its subsidiary occupations, processing and agricultural marketing etc. The cooperatives will have to play their legitimate role in supplementing the efforts of the Government in achieving the sustained growth in rural sector.

As a result of the irrigation programmes like Salauli Irrigation Project, Mandovi Irrigation Project, Anjune Dam Project, Tillari Project and the various lift irrigation schemes and crop technology programme undertaken by the Government there would be considerable demand for credit including other inputs like fertilisers, seed custom service charges etc. The Cooperative structure particularly at the village level is required to be strengthened to provide timely inputs and credit to the farmers.

The reorganisation of primary agricultural credit structure will therefore, be very essential.

The linking of agricultural credit and marketing is a prerequisite for providing reasonable price to the farmer for his agricultural produce. The re-organised agricultural credit societies would function as a contact point for the farmer for credit as well as marketing. The Cooperative Sugar Factory has helped to establish the linking of credit with processing and marketing as far as sugarcane production in this Territory is concerned. The system of linking of produce with marketing for arecanut (Supari) to some extent has also been established through the Goa Cooperative Bagayatdar Society. The linking of marketing of coconut production with the credit is also gradually developing. Dairy will be another vital sector so far as linking of credit with marketing is concerned.

To meet the credit gap for agricultural purposes the financial assistance to the Goa State Cooperative Bank needs to be enhanced. The Bank has to meet all the credit requirements for short, medium and long term needs. In the field of housing more and more cooperative housing societies are coming up. The need for housing loan for new societies could be met by the Apex Housing Finance Society. The said society, therefore, is to be provided additional share capital to enable it to borrow more loans from the Life Insurance Corporation.

Financial Outlay:

For executing the various developmental programmes in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and for strengthening the cooperative movement in the territory, an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakh has been earmarked and it would include the following programmes: —

Programmes:

1. Direction and Administration,
2. Credit Cooperatives,
3. Farming Cooperatives,
4. Housing Cooperatives,
5. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives,
6. Processing Cooperatives other than Sugar factory,
7. Sugar Factory,
8. Labour Cooperatives,
9. Consumers Cooperatives,
10. Education, Research and Training,
11. Other Cooperatives.

Under the above heads of development, various schemes are to be operated. The explanatory write-up for the schemes under the Major

development heads for continuing schemes as well as for new schemes is given below: —

1. Direction and Administration

1.1 Strengthening of Department:

Due to rapid expansion and diversification of activities in the co-operative field in present context, the work load in the Cooperative Department has enormously increased with the result that the present staff existing in the Department is inadequate and cannot cope up with the work load which is increasing by leaps and bounds day by day.

Big institutions like Sugar Factory, Dairy Federation, Fisheries Federation, Marketing Federation, Cooperative Bank and its branches, Apex Housing Finance Society, Taluka Farmer Service Cooperatives, Tribal Large Size Multipurpose Society, Departmental Stores, have been established in this Territory. The recommendations of various committees are to be implemented. In addition to normal supervision the Department has to revitalise the cooperative institutions by ensuring timely recovery of cooperative credit, weeding out dormant and paralysed societies. Timely audit is also an essential requirement for effective functioning of the cooperative movement.

The Department is being re-organised into zones to have effective control and supervision on the cooperatives. The system of continuous and concurrent audit is also to be introduced in institutions having sizeable turnover. To carry out all these activities during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, following categories of additional staff is required:

Sr. No.	Group	No. of posts	Scale (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Group — A	2	1100-1600
2.	Group — B (Gazetted)	1	840-1200
	Group — B (Gazetted)	4	650-1200
	Group — B (Non-Gazetted)	12	550-900
3.	Group — C	22	425-700
		3	425-640
		52	330-560
		19	260-400
		3	260-350
4.	Group — D	4	210-270
		7	196-232
	Total	129	

A sum of Rs. 3.64 lakh has been spent during the financial year 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 41.50 lakh has been earmarked in the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. The entire amount will be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 5.50 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

1.2 *Construction of premises for offices:*

At present the Department is located in a private hired building. The Zonal Offices recently created at Panaji, Margao and Mapusa have been accommodated in private hired buildings as the Government accommodation in the respective area has not been made available. The office premises occupied by the South and North Zone are far away from the Central place. Hence it is proposed to construct necessary buildings for the Department and Zonal Offices.

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been provided for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1981-82 for the construction of buildings.

2. **Credit Cooperatives**

2.1 *Financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives:*

Under the said scheme reorganised agricultural credit societies are to be assisted by way of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy so as to enable them to take up enhanced loaning activity. The reorganised service societies will undertake the activity of providing term loans including consumption credit and also undertaking consumer activities. As a result of passing of the Third Amendment Act to the Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960, as applied to the Union Territory, the primary agricultural credit societies will also discharge the functions of primary land development banks for disbursing the long term loans which will bring additional pressure on the resources of the societies. It is proposed to provide Government share capital contribution of Rs. 1.00 lakh and managerial subsidy of Rs. 75,000/- to each reorganised society in the period of "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85".

As on 30-6-1980, 34 societies have been reorganised. In the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, about 46 societies are expected to be reorganised.

During the financial year 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 2.53 lakh has been spent by providing share capital to all reorganised agricultural credit societies. An outlay of Rs. 56.50 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". An amount of Rs. 13.50 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 11.80 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 10.80 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

2.2 *Financial assistance to the Taluka Farmers Service Cooperative Societies:*

The three Taluka Farmers Service Cooperative Societies at Pernem, Canacona and Satari are functioning in this Union Territory. They are

providing integrated credit in the form of short term, medium term and long term loans and taking up all the activities like consumers business, marketing of dairy and poultry products, etc.

Under this scheme assistance is provided in the form of share capital and 100% managerial subsidy so as to enable these societies to increase their business activities.

In the financial year 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 8.15 lakh has been spent by providing them share capital and managerial subsidy.

An outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. An amount of 2.49 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided for 1981-82.

2.3 *Outright grants to Cooperative Credit Societies:*

Under this scheme outright grants are provided to the Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd., and other primary agricultural credit cooperative societies for creation of a "Special Bad Debt Reserve". The assistance is limited to 2% and 4% respectively of the increase in the loans advanced to the people from the weaker section of the society at the level of primary service cooperative over the previous year. The creation of Special Bad Debt Reserve out of these grants will help the societies and the Bank to cover the loss due to bad debts.

During the financial year 1979-80, no amount has been spent on the said scheme. An outlay of Rs. 3.25 lakh has been provided for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". An amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided for the year 1980-81. Entire amount will be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh is provided for the year 1981-82.

2.4 *Share capital contribution and subsidy for branch expansion programme to the Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd.:*

The Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd., is only Apex Cooperative Institution functioning in this Union Territory with its 17 regional branches, including at Daman and Diu. Besides, it has a separate land development section for extending long term loans for agricultural development.

The Bank has made gradual progress in the matter of membership, working capital, deposits, advances and in gaining profits.

Under the said scheme the Bank is provided iwth share capital for its general business and managerial subsidy towards the branch expansion programme.

So far, share capital is being released to the extent of Rs. 20.00 lakh on matching basis. During the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85" a further share capital to the tune of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed to be provided to the said Bank, as the Bank has to play a significant role in meeting the credit gap for all the purposes. The requirements of funds

has gone up on account of heavy demand for sugarcane cultivation, dairy and poultry, cashew cultivation, consumer business, pledge credit by sugar factory.

The managerial subsidy towards new branches is provided on tapering scale for first three years to a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- per branch. The said subsidy will enable the bank to soak the loss in the initial period of new branches. The present rate of subsidy of Rs. 15,000/- is found to be inadequate considering the increase in the salaries, rent, office expenses on account of increasing cost of living. Therefore, the said rate of managerial subsidy for the new branches is proposed to enhance from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- which will be provided in the ratio of Rs. 12,000: Rs. 8,000: Rs. 5,000/-: during the first three years. During the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85" ten new branches are proposed to be opened.

An outlay of Rs. 27.50 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". Out of Rs. 27.50 lakh, Rs. 25.00 lakh will be spent towards providing share capital to the Bank and Rs. 2.50 lakh will be spent for providing managerial subsidy for the new branches. During the financial year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 12.85 lakh has been provided. An amount of Rs. 4.17 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of Financial Year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 4.25 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

2.5 *Subsidy to the Land Development Section of the Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd.:*

Under the said scheme the subsidy to the extent of salary and allowances only to the technical staff is proposed to be provided to the Land Development Section of Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd.

Instead of organising a separate Coop. Land Development Bank, the Goa State Coop. Bank has been permitted to take up long term finance activity through its Land Development Section. The section will be extending long term credit for integrated schemes for sugarcane development, cashew development, arecanut development etc., for preparation of the scheme and effective follow-up, the section will be required to create a separate cell headed by Sr. Agricultural Officer and 3 to 4 Agricultural graduates working under him. The Bank, will however, face deficit due to the increase in the expenditure of the Technical Cell over the income from long term lending. The subsidy will enable the Bank to soak loss. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81 which is a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

2.6 *Loan to the Bank and subsidy for risk towards the consumption loan business to the Goa State Coop. Bank and to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies:*

The Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd., through primary societies is extending consumption credits to the eligible members from the weaker section. To enable the bank to extend the loan at a lesser rate of interest, it needs to be provided with Government loan at concessional rate.

For taking care of bad and doubtful debts the Bank as well as primary agricultural credit cooperatives are required to be provided with risk fund. The risk fund @ 10% of the consumption loan disbursed in the preceding year is provided. Out of which $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ will go to the primary agricultural credit cooperatives and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ will go to the Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd.

An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the financial year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 0.11 lakh has been provided for the said scheme. An amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

2.7 *Reimbursement of loss due to reduction in the rate of interest on the agricultural loans to weaker section:*

Under this scheme the Bank proposed to extend agricultural credit to weaker sections @ 4% as against @ 9% charged at present.

The loan will be received by the benefitting farmers as 4% interest and the Bank as well as the primary agricultural societies will not enjoy margin between borrowing of credit and its lending.

The reimbursement of the difference @ 5% interest on the agricultural loan to weaker sections, i. e. 3% to the Bank and 2% to the primary agricultural societies. On the basis of the loans to the level of the societies, will help in soaking the loss on account of low rate of interest. Out of 3%, the Bank shall credit 1% interest to the bad and doubtful debt reserve fund in addition to contribution made by the Bank out of its profits.

An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh has been provided for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85" for implementing the said scheme. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for the financial year 1980-81. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

2.8 *Rural Godowns:*

Under the said scheme the reorganised Agricultural Credit Societies, Taluka Farmers Service Coop. Societies, Tribal Large Sized M. P. Coop. Societies, Marketing Cooperative are proposed to be provided with financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy towards the construction of rural godowns with the capacity ranging between 50 metric tonnes to 1000 M. T. the assistance at the rate of 50% loan and 50% subsidy of the total estimated cost of the godown is proposed to be provided together for the construction of godowns in the rural areas. The godowns constructed by the above types of societies will be useful for storage of agricultural produce, inputs, agricultural implements, and also running fair price shop/consumer outlets.

During the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85", 18 various types of godowns are proposed to be constructed. An outlay of Rs. 8.20 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Plan Period 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.85 lakh has been provided in the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 2.12 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 1.60 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

2.9 Margin money for fertiliser business to Primary Agricultural Societies, Farmers Service Societies, Tribal Large Size Multipurpose Societies:

This is a new scheme under which it is proposed to provide margin money in the form of share capital towards fertiliser business.

The increase in the demand for agricultural credit through re-organised credit structure providing of 50% credit in the form of inputs will pose a problem for societies in arranging margin money @ 30% of the total amount required for fertiliser business. This assistance for share capital as margin money will enable the society to develop fertiliser business for meeting the timely supply of fertiliser to loanee members. A new pattern of assistance for this scheme providing 15% margin money in the form of share capital of the business of fertiliser handled by the society in the preceding year subject to a maximum contribution of Rs. 25,000/- per re-organised and Rs. 50,000/- for Taluka Farmers Society and LAMPS is being proposed.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the financial year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided. A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

2.10 Tribal — Sub-Plan:

The Tribal Large Sized Agricultural Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd., Daman for upliftment of Tribal Community has been organised in 1976-77. This society needs to be provided assistance in the form of share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, revolving fund for purchase of shares by tribals, loans and subsidy for construction of godown and revolving fund for consumption loan etc.

By seeing assistance under the old as well as new schemes the society will be able to build good dairy infrastructure, link agricultural produce with marketing,, provide consumption loan to tribals and develop consumer activities in its area of operation.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the current financial year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 1.76 lakh has been provided. An amount of Rs. 0.73 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

The Taluka Level Farmers Service Cooperative Societies as well as reorganised Agricultural Credit Societies are dealing with consumer activities. These societies are required to organise consumer outlet in their area of operation. The financial assistance under the same pattern of assistance approved for large size retail outlets in respect of consumer societies is to be provided to taluka farmers service societies as well as reorganised agricultural credit societies for opening such outlets.

The assistance is proposed to be provided in the form of share capital, managerial subsidy, loan-cum-subsidy for purchase of furniture, fixture etc., for such outlets. During the financial year 1979-80 one society has been provided an amount of Rs. 0.44 lakh towards one outlet.

During the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85" three more large sized outlets are proposed to be opened. These outlets will help to accelerate consumer movement as well as regulate the prices in open market.

An outlay of Rs. 2.35 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the current financial year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 0.45 lakh is provided. Entire amount is expected to be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 0.58 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

2.12 Construction of Godown cum Office Building:

The Taluka Level Farmers Service Societies organised on the pilot project basis are the intergrated societies for entire taluka taking all activities of agricultural development, consumer etc. These societies will be carrying out its activities through branches organised for group of villages. The purchases of commodities and loaning activities are to be supervised through head office situated at taluka level. The societies are facing problem of central warehouse-cum-office building premises. Under this new scheme the societies could be provided loan-cum-subsidy assistance for construction of godown at ground floor, and office premises at 1st floor. The assistance will be 5% loan and 50% subsidy of the actual cost of such godown-cum-office building. The repayment period of loan may be maximum so that the instalments of loan will be equal to the amount of depreciation to be charged per year.

An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the current financial year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been provided for the said purpose. An amount of Rs. 2.52 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of the financial year 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 1.30 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

2.13 Share capital contribution to the Urban Banks:

The scheme aims at inducing the urban cooperative banks to provide finance particularly for small and cottage industries. It envisages grant of share capital contribution to urban banks which have a deficit workable programme of financing small industries within their area of operation.

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the financial year 1979-80 Rs. 1.00 lakh has been spent by providing share capital to the Urban Coop. Bank. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. Entire amount is expected to be spent by the end of the current financial year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1981-82.

2.14 Share capital contribution to salary earners cooperative credit societies:

This is new scheme of financial assistance proposed during the "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85". The non-agricultural credit societies

are mainly organised by the service class people for meeting their domestic needs. At present these societies have to depend on Goa State Cooperative Bank for financial assistance for meeting the loan demands from the members.

By obtaining loan from the Bank, the member have to pay a high rate of interest. If the assistance from the Government is provided in the form of share capital to these societies, the members in turn, may avail the loans from the society at lower rate of interest, than the rate of interest charged by the Bank. So far the Government has not assisted to such type of societies, it is proposed during the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period" to provide share capital amounting to Rs. 25,000/- to each of such societies for strengthening their capital base for providing credit to their members.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

3. Farming Cooperatives

3.1 *Financial assistance to Farming Cooperatives:*

The Government policy is to allot cultivable fallow lands to landless persons who are willing to cultivate them by forming cooperative farming societies. Similarly, where the tenancy is terminated the lands are allotted to landless agricultural labourers for cultivation on the conditions that they organise themselves into farming cooperatives.

The farming cooperatives are to be assisted by providing share capital, managerial subsidy, loan and subsidy for cattle-saed-cum-godown for storage of agricultural implements, inputs, loan for land development, loan and subsidy for purchase of agricultural implements etc. A new item has been included in the scheme for providing margin money towards irrigation programme in the form of share capital to the extent of 50% cost of the project is being proposed in the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". The agricultural labourers/landless persons who will be coming together to form farming cooperative society will not be able to contribute substantially towards the cost of the irrigation project. These farmers will be able to secure 50% of the cost of the project from SFDA in the form of subsidy and the remaining 50% will have to be provided in the form of share capital.

The scheme of farming cooperative aims at upliftment of weaker section by their own efforts and involvement in the cultivation.

An outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 0.09 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

4. Housing Cooperatives

4.1 Financial assistance to housing cooperatives:

i) Government share capital contribution to Apex Coop. Housing

Finance Society: The Goa, Daman and Diu Coop. Housing Finance Society was registered on 11-7-1973 to act as creditor for primary coop. housing societies in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. This society has to avail loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India against the Government Guarantee. This society for the coop. year ending on 30th June 1980 has disbursed total loans of Rs. 74.02 lakh. There is increasing demand for the loan from the primary housing cooperatives. There is a good scope for organisation of new housing cooperatives societies mainly of three categories given below:—

- 1 — Tenant Co-ownership Societies,
- 2 — Tenant Co-partnership Societies,
- 3 — House Mortgage Societies,

The Goa, Daman and Diu Coop. Housing Finance Society is making attempts for providing credit for housing for three different categories viz. higher income group, middle income group and lower income group. During the period of 1980-85 this society may be able to achieve the loaning target of Rs. 500.00 lakh as per the details given below:—

Year	Loans to be disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
1980-81	70.00
1981-82	80.00
1982-83	90.00
1983-84	120.00
1984-85	140.00
Total	500.00

Including the loan of Rs. 74.02 lakh disbursed till 30-6-1980 the total loaning by 1985 of the society is expected to be of 514.00 lakh. This society has been provided with financial assistance of Government share capital contribution of Rs. 16.00 lakh till 1980-81. To enable the society to cope up with the increasing loan demand the share capital base of the society has to be strengthened for providing it with the required borrowing capacity. The society needs to be provided with additional share capital of Rs. 34.00 lakh during the period from 1980-85.

An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the financial year 1979-80, the society was provided with share capital of Rs. 2.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of the financial year 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the year 1981-82.

4.2 *Financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy to Goa, Daman and Diu Cooperative Housing Finance Society for construction of office premises and also common facility Hall:*

The Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Finance Society has its office located in the rented premises. This society should have its own office premises. The building to be constructed for the society may be of two storied. The office of the society will be located on the first floor while the ground floor which may be a big hall with attached bathroom and latrine facilities, could be let out by the society for marriage functions, other social functions and lodging accommodations for the group of tourists visiting Goa from outside places. The assistance to the said society may be in such a form that it would be able to repay the loan and accrued interest from its income.

Since the Apex Housing Finance Society is eligible to retain 1% margin between borrowing and lending, the interest income derived from loaning is very small. It is, therefore, proposed to assist the said society in the form of loan and subsidy to the extent of Rs. 5.00 lakh during the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". The loan component as well as subsidy component of such assistance are proposed to be 50% of the maximum limit of Rs. 5.00 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been earmarked for the said scheme for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". A token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh being loan and subsidy has been made during the year 1981-82.

5. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives

5.1 *Financial assistance to Marketing Societies:*

Linking of credit with marketing is one of the major objects of the cooperative movement. To achieve this objective the marketing cooperatives are required to be assisted by various ways as given below:

- i) Share capital contribution.
- ii) Managerial subsidy.
- iii) Loan and subsidy for construction of medium size godown.
- iv) Loan and subsidy for transport vehicles.
- v) Subsidy for undertaking grading activities.
- vi) Margin money for fertiliser business.
- vii) Share capital contribution as capital cost and managerial subsidy towards processing unit to be established by Marketing societies.
- viii) Subsidy for furniture, fixture and additional managerial subsidy for consumer outlets by marketing and service societies.

Providing the assistance for purchase of transport vehicles will enable the marketing society to keep the link between itself, Primary Agricultural Society and regulated market yards in respect of marketing

agricultural produce, like arecanut, coconut and other horticultural produce. Grading facilities will help in obtaining proper price for agricultural produce by the farmers. Margin money for fertiliser business will help the marketing societies to cope up with increasing fertiliser business.

The assistance of loan and subsidy for construction of medium sized godown will help the societies to create adequate storage facilities for outright purchase agricultural produce, pledged agricultural produce, fumigation during the storage to avoid spoiling and thereby get better prices at appropriate time.

The assistance for furniture, fixture and additional managerial subsidy to marketing societies towards consumer outlets will accelerate the consumer business. The farmers approaching their societies for agricultural produce will purchase consumer goods and thus all the needs will be satisfied through a single contact point.

An outlay of Rs. 15.90 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the financial year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 3.62 lakh has been spent. An amount of Rs. 3.65 lakh has been provided for the 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 7.63 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of the financial year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 2.89 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

5.2 Price Fluctuation Fund:

The marketing societies effect outright purchase of agricultural commodities. As the commodities constitute the bulk of the business of the marketing cooperative their purchases of large scale by these societies at the time of harvest and other suitable occasions is necessary. Sometimes due to sudden fall in the prices, these societies have to suffer heavy losses.

Therefore, the price fluctuation fund has been created to cover the risk involved in bulk purchases of agricultural commodities on account of unforeseen price fluctuation. The assistance in the form of subsidy to the price fluctuation fund is proposed to be provided to the marketing societies at the rate of 2% of the value of outright purchases of agricultural commodities so as to enable them to soak such losses on account of unforeseen price fluctuation.

At the end of the cooperative year 1979-80 the marketing societies have sold agricultural commodities to the tune of Rs. 118.00 lakh. During the cooperative year 1980-81, 125.00 lakh are expected to be achieved by the societies.

An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the financial year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 1.46 lakh was spent on the said scheme. An amount of Rs. 1.95 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 2.42 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of financial year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1981-82.

5.3 Assistance for construction of Central Warehouse by marketing societies:

The Goa Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation Ltd., Panaji is in need of a warehouse of 1,000 tonnes storage capacity at the central place to facilitate quick distribution of controlled as well as non-controlled commodities to its various retail outlets/departmental stores, and the affiliated primary agricultural/consumer societies.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85". A token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. A token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been made for the year 1981-82.

6. Processing Cooperatives other than Sugar Factory

6.1 Financial assistance to processing cooperatives:

Under this scheme eligible processing societies are provided share capital and managerial subsidy.

An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been earmarked for the said scheme for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

7. Sugar Factory

7.1 Financial assistance in the form of additional share capital as one time budgetary support to the Sanjivani Sah. Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.:

There is only one sugar factory in the Union Territory which has been set up in the cooperative sector viz. Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

The sugar factory was established on 15th August, 1970 and went into production during crushing season 1973-74. The rated crushing capacity of the sugar factory is 1250 metric tonnes per day. The sugar factory so far provided with Government share capital contribution of Rs. 438.74 lakh till 31-3-1980.

The factory has been suffering losses since it went into production on account of following reasons:

1. Inadequate cane in its area of operation.
2. Fluctuation in the levy sugar price and open market sugar price.
3. Heavy burden of interest.
4. Low recovery percentage of sugar.

The necessary action programmes in respect of causes at Sr. No. 1 and 4 are being implemented by the Government through the Directorate of Agriculture. With completion of Salaulim Irrigation Project, Anjune and Tillary Irrigation Project and various lift irrigation schemes, there

will be sufficient sugarcane production in the area of operation by the middle of "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". The target for cane cultivation and expected production during "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85" which have been fixed by Administration is as under:

Sugarcane acreage and yield target for "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85"

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Estimated area under cultivation (Ha.) ...	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
Estimated production of sugarcane (Lakh tonnes) ...	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00

With the increase in the area of sugarcane cultivation in the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85" and the expected production of cane as detailed above, the availability of cane in the area of operation of the factory is expected to increase. With the improvement of cultivation practices, it is expected that per acre sugarcane yield will also go up and simultaneously the quality also will improve resulting in increase in the recovery percentage of sugar.

For overcoming the problems of heavy burden of interest the sugar factory is required to be provided with financial assistance in the form of additional Government share capital contribution. A central team of Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kang, Chief Adviser (Agriculture) after study of the working of the sugar factory in the year 1976 in its report has recommended for one time budgetary support to the factory to enable it to reduce the loan liabilities to the financing agencies so that the burden of interest on the factory will be reduced and its working may show some profit. On the basis of the recommendations of the Kang Committee Report, the Government has provided entire amount of Rs. 378.58 lakh to the sugar factory. However, the sugar factory is still facing the financial difficulties on account of inadequate supply of sugarcane. After completion of two projects viz. Salaulim and Anjune Irrigation Project, it would bring about big addition in the irrigated area and thereby it would help in boosting the production of sugarcane in this Union Territory within period of 2 years and till that time additional financial support to the sugar factory is felt necessary.

After the discussion held at New Delhi between Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Honourable Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu, on 5th December, 1980, on the sugar factory, the Planning Commission has agreed for an additional outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh to be provided to the sugar factory for the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85 and out of the said allocation Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed to be provided in the year 1981-82.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been earmarked for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". A provision of Rs. 1.01 lakh was provided in the budget for the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 37.84 lakh is expected

to be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 21.01 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

8. Labour Cooperatives

8.1 *Financial assistance to labour cooperatives:*

Organisation of labour cooperatives for taking up forest labour contracts or construction contracts is very important to weed out the middleman in the concerned fields.

These cooperatives by seeking advantage of Government assistance in the form of managerial subsidy, share capital, loan for purchase of heavy vehicle and subsidy for payment of technical staff, overseers and engineers will be able to provide employment opportunities to non-agricultural labourers for taking up the forest works and other contracts.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the financial year 1980-81 a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided. A token provision of Rs. 0.03 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

9. Consumer Cooperatives

9.1 *Financial assistance to Consumer Cooperatives:*

Consumer cooperatives play an important role of making available essential consumer goods to the general public at reasonable rates. More responsibility is being casted to these societies for providing essential controlled and non-controlled commodities at cheaper/standard rates. Therefore they are to be provided with Government assistance to strengthen financial base and accelerate the business activities.

Under the said scheme the financial assistance to the primary consumer cooperatives and the marketing federation is provided as per the following items: —

- i) Share Capital.
- ii) Managerial subsidy.
- iii) Additional managerial subsidy.
- iv) Loan and subsidy for furniture and fixture for consumer outlets.
- v) Additional share capital, loan and subsidy towards large sized retail outlets.
- vi) Loan for construction of business premises.
- vii) Share capital and subsidy for development of consumer industries.

At present there are 55 consumer cooperatives including marketing federation with its 3 departmental stores and 11 branches working in this Union Territory.

The Goa Coop. Marketing and Supply Federation Ltd., is the federal institution of the Primary Marketing Service and Consumer Cooperative Society in the Goa district of the Union Territory.

This federation has been appointed as a wholesale trader for sugar, controlled cloth, educational paper, pool fertiliser and further imported cement. The federation also imports these materials from the states after taking necessary permits, from the Govt. The federation so far, has established three departmental stores. It is functioning through its head office at Panaji and nine branches and three caretaker depots at Pernem, Canacona and Bicholim.

The federation has recently been entrusted with the work of wholesale distribution of cement in the Goa district. As per the Government policy more responsibility is being casted/fixed on the cooperative distribution system for essential and other commodities of daily needs. The marketing federation will have to play a significant roll in action as wholesale procurer for the notified commodities.

The federation will be required additional share capital towards the margin money while availing credit from the bank. It is expected that during "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85", the federation's yearly turnover will reach to Rs. 600.00 lakh required share capital base of Rs. 60.00 lakh.

The present share capital of the federation is Rs. 15.53 lakh including the Government share capital of Rs. 13.78 lakh of which share capital contribution of Rs. 4.50 lakh is towards three departmental stores. The Government has provided additional share capital of Rs. 6.00 lakh to the Marketing Federation in the Vth Plan towards wholesale activities and retail consumer business. In view of this it is proposed to provide additional share capital and other financial assistance during the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85" to the Primary Consumer Cooperatives and the Goa Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation to enable them to acquire the required turnover leading to their sound working.

An outlay of Rs. 18.30 lakh has been provided for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the financial year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 0.56 lakh was spent for providing loan, subsidy and share capital. An amount of Rs. 4.75 lakh has been provided during the current financial year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 1.98 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 4.37 lakh has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

10. Education, Reasearch and Training

With the expansion of the Cooperative Movement in this Union Territory it has become necessary to ensure qualitative improvement in the management of cooperative societies. Cooperatives are business organisation with social contents. They have to function according to cooperative principles, procedures and practices. This distinguishes them from other similar business organisations. Service to the members directly and indirectly to the community at large is the purpose for which cooperatives are expected to strive. They are also expected to observe

high morals. This leads to many limitations on their working. With a view to maintain their special characteristics and peculiar nature, they are established and governed by an independent cooperative legislative. They have also been entrusted with certain responsibilities by the Government and the Planning Commission. They are required to execute the task of the economic development and thereby bring about a social economic change.

Amongst various purposes for which cooperative law is passed, preservation of cooperative character and keeping unscrupulous social elements outside the cooperative fold are important. To effectively achieve these objectives, there is a need to educate the members and train the personal of the cooperatives as well as to convince them about the cooperative principles and potentials of the cooperatives.

At present the work of training the secretaries, office bearers and the members of the managing committee of the cooperative societies is being carried out by the cooperative training centre which is administered by the Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd. Taking into consideration the fast expansion of the cooperative movement and problems in proper accounting, management efficiency etc. necessity has been felt to constitute a committee for cooperative training. Till such committee is constituted, the bank shall continue to run this training programme as at present. It is also proposed to have a common cadre of secretaries of the societies.

The assistance needs to be provided by the Government as subsidy to the common cadre fund, reimbursement of expenditure of staff of training centre, furniture, fixture, audio-visual aids, publicity van, cooperative conference, cooperative week celebration programme, stipend to trainee secretaries, T. A./D. A. of secretaries, sitting fees to the members of the managing committee, study tour of cooperators, information and publicity etc. Block grant for construction of office building-cum-meeting hall, building of training centres and hostel are also to be provided.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been provided for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the financial year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 1.37 lakh was spent. An amount of Rs. 2.51 lakh has been provided for the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 3.46 lakh is expected to be spent by the end of financial year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 5.10 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

11. Other Cooperatives:

11.1 Cooperative lodging Hostels:

Goa being a place of Tourism attraction, there is a lot of scope for establishment of lodging hostel to be run on cooperative basis.

As the inflow of inland tourists and international tourists is increasing every year and tourist resorts and tourist hostels run by the Directorate of Tourism and private persons cannot cope up with risk of tourist in peak season, it is felt that cooperatives must come forward

and take up this activity. The organisation of such societies will also help in creation additional employment and at the same time tourist from low and middle income group will be in a position to get accommodation at reasonable rates in these cooperative lodging hostels.

Keeping in view the above factors, it is proposed to organise three such societies in this Territory during the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". On organisation of these societies, they can also open a tourist information centre for the benefit of the tourist and also can run a transport service for the benefit of the tourist for showing them tourist attraction spots. These societies, therefore, are proposed to be assisted for securing land for construction of the building and establishment of good lodging hostels. Assistance also will be provided for purchase of transport vehicles for undertaking tours.

An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakh has been provided for the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". During the financial year 1980-81, a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided. A provision of Rs. 0.03 lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

III. WATER DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

Under this sub-Head, investigations for various projects connected with water resources development mainly in connection with irrigation are being carried out. Projects for which preliminary investigations have been completed. are the Tillari Irrigation Project and the Mandovi Irrigation Project which have already been mentioned earlier. Other projects to be investigated are Dudhasagar Project. Khandepar Irrigation Project, Kushavati Irrigation Project, Talpona Project etc. Also additional investigation for the Master Plan for water resources of this Territory are being carried out: The Project viz. Khandepar, Kushavati and Talpona are capable of irrigating 6700 Ha., 7000 Ha., and 1200 Ha., respectively.

Financial Outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85:

Outlay proposed for this sub-head for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is of Rs. 150.00 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 10.00 lakh and it is expected to utilise this provision fully. The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 20.00 lakh.

Major and Medium Irrigation

I — OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

Though the Territory has a total geographical area of about 3.81 lakh Ha., the net sown area is 1.33 lakh ha. The area irrigated which was about 7,500 Ha. in the year 1981, has gone up to about 13,000 Ha. by the end of year 1979-80. This is about 10% of the net sown area against the national average of 25%. Such a low percentage does not appear to be unused if one bears in mind the circumstances that until the year 1961, there were only two minor irrigation scheme namely Paroda and Khandepar consisting of pick up weirs across the rivers Kushavati and Khandepar and small distributory canal systems having a command area of about 600 Ha. only. There were in addition, small tanks scattered all over the Territory irrigating small patches of land. Although agriculture constitutes the single largest factor of primary sector of economy in respect of provision of gainful employment, its contribution to regional income is hardly 30% as against the national average of 50%. One of the reason for such low productivity in agricultural sector is the lack of adequate irrigation facilities.

Water and land are amongst the most natural resources of the country. The optimum use of the two, together is necessary for maximum benefit of the people. Although the Territory is endowed with adequate water resources assessed at 8,570 million cubic metres for the district of Goa 88 M. C. M. for the district of Daman and 12 M. C. M. for the district of Diu, their utilisation has not been so far to the required level. Irrigation being one of the important inputs of agriculture, becomes an equally important component of rural infrastructure for development. Hence harnessing or exploitation of these water resources for providing irrigation facilities has to be accorded special attention. With the topographical, geological and other constraints, the level of utilisation of surface water resources for irrigation is expected to be of 1125 M. C. M. and that for domestic and industrial water supplies of 80 M. C. M. and 100 M. C. M. respectively. Area-wise utilisation of surface water potential for different types of irrigation schemes is expected as follows: (i) Minor irrigation — 20,000 Ha. (ii) Medium irrigation 30,680 Ha. and (iii) Major irrigation — 34,440 Ha.

The major part of irrigation potential is expected to be created by major and medium irrigation being an area of 65,120 Ha. out of the expected total of 85,120 Ha. Towards achieving this goal of creation of the potential, programme of investigations and of execution of feasible projects has already been taken up. There are at present two major projects under construction being (1) The Salauli Project in the Goa district and (2) The Damanganga Project which is a joint venture of the Gujarat State and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagarhaveli and Goa, Daman and Diu. A medium project viz. Anjunem Project is also under execution having its location in the Goa District. In addition, execution of Tillari Project, a major project and joint venture of Maharashtra State and this Territory has been just commenced and the execution of Mandovi Project, a medium project in Goa District will be com-

menced during the current year. Further preparation of the revised project of Dudhsagar is being done and proposed projects on Kushavati, Uguem, Talpona rivers etc. are being investigated.

While minor irrigation schemes cater to the needs of irrigation of a very restricted extent of area and have limited scope, the major and medium irrigation schemes serve purposes such as (1) Irrigation (2) Supply of water for domestic and industrial purposes (3) Flood Control and (4) Power Generation. The Salauli Project, Tillari Project and Damanganga Project, which are under construction at present will provide the benefits given above.

II — REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1979-80

There was no major or medium project in this Territory in the pre-liberation time. After liberation, at the request of the Government of this Territory, the Central Water Commission opened an investigation Division, for investigation of the irrigation projects. Likewise at the request of this Government, the Maharashtra Government took up investigations for Tillari Project. In the year 1974-75 a division for investigation of the irrigation projects was created by this Government, which is at present carrying out investigations for the projects.

The Salauli Irrigation Project, a major project, and the Anjunem Irrigation Project, a medium project, has been cleared by the Government of India and the execution of the both the projects as stated earlier is in progress. Damanganga Project, a joint venture of Gujarat State and Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu is under execution. Execution of the preliminary works of the Tillari Project, a joint venture of the Maharashtra State and this Territory has been commenced by the Maharashtra Government. Government of India has also given green signal for the execution of the Mandovi Irrigation Project in Goa. The preliminary detail survey is in brisk progress.

As there is no major and medium irrigation project in this Territory and the projects mentioned above, being at the execution stage, there was no irrigation potential under major and medium irrigation sector existing upto the end of the year 1979-80.

III — FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR SIXTH PLAN 1980-85

A — Irrigation Projects:

For irrigation projects an outlay of Rs. 3850.00 lakh is approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. As against the approved outlay for the annual plan 1980-81 of Rs. 611.00 lakh, outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is of Rs. 626.00 lakh.

A — IRRIGATION PROJECTS

1. Daman Ganga Project:

This is a multipurpose major project which will supply water for irrigation, domestic and industrial purposes besides generating power.

It is a joint venture of the two union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the Gujarat State. The total storage of water under this scheme will be 595 MCM while total irrigable area will be 46,540 Ha. of which 36,827 Ha. will be in Gujarat, 6,880 Ha. will be in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the remaining 2,833 Ha. in Daman District of this Territory. The firm power that will be available for the district of Daman from generation under this project will be 2.00 MKWH. The total power generation on the project being 7.0 MKWH. The cost benefit ratio for this scheme as a whole works out to 1.60. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 4234.00 lakh and the share of this Union Territory is expected to be Rs. 385.00 lakhs.

The project is being executed by the P. W. D. of the Government of Gujarat. The expenditure on the share of this Government on the project during the year 1979-80 was Rs. 78.23 lakh and the outlays approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 60.00 lakh. Since the revised cost of the project is now 4734.00 lakh and it has been decided by the Govt. of Gujarat to boost up progress of this project, the outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 100.00 lakh. An outlay approved for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for this project is Rs. 340.00 lakh.

2. Salauli Irrigation Project:

This is a continuing scheme of major irrigation. This has been conceived as dual purpose project i. e. for irrigation and for water supply purpose. It is having a storage capacity of 234.35 MCM (Million Cubic Metres). The total area that can be irrigated under this scheme is about 14,500 Ha. The quantity of water that will be available for domestic and industrial purpose will be of 0.16 M. C. M. per day (35 M G. D.). Sanctioned estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 961.00 lakh, being revised to Rs. 2220.00 lakh out of which an expenditure of Rs. 128.73 lakh has been incurred upto the end of Fourth Five Year Plan period for land acquisition, detailed investigation, works, approaches to head works and construction of buildings for the staff employed on the implementation of the project. Total expenditure from the commencement upto the end of 1979-80 of this project is Rs. 1660.38 lakh. An amount of Rs. 326.00 lakh is provided in the budget for the year 1980-81 for this project. Amount that will be required for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 285.00 lakh. Works on all the components of the project, including the earth dam, masonry, dam (spillway), head regulator, the main canal and rehabilitation are in full progress.

This is a major continuing scheme. The expenditure during 1979-80 was Rs. 328.65 lakh under the major heads as give below. The outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 326.00 lakh. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 285.00 lakh.

(i) *Direction and Administration:* Establishment expenditure of one Circle Office and Division which are executing the project is debited to this minor head. Expenditure during the year 1979-80 was Rs. 20.14 lakh and the outlays for the year 1980-81 was Rs. 25.18 lakh. Proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 27.00 lakh.

(ii) *Rehabilitation*: Under the rehabilitation programme, colonies are being constructed for the project affected persons. Expenditure incurred during 1979-80 was Rs. 16.00 lakh and the outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 28.96 lakh. Proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 20.00 lakh.

(iii) *Motor Vehicles*: Expenditure on motor vehicles is debited to this minor head. Expenditure incurred during 1979-80 was Rs. 2.09 lakh and the other outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 3.41 lakh. Proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 3.00 lakh.

(iv) *Machinery and Equipment*: Expenditure incurred on the acquisition and the maintenance of heavy earth moving machinery etc. is debited to this minor head. Expenditure during the year 1979-80 was Rs. 18.55 lakh and the outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 13.37 lakh. Proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

(v) *Major Works*: Expenditure incurred for the construction of earth dam, spillway portion, diversion canal, canal and allied works is debited to this head. Net expenditure during the year 1979-80 is Rs. 271.87 lakh. Outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 255.08 lakh. Net outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 225.00 lakh.

Anticipated expenditure on the Salauli Project during the year 1980-81 is expected to be Rs. 326.00 lakh. The net outlay proposed for Salauli Project for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 285.00 lakh.

3. Tillari Irrigation Project:

This is also dual purpose major project both for irrigation and for water supply. The project is a joint venture of this Union Territory and the Govt. of Maharashtra. The storage capacity under this scheme will be of 462.27 M. C. M. The total area that will be irrigated by this project within this Territory is about 16,978 Ha. of the total irrigable area of 22,338 Ha. and the quantity of water that can be supplied for domestic and industrial purposes will be of 0.12 M. C. M. per day. The cost benefit ratio of this project at 10% interest on capital investment and 1% depreciation will be 2.568. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4520.48 lakh and the share of this Union Territory is expected to be Rs. 3616.00 lakh. The project report is under scrutiny of the C. W. C. and is expected to be approved by the Government of India during the current year. Pending clearance of the project by the Government of India, Maharashtra Government has decided to take up the execution of the project with the work of the preliminaries. This Territory will share the cost appropriately.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh was made for the year 1979-80 against which an amount of Rs. 60.55 lakh has been deposited with the Government of Maharashtra. Outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 50.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakh is approved for the year 1981-82. In order to utilise irrigation potential that will be created by this project, a new works Division has already been created for carrying out detailed survey, fixing exact alignment and designing of canals etc.

4. Anjunem Irrigation Project:

Anjunem Project, the sanctioned estimated cost of which is Rs. 368.15 lakh, is under implementation from February, 1977. This project will irrigate 1968 Ha. in Satari and Bicholim Taluka of Goa District. The work is in progress and about 40% of the project work is completed upto the end of the year 1979-80, the total expenditure incurred on the project is Rs. 188.25 lakh upto the end of the year 1979-80.

The project envisages construction of masonry dam 42.8 m. high with a spillway in the gorge of the Guleli Nalla, tributary of Valvat river near village Anjunem in Satari Taluka. It will provide irrigation facilities for the area of 1,968 Ha. on both the banks of the river Valvat.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 368.15 lakh. The estimate will have to be revised to include the new item of the diversion road and for the revised cost of the pick up weir, which together will cost about Rs. 80.00 lakh over and above the original estimates of the project. The revised cost of the project will thus be about Rs. 448.15 lakh. The execution of the project was commenced from February, 1977. Detailed foundation exploration for the dam and the pick up weir have been carried out and the tools and plants have been acquired. Construction for the colony for the staff has been completed and the actual construction of the dam proper is in progress. Tenders for pick up weir and canal works will be called during the current year.

The expenditure incurred on this project during the year 1979-80 is Rs. 73.61 lakh. The outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 155.00 lakh. After opening the foundation for the masonry dam unexpected geological features were encountered. This had reduced the progress of the masonry dam. The work is now again in satisfactory progress. The project is expected to be completed by 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 81.00 lakh is approved for the year 1981-82. For completion of the project within the scheduled time, one additional Works Division is already created which will take up the work of canals pick up weir and rehabilitation.

5. Mandovi Irrigation Project:

This is an irrigation project in the basin of river Mandovi which will give the benefits of irrigation to command area in Satari and Bicholim Talukas of Goa District. The project envisages construction of dam across Nanode Nadi, a tributary of Madei river, near village Nanode in Satari Taluka of Goa District. The Dam is a composite dam with a central masonry spillway and earthen flanks on either side of masonry portion with the irrigation canal on the right bank only. The maximum height of the dam above the deepest bed level will be about 52.80 m. There will be a gross storage capacity of 11.19 M.C.M. The irrigable command area under this project is 5902 Ha. Total cost of the project will be about 1310.90 lakh. The project has been cleared by the Government of India in April, 1980. Outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 20.00 lakh. Outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 55.00 lakh, which is inclusive of charges for Direction and Administration. For timely execution and completion of this scheme, exclusive division has already been created to take up detailed investi-

gations and to start preliminary works. An addition of two Works Divisions and a Circle will be required from the year 1981-82 when the actual execution will start.

6. Dudhsagar Project:

This is an Hydro-electric project, proposed on Dudhsagar river, having components for (1) Irrigation and (2) Water Supply. According to the draft feasibility report prepared in 1971 the cost of the project was Rs. 1167.00 lakh. The project report with its estimated cost is being revised. The revised cost is expected to be about Rs. 2093.85 lakh. The project is under active consideration for being taken up and the Karnataka Government has been requested to lease the land of that State coming under submergence. The project will give benefit of (1) Power generation of 8 MW Firm (2) Irrigation for 1618 Ha. of Goa District. (3) Water Supply of 0.0864 MCM per day. The project is expected to be approved by the Government of India in the year 1981-82. It will be necessary to have two Works Divisions created during the year 1982-83 to take up detailed surveys and investigation and later the execution of this project. The outlay approved for this project for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 200.00 lakh.

IV — PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

These are shown in the Statement No. GN-3. The project-wise details are shown as under. The target for the Vth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is of creation of irrigation potential of 22301 Ha., target for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are nil. Detailed break-up for individual project is given below:—

1. Damanganga Project:

The work of the main dam is taken up and is under progress. The project is being executed by Government of Gujarat. The project is not expected to give benefit unto the end of the year 1981-82. The physical target for 1981-82 is nil for this project, so far this Territory is concerned. An irrigation potential of 3833 Ha. is expected to be created under the project to benefit this Territory during the Vth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

2. Salauli Project:

The work of the main earth dam is nearing completion and the work of spillway and non-spillway portion is in progress. Construction of canal works from 0 km. to the full length of 25.44 kms. are also in progress. The land for the entire Salauli Reservoir i.e. submergence area has been acquired. Physical target expected to be achieved during the year 1981-82 is nil. The unexpected difficulties met with after opening the foundation trench of the main masonry dam have caused requirement of additional time of two year for completion of the project works. Physical target for the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to create an irrigation potential of 14,500 Ha. under the project.

3. Tillari Project:

Preliminary works of the project have been already taken up for execution by the Government of Maharashtra and the work of execution of the main part of the project will be taken up soon. The project report is expected to be approved by the Planning Commission, during the current year. The work of execution of the project is expected to go in full swing from the year 1981-82. As the work of execution of the project will be in the commencement stage, no physical targets are possible to be achieved during the year 1981-82. So also no physical targets are expected to be achieved during the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85 under the project.

4. Anjunem Project:

No physical target is fixed for the year 1981-82, as the project work will be in execution stage only. Target for the VIth Five Year (1980-85) is 1968 Ha. of irrigation.

5. Mandovi Project:

As the work of construction of the project will be in commencement No physical target is fixed for 1981-82. Target for the VIth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is of creation of irrigation potential of 3,000 Has.

6. Dudhsagar Project:

It is anticipated that the Project will be just at the commencement stage in the year 1981-82. No target is therefore fixed for the year 1981-82. By the end of the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85 the project will not be in sufficiently advanced stage. No target is fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for this project.

V — EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL.

The projects and schemes proposed under this Sector are expected to generate employment to the tune of 64.00 lakh person days (57.00 unskilled and 7.00 skilled) on construction during the Annual Plan period 1981-82. The employment potential during the current year is of Rs. 63.10 lakh person-days (Rs. 56.10 lakh unskilled and Rs. 7.00 lakh skilled on construction).

Flood Control

I — OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEMES

Land and water resources are two vital gifts of nature to mankind. Their rational utilisation largely helps in meeting the primary needs of a man on a sustained basis. Being closely related, unscientific and over utilisation of one has strong influence on the other. In the pursuit to meet their basic needs, faulty land use practised by our increasing population has upset the ecological balance which has led to accelerated soil erosion, loss of soil mantle and severe reduction in rain absorbing capacity of the eroding land. The wanton destruction of forests for reclaiming areas for cultivation and for obtaining fuel for domestic purposes has set in the process of erosion washing down soil cover from forest lands resulting in loss of productivity of land, and increase in the sediment content in the water courses. Forests, besides acting as retardant of soil sheet flow as mentioned above, provide leaf cover which breaks up impact of falling rain, reducing erosion. Roots of plants create conditions in the soil texture which are conducive to percolation. Deforestation and lack of soil conservation thus contribute to flash of hilly waste lands produce mine-spoils or rejects which if not protected with adequate contour bunds or proper vegetative cover is another factor contributing to sediment flow to the streams. Cultivation along the slope is yet another factor adding per soil loss which silts of the rivers, rivulets, nallah, causing floods.

Although man had to live with floods since the very inception of his existence, the impact of floods was not so pronounced in the past as it is felt now, due to the facts that much smaller number of people were inhabiting the land and pressure of industrial activities and other inhabiting the land and pressure of industrial activities and other developmental works on the flood plains was lesser. With rapid growth of population and consequent increase in all round activities of man, flood plains are being gradually occupied to ever increasing extent to meet his requirements of food and fibre. The damages and destruction brought about by floods, water logging and sea erosion are, therefore, increasing every year.

The damages brought by floods may be direct or indirect. Direct losses comprise the destruction of property such as damage to buildings, damage to crops, live stock, losses by drowning, and damages to roads, bridges, water-works etc. The indirect losses are those resulting from increased industrial, agricultural or commercial activity during the floods and period of recovery. In addition to the ruin and desolation thus caused there may be health hazards to community in form of epidemics, malaria etc. Flood control and Anti-sea-Erosion measures are thus important social and economic necessities.

The need for adopting various flood control and anti-sea-erosion measures as stated above has assumed added importance in this Territory because all the three districts comprising the Territory, lie along coastal belt. They have long sea shores and are traversed by number

of rivers and rivulets which are subject to flooding and erosion. The river embankments are eroded due to heavy barge traffic causing waves and having hammering action on the embankments protecting the low lying fields called Khazan, yielding 60% of gross staple food i. e. rice. Control measures considered under this programme are, therefore, required to be adopted to mitigate damage and distress in form of submergence of cultivable area, loss of standing crops, loss of human and animal life, devastation of property and destruction of valuable land by litoral drift caused by sea erosion.

II — REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1979-80

The Territory could not take advantage of planned development as in the rest of the country, because the Territory was liberated in December, 1961. During the third plan period or holiday plan years no schemes were taken up under this programme. A start for implementation of various schemes under this programme was made in the Fourth Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 23.24 lakh was incurred. Not much headway could be made because of department was not organised adequately to take up various types of schemes. During the Fifth Plan (1974-78) the expenditure incurred in flood control schemes amounted to Rs. 28.32 lakh. The figures for two subsequent years of rolling plan 1978-79 and 1979-80 are Rs. 9.39 lakh and Rs. 12.01 lakh respectively.

The physical targets achieved include (i) construction of embankment about 2.80 km. length; (ii) Desilting and widening of drainage channels about 2.20 km. length and construction of sea-wall extending to about 3.4 km. These measures benefitted the town of Panaji in Goa, Gogola in Diu and protected an area of about 350 Ha. against ravages of flood and sea erosion.

III — FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR SIXTH PLAN — 1980-85

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. As against approved outlay for the annual plan 1980-81 of Rs. 10.00 lakh, anticipated expenditure is Rs. 9.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

a) Direction and Administration:

All works under this sector are presently executed through staff paid from the budget heads 259 and 306 and the outlay under this minor head indicates the proportionate establishment charges to be debited to this sector.

b) Flood Control:

Besides continuing with spill over schemes of flood protection walls at Campal, construction of flood protection walls of Caranzalem to Miramar nallah and construction of retaining walls at Colva beach, it is proposed to take new schemes of (i) Desilting and construction of retaining walls of nallahs at Kapileshwari, Volvoi, Mardol and Boma

in Ponda Taluka, (ii) Flood control works at Bhimbol in Sanguem taluka, (iii) Desilting of nallah at Margao, (iv) Flood control Schemes at Diu and Flood Control Scheme at Nani Daman.

c) Drainage:

Under drainage, besides continuing with spill-over work of Santa Inez Nallah, protective works at Agarwado, Mandrem and Korgao nallah in Pernem Talukas are proposed to be taken.

d) Anti-water Logging:

Flood control works such as desilting of the rivulet at Santana-Curca at Siridao — Tiswadi taluka is proposed to be taken as Anti water — logging scheme.

e) Anti Sea-erosion:

Under Anti Sea Erosion sub-head, protective works at Reis Magos, Children's park at Panaji, Caranzalem, Khariwada at Nani-Daman and Ghogola and Vanakbhara at Diu are proposed to be taken up.

f) Machinery and Equipment:

The outlay provided under this minor head indicate the proportionate tools and plants charges i. e. 0.75% on Capital head which is debitable to this sector. Besides under this sub-head it is proposed to acquire flood forecasting and storm warning system.

g) Other Expenditure:

It is proposed to undertake under this sub-head hydraulic model study of Panaji-Caranzalem beach through the CWPRS — Pune to study littoral drift and erosion of this beach, caused due to ever existing sand bar at Aguada.

IV — PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

As a result of measures proposed to be taken up, about 2 km. length of drainage channel is expected to be improved, and sea wall to the length of 1.5 km. to be constructed. These will benefit 2 towns, 7 villages and about 400 Ha. of area of land.

During the current year it is proposed to (i) construct sea-wall to the length of 320 m., (ii) 500 m. length of drainage channel. These works will benefit one town and one village and protect about 80 Ha. of cultivated land.

For the year 1981-82 it is proposed to complete the sea-wall at Campal and complete the drainage of Santa Inez nallah and take up desilting of nallah at Margao. Anti sea-erosion works at Caranzalem and Goghola will be completed.

These will benefit towns and three villages.

V — EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

Schemes proposed under this sector are expected to generate employment potential to the tune of 1000 persons years. The employment potential for the current year is expected to be of 200 person year while that for the year 1981-82 will be of 200 person years.

Transmission and Distribution (Power)

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu does not have any generating station, at present therefore for availability of power, it has to depend on neighbouring States of Karnataka and Maharashtra.

The Territory of Goa is receiving power from Karnataka and Maharashtra States. The earlier ten years' agreement entered into with Karnataka for supply of 50 MW of power at 110 KV had expired on 31st March, 1978 and the Govt. of Karnataka had agreed to continue power supply to Goa with the increased contract demand from 50 MW to 65 MW over next three years (1978-81). This agreement is due to expire by March, 1981. Goa also receives power from Maharashtra State Electricity Board with the contract demand of 4 MVA at 33 KV. The Government of Maharashtra have also commenced to supply 18 MW of power with effect from December, 1978 as a short term measure to enable Goa to meet the immediate requirement for an Export Oriented Industry, M/s. Mandovi Pellets Ltd., which is a joint venture with the Central Sector. In order to meet the additional demands of the Territory No. 1 of 220/110 KV, 100 MVA Transformer is commissioned on 6-3-1981 at 220 KV Sub-station, Curti, Ponda.

The Territory of Daman and Diu receives power at 11 KV from Gujarat Electricity Board with the contract demand of 2200 KVA and 1000 KVA respectively. In the Territory of Daman 66/11 KV Sub-station has also been planned to meet the additional power requirement of Industrial Estate at Daman.

Government of India as a long term arrangement for power supply to Goa, have allocated 110 MW power from Korba Super Thermal Power Station in Western Region and 100 MW power from Ramgundam Super Thermal Power Station in the Southern Region with a phased availability of Power from Super Thermal Power Station is given below:

Availability of power in MW: —

Year	From Korba Super Thermal Power Station	From Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station	Total
1982-83	12	—	12
1983-84	51	11	62
1984-85	51	47	98
1985-86	51	47	98
1986-87	110	47	157
1987-88	110	110	210

However, pending the power availability from Central Generation, it will be necessary that the phased power requirement of Goa is met by the neighbouring State of Maharashtra with whom Goa is linked with the 220 KV Kolhapur-Ponda Interstate Transmission line. Govt. of India have been therefore requested to use their good offices in persuading Maharashtra State Electricity Board to make available additional power to Goa on the basis of the assessment made by the Central Electricity Authority over and above the availability of power from Karnataka, till such time the power from Central Generation becomes available. Soon after commissioning of 1 No. 100 MVA 220/110 KV power transformer at 220 KV sub-station Ponda, Maharashtra has permitted Goa to draw 21 to 23 MW of power over 220 KV K-P interstate line.

The flow of power to Goa, from Ramagundum Super Thermal Power Station in the Southern Region will be feasible only after 220KV Nagjhari-Ponda Interstate Transmission line is erected, the work of which is yet to be taken up by the Karnataka State Electricity Board to whom the work has already been entrusted for the portion of the line in Goa area also. The Govt. of Karnataka has already been requested to take up the construction work of this interstate line expeditiously. Our proposal for construction of this interstate line on Double Circuit Towers with Single Circuit initially strung has already been agreed in principle by the Central Electricity Authority as well as Central Government and we have also intimated Karnataka State Electricity Board that we are willing to share the cost of this Interstate Transmission line on Double Circuit Towers as apportioned by the Central Government.

Govt. of Goa during Power Ministers' conference, held at New Delhi on 21st June, 1980 has also requested Central Govt. to persuade with the Govt. of Karnataka to take up the work of this line on priority so as to ensure completion of the line matched with the availability of power from the Kalinadi Project and Central Generation in Southern Region.

As per the Scheme Report for Dudhsagar Multi-purpose Project earlier prepared by the erstwhile Central Water & Power Commission, availability of 80 million units of energy annually with a firm power of 8 MW and peak capacity of 30 MW during the rainy season was indicated. The revised project report has now been submitted to Central Water and Power Commission with an estimated cost of Rs. 21 crore. From the energy conservation point of view, it is proposed to utilise Hydro Electric potentiality apart from the Irrigation purposes.

This project has so far remained in abeyance on account of the Interstate issue since complete catchment area of the dam and lake falls within the Territory of Karnataka. The Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu has already approached Govt. of Karnataka to obtain the concurrence for the project. The Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu will be willing to pay compensation charges as well as to provide facilities for rehabilitation of the few affected families, who may require assistance. Since, this project is now heldup for want of Interstate agreement, the Govt. of India has been therefore requested to intervene and use their good offices for early settlement of the issue to enable implementation of this project expeditiously.

The feasibility studies of dam site generation at Salaulim, Anjunem and Mandovi multipurpose project, with total approximate firm power of 6.2 MW are also undertaken by the Public Works Department, Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu.

As a sequel to short fall of rains in the catchment area of Hydro Generating Stations in Karnataka during previous monsoon, severe power cuts had to be imposed on consumers in Goa also with effect from 1-11-1979 upto June, 1980. During these power cut restrictions, Goa had very unpleasant experience with Karnataka, who chose to take the unprecedented steps of cutting off completely the Interstate supply of power to Goa for a period of nearly seven hours on the plea that we had exceeded our quota. Apart from above, Goa had to restrict its demand to the extent of 24 MW during the period from 25-5-1980 to 13-6-1980 on account of system failure in Karnataka. Thus, there had been severe set back to the Industries in Goa, who have to depend for their power needs solely on the availability of power from the neighbouring States. From December, 1980 our demand from 60 MW was restricted to 40 MW and consumption from 0.8 MU to 0.592 MU/day.

Taking the above into consideration and also the present shortages of power in adjoining States. Government of Goa, Daman and Diu desired to establish Thermal Power Generating Stations in Goa, with a view to ensure availability of power supply for its Industrial Development. Accordingly, Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has already approached the Central Electricity Authority for approval to entrust the work of preparation of detailed feasibility report/project report for locating suitable capacity Thermal Power Generating Station in Goa to M/s. Tata Consultants and it has been proposed to approach Planning Commission, Government of India, for approval of the scheme and allocation of the funds for the above purpose after obtaining the detailed project report from M/s. Tata Consultants. During the conference of the Power Ministers held on 21st June 1980 at New Delhi, Government of India, have also been requested to accord their approval in principle for allowing Goa to have a Thermal Power Generating Station in order that in future our Territory may not be in a state of helplessness for want of power.

During the discussions held with Sub-Committee of the State Planning Board, it was also emphasized by the members, that in view of the load growth in the constituent state, where the Central Generation have been planned by the Government of India, the availability of the allotted power to Goa might be uncertain and therefore, Goa should be prepared to provide this basic infrastructure well in time to ensure the ambitious promotions to the Industrial Development and has further suggested that it would be proper to make proposals for providing the necessary outlays for the Generation during the Sixth Plan subject to the technical feasibility of the project report for locating the Thermal Power Generating Station in Goa.

The State Planning Board, thereafter decided to make a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh during 1980-81 by opening a separate sub-head for Generation under plan for the purpose of obtaining the detailed feasibility report for locating suitable capacity Thermal Generating

Station in Goa and approach Planning Commission for allocation of funds after the receipt of the detailed feasibility report and approval of the Government of India, who may like to examine this in contrast to the allocations of power made to the Union territory of Goa from the Central Generation. No expenditure is likely to be incurred during the year 1980-81 due to delay in obtaining approval of the Central Electricity Authority entrust the work of preparation of feasibility report for locating Thermal Power Generating Station in Goa. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is made for the above purpose during the year 1981-82.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION (POWER)

1. Introduction:

1.1 The power during pre-liberation period of this Territory was prohibitively costly due to Diesel Generation, and Power Distribution was limited to the urban areas only. The per capita consumption during this period was only 12.55 KWH.

1.2. Soon after liberation of this Territory, the scheme for Power Development of Goa known as Decade Scheme was prepared which covered the period 1962-63 to 1975-76 for building up the basic infrastructure of Transmission and Distribution in the Territory availing power supply from neighbouring States and also to make available, the benefits of electricity to urban and rural areas of Territory at cheaper rates. The per capita consumption was 170 KWH by end of IVth Plan Period.

The following Major Works were completed upto the end of 1974-75 under this scheme:

- (i) Erection of 110 KV line from Dandeli to Ponda.
- (ii) Erection of 110/33 KV Sub-station at Ponda.
- (iii) Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-stations at Panaji, Canacona, Margao, Mapusa, Bicholim, Sanvordem, Sancoale and Pernem.
- (iv) Erection of 33 KV lines — 320 kms.
- (v) Electrification of 239 Census villages in Goa; Service connections, Civil works etc.

1.3.1. The following Transmission and Distribution Schemes are under execution during Vth Plan period in addition to the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

State Plan Schemes:

1. Power Development of Goa during Vth Plan period.
2. Power Development of Daman and Diu during Vth Plan period.
3. Establishment of 220/110 KV (2×100 MVA) Sub-station at Ponda.

4. Power supply through 220 KV Kolhapur-Ponda line at 110 KV, 220/110 KV, 20 MVA Sub-Station at Gadhinglaj.

The first three schemes were approved by Planning Commission vide No. 1-26(22)/76 P & E dated 14-10-1976. The Scheme at Sr. 4, being the part of the scheme for Power Development of Goa was agreed by Planning Commission during 1978-79, during Annual Plan discussions held in the Planning Commission at New Delhi on 6th December, 1977.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

The following two schemes were sanctioned by the Planning Commission as Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

1. Erection of 220 KV Kolhapur-Ponda line.
2. Erection of 220 KV Nagjhari-Ponda line.

The Scheme at (1) was sanctioned vide No. I-35 (22)/72 P & E dated 23-9-1974, and the scheme at Sl. No. 2, has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission vide No. I-22(3)/75-Vol. III P & E dated 4-8-1977.

The work of erection of 220 KV Kolhapur-Ponda line was executed by Maharashtra State Electricity Board as a deposit work.

A single circuit line on double circuit towers from Kolhapur to Ponda has been completed and the section from Kolhapur to Gadhinglaj has been energised at 220 KV. The section between Gadhinglaj to Ponda was initially energised temporarily at 110 KV for immediate power requirement of Goa has been energised at 220 KV on 26-2-1981.

The work of erection of 220 KV Nagjhari - Ponda line envisaged in the scheme at Sl. No. 2 has been entrusted to Karnataka Electricity Board as a deposit work. However, Karnataka Electricity Board has not so far indicated the requirement of funds.

1. Achievements (State Plan Schemes):

The following Major Works were carried out during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

(i) Erection of 220/110 KV. 2×100 MVA S/S at Ponda:

The work of the above Sub-station was awarded to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., during the year 1976-77. 220/110 KV, 1×100 MVA Power Transformer was commissioned on 6-3-1981. The commissioning of second 100 MVA Power Transformer is anticipated during the year 1981-82.

(ii) Erection of 110 KV S/C on D/C Towers from Ponda to Shiroda:

The line was completed and commissioned during December, 1978 for arranging power supply to M/s. Mandovi Pellets Ltd., an Export Oriented Industry.

(iii) *Erection of 33 KV line — 140 Ckms.*

(iv) Erection of 531.75 Kms. of 11 KV lines, 920.82 Kms. of L. T. lines, 319 No. of Distribution Transformer Centres, Electrification of 116 No. of Census Villages and releasing of 50,210 Nos. of Service connections for Domestic/Commercial, 1,074 Nos. of Industrial and 1,151 Nos. of Agricultural consumers.

(v) A new 220/110 KV, 20 MVA Sub-station at Gadhinglaj was set up for stepping down to 110 KV, charging Gadhinglaj Ponda section of the 220 KV Kolhapur - Ponda Interstate line at 110 KV for arranging power to M/s. Mandovi Pellets Ltd., with a contract demand of 25 MVA at Shiroda, Ponda - Goa. This Sub-station was commissioned in December, 1978 and Power supply to Export Oriented Industry was released.

2. Demand during VIth Plan period:

The aggregate maximum demand for Goa, Daman and Diu has already touched 82 MW by end of 1979-80.

The demand of this Union Territory is expected to be 123 MW by end of 1983-84 as per the 11th Annual Power Survey carried out by Central Electricity Authority. In order to meet the increasing power demand, it is essential to strengthen the existing transmission system and the sub-stations including the spill over works of Fifth Plan period.

3. The following Transmission and Distribution Schemes are expected to be in operation during the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES:

1. Scheme for Power Development in Goa during Fifth Plan period.
2. Scheme for Power Development in Daman and Diu during Fifth Plan period.
3. Scheme or Establishment of 220 KV, 2×100 MVA Sub-station at Ponda, during Fifth Plan period.
4. Power through 220 KV Kolhapur — Ponda line at 110 KV, 220/110 KV, 20 MVA Sub-station at Gadhinglaj.
5. Scheme for establishment of Training Centre at Ponda.

B. The following new schemes of Sixth Plan are also proposed to be implemented during the period 1980-85. Revised draft schemes are being prepared and submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for Techno-Economic approval.

1. Scheme for Development of Transmission System in Goa, Daman and Diu during Sixth Plan period.
2. Scheme for Development of Distribution System in Goa, Daman and Diu during Sixth Plan period.
 - (i) Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-stations.
 - (ii) Erection of 33 KV lines.

- (iii) Normal Development and releasing service connections.
 - (iv) Wada electrification.
 - (v) The system improvement works.
3. Establishment and Miscellaneous charges, Apprentice Schemes, Machinery and Equipments and Special Tools and Plants and Buildings.

C. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

1. *Continuing Schemes:*

- (a) Erection of 220 KV Kolhapur — Ponda line.
- (b) Erection of 220 KV Nagjhari — Ponda line.

2. *New Schemes:*

- (a) 220 KV Kolhapur — Ponda line, Stringing of 2nd circuit.

The objective, financial requirements and benefits expected under each scheme is described as detailed below: —

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES:

1. Scheme for Power Development of Goa during Fifth Plan period.

1.1 *Background of the scheme:*

In order to cater the increased demand in power supply, the scheme for the Power Development of Goa during the Fifth Plan period was approved by the Government of India, vide No. I-26(22)/76 P & E dated 14-10-1976, with estimated cost of Rs. 984.00 lakh. Ministry of Energy has also accorded the expenditure sanction for the above scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 984.00 lakh vide their Ref. No. 14(12)/76-EL-III/Do. VI, dated 25-3-1980.

The following major works were envisaged in the above scheme being implemented during the Fifth Plan period.

- (a) Erection of 110 KV Sub-station at Tivim.
- (b) Erection of 110 KV Sub-station at Ponda.
(Spill over of Fourth Plan).
- (c) (i) Erection of 110 KV Ponda — Tivim line.
(ii) Erection of 110 KV Ponda — Shiroda line.
- (d) Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-stations.
- (e) Erection of 33 KV lines.
- (f) Rural Electrification.
- (g) Normal Development and realeasing service connections.
- (h) Renovation and Improvement.
- (i) Establishment, Audit and Accounts including Apprentice Scheme.
- (j) Machinery and Equipments.

- (k) Establishment of Transformer Repair Workshop.
- (l) Land and Buildings.
- (m) Payment of compensation to Ex-licence.

Out of the above works, the works at Sl. No. (b) & (g) i.e. the erection of 110 KV Sub-station at Ponda and work of normal development and releasing service connections would cease to continue for implementation under the above scheme.

1.2 Objectives and Benefits:

The main objectives and benefits of the scheme are to provide stable and reliable power supply to the consumers, well regulated voltage and strengthening Transmission and Distribution System to meet the increased demand due to growth in Industrial and Agricultural Sectors and also to electrify the balance census villages in the Territory of Goa.

1.3 Financial requirement:

A total outlay of Rs. 578.47 lakh, would be required for taking up the spill over works of the scheme during 1980-85. The details of the amount required for various works are given below: —

(a) *110/33 KV (2×40 MVA) S/S at Tivim:* The earlier planned location of 110 KV Sub-station at Sancoale has been shifted to Tivim in view of load developments in and around the latter. The approval for utilising the allocation under the Sancoale Sub-station to Tivim Sub-station has also been received for implementation of the 110 KV Schemes at Tivim.

The Central Electricity Authority has already been requested to finalise the specifications of the above Sub-station to enable the department to put the work to tender expeditiously.

The present demands of the existing 33/11 KV Sub-stations at Panaji, Mapusa, Bicholim and Pernem are 5.84, 5.0, 3.5 and 1.00 MW respectively. The demands of the present 33 KV consumers is of the order of 3.7 MW; thus the aggregate maximum demand at present around Tivim is of the order of 19 MW. Taking into consideration the accumulating growth of 13% per annum, the above demand around Tivim is expected to be of the order of 31 MW by 1984-85. Apart from above, the growth of 20% is also expected due to improvement in the voltages in North Goa after establishment of the 110 KV Tivim Sub-station. As such, the demand around Tivim would be of the order of 38 MW by 1984-85, which includes the demand of 1.3 MW for the prospective 33 KV consumers. In view of above, it has been proposed to establish 2×40 MVA, 110/33 KV Sub-station at Tivim and also revise the present sanctioned estimate wherein the approved capacity is only 50 MVA.

The total outlay of Rs. 194.80 lakh would be required for 1980-85 to complete the above Sub-station. During the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakh was approved by the Planning Commission for the purpose of acquisition of land, which is not likely to be incurred during the year 1980-81 due to delay in acquisition of land. The sub-station is targeted for completion by end of December, 1983.

(b) *Erection of 110/33/11 KV. 3×30 MVA S/S at Ponda:* The work of the above sub-station forms a part of the IVth Plan Schemes spilled over to the Vth Plan. The sub-station has already been commissioned in 1973. An expenditure of Rs. 0.71 lakh was incurred during the year 1979-80. No outlays were approved for the year 1980-81. The Sub-Head has been closed as per the advice of the Planning Commission.

(c) (i) *Erection of 110 KV Single Circuit Ponda-Shiroda line on Double Circuit Towers:* The 110 KV Single Circuit line on Double Circuit Towers with an approved estimated cost of Rs. 21.00 lakh from Ponda to Shiroda for arranging power supply to M/s. Mandovi Pellets Ltd., at Shiroda, an Export Oriented Industry was commissioned in December, 1978. The progressive expenditure on the above work upto 31st March, 1980, is Rs. 11.71 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 0.03 lakh was approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1980-81, for the settlement of final bill of the contractor and other committed expenditure for tree cutting compensation etc. The expenditure to the extent of Rs. 0.58 lakh is likely to be incurred for the above purpose during the year 1980-81. No outlays have been proposed for the year 1981-82, since the line has already been completed and commissioned.

(c) (ii) *110 KV line from Ponda to Tivim:* The 110 KV S/C line from Ponda to Tivim was proposed for erection in Vth Plan Scheme to feed the 50 MVA, 110 KV Tivim Sub-station. The estimate for this line was technically sanctioned by Central Electricity Authority vide Ref. No. 15/13/79-UT(CEA) dated 13-7-1979, with a cost of Rs. 64.56 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 11.09 lakh has already been incurred upto March, 1980. The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 26.50 lakh. On account of the abnormal delay by the contractor in obtaining approval of tower designs and supply and erection of towers, the contract is proposed for termination. In the meantime the Central Electricity Authority, after reviewing the transmission schemes in Goa during the Sixth Plan period has advised to change the scope of this line from S/C Towers to Double Circuit Towers. In view of above no expenditure is likely to be incurred during the year 1980-81. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 53.47 lakh for the period 1980-85. The revised cost of estimate for D/C Tower line is about Rs. 136.00 lakh.

(d) *Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-stations:* The scheme for Power Development of Goa during Fifth Plan period provides erection of new 4 Nos. of 33/11 KV, 2×3.15 MVA Sub-stations at various places and extension including augmentation of the existing 33/11 KV Sub-stations at Panaji, Margao & Mapusa by replacing existing 6 Nos. of 3.15 MVA Power Transformers by 6 Nos. of 5 MVA, 33/11 KV Power Transformers in addition to providing 25 Nos. of 33 KV, 750 MVA Oil Circuit Breakers to these sub-stations. An expenditure of Rs. 33.78 lakh has already been incurred upto March, 1980. The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 12.50 lakh. As against the above outlay for the year 1980-81, an expenditure of Rs. 9.83 lakh is likely to be incurred.

A total outlay of Rs. 47.00 lakh has been proposed for 1980-85 for completion of new 33/11 KV Sub-stations at Corlim, Valpoi and Mormugao and also for commissioning 17 Nos. of 11 KV Pannels and commissioning of 4 Nos. of 5 MVA, 33/11 KV Transformers which have already been received through D. G. S. & D. and would be available after the repairs to these transformers during the year 1981-82.

(e) *Erection of 33 KV lines:* The work of erection of 33 KV lines envisaged in the Fifth Plan Scheme would be completed during the year 1980-81, with an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakh against the approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh for 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed for 1980-85, since the works of new lines would be undertaken under Sixth Plan Scheme for Development of Sub-transmission System.

(f) *Rural Electrification:* The scheme for Power Development of Goa during the Fifth Plan period also envisaged electrification of the balance Census villages in Goa. Number of Census villages which have been electrified are 116 during the Fifth Plan period upto March, 1980, with an expenditure of Rs.158.91 lakh. During the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh was approved by the Planning Commission for electrification of 6 No. of villages under the above scheme. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakh for 1980-85 has been proposed for electrification of balance 23 No. of Census villages during 1980-85.

(g) *Normal Development and Service connection:* The works envisaged under the above Sub-heads are being carried out under Sixth Plan Scheme, since no provision exists under the Fifth Plan Scheme and as such, no outlays have been proposed for the above works under Fifth Plan Schemes or the year 1980-85.

(h) *Renovation and Improvement:* The works such as increasing the size of the conductors of LT & HT lines, bifercation of 11 KV feeders, renovation of outlived service connections, renovation of the distribution boxes, replacement of the deteriorated stays and supports etc., including enhancement of the distribution transformer centres, for improvement in the distribution system including improvement in voltages are being carried out under the above scheme. An expenditure of Rs. 31.92 lakh has already been incurred upto March, 1980, and an expenditure of Rs. 6.32 lakh is likely to be incurred for the above works during the year 1980-81, against the approved outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh for 1980-81. The outlay proposed for 1980-85 is therefore, only Rs. 6.32 lakh in view of the fact that these works would be carried out under Sixth Plan Scheme with effect from 1981-82.

(i) *Establishment, Audit and Accounts including Apprentice Scheme.*

(j) *Machinery & Equipment and Tools & Plants:* An expenditure of Rs. 169.04 lakh was incurred upto March, 1980 for the above purpose. An outlay of Rs. 79.38 lakh has been proposed for the period 1980-85 towards establishment charges against the staff engaged in the execution of the planned works as well as procurement of machinery and

tools and plants required for the spill over constructional works covered under the above scheme. During the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh was approved by the Planning Commission and an expenditure to the extent of Rs. 45.38 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 1980-81.

(k) *Establishment of Transformer Repair workshop*: The scheme for Power Development of Goa during the fifth plan period provides establishment of transformer repair workshop for carrying out the repairs of failed distribution transformers. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh was approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1980-81. Required machinery and equipments could not be procured during the year 1980-81 due to non-finalisation of tenders and hence expenditure is anticipated to be incurred for the above purpose. The outlay proposed for 1980-85 is Rs. 2.58 lakh. The workshop is targetted for completion during the year 1981-82.

(l) *Land and Buildings*: All the buildings works of this department are executed by the Local Public Works Department. The scheme for power development of Goa during the Fifth Plan period, provides construction of essential staff quarters and office buildings, workshop shed, land development works including land acquisition at various places. An expenditure of Rs. 43.08 lakh was incurred upto March, 1980 for the above purpose. During the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 12.59 lakh was approved by the Planning Commission for carrying out the spill over works envisaged in the above scheme and an expenditure to the extent of the approved outlay is likely to be incurred during the year 1980-81 as assured by local Public Works Department.

An outlay of Rs. 33.31 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Plan period 1980-85 in order to ensure completion of the spill over works as indicated below:

Sl. No.	Civil Works	Place
1	2	3
1.	Construction of Sub-Division Office.	Bicholim
2.	Construction of Stores cum Workshop Shed.	Panaji, Valpoi, Bicholim and Pale
3.	Construction of Sub-Division Office	Valpoi
4.	Arranging water supply to Electricity Department quarters.	Pale
5.	Construction of Staff quarters 8-A, 8-B, 4-C Type.	Vasco-da-Gama (Head Land)
6.	Land Development works.	Valpoi
7.	Construction of 6-A, 4-B and 1-C Type quarters.	Canacona
8.	Construction of office building.	Ponda

1	2	3
9.	Construction of Stores cum workshop shed.	Sancoale, Sanvordem and Canacona S/S
10.	Providing fencing of 1.8 Mtrs. height, construction of internal roads, street lights, etc.	Sancoale Colony
11.	Construction of Sub-Division Office building.	Curchorem
12.	Construction of Sub-Division Office.	Sancoale
13.	Fencing, area around the Sub-station and colony.	Pontemola, Curchorem
14.	Construction of staff quarters 'C' type (twin).	Sanvordem
15.	Land Development.	Altinho, Panaji
16.	Land Development works.	Curti Ponda
17.	Raising additional floors to Vidyut Bhavan.	Aquem, Margao
18.	Construction of 1-D type quarter.	Sancoale
19.	Chief Electrical Engineer's Bungalow.	Panaji

2. Scheme for Power Development of Daman and Diu during Fifth Plan period:

2.1 Background of the scheme:

The scheme for Power Development of Daman and Diu with an estimated cost of Rs. 56.00 lakh was approved by the Planning Commission, Government of India, vide their Ref. No. I-26(22)/76 P & E dated 4-10-1976. The expenditure sanctioned to the above scheme for Rs. 56.00 lakh was also accorded by the Ministry of Energy, Government of India, vide their Ref. No. 14/14/77-EL-III dated 23-11-1977. This scheme envisaged the following major works:

- (i) Erection of 66 KV line from Vapi to Daman.
- (ii) Erection of 66 KV Sub-station at Daman.
- (iii) Erection of Transmission and Distribution lines for Normal Development and Releasing Service connections.

The expenditure for the above scheme so far incurred upto March, 1980 is Rs. 37.11 lakh.

Out of above works, the work at Sr. No. (iii) i.e. Erection of Transmission and Distribution lines for Normal Development and Releasing Service connections would cease to continue for implementation under the above scheme.

2.2 Objectives and the benefits of the scheme:

Under the above scheme all the villages in Daman and Diu, except a small island, have already been electrified and power supply is made available to Daman and Diu areas at 11 KV from Gujarat Electricity Board. Main objectives of the scheme is to strengthen the Transmission and Distribution System in order to meet the increasing power demands of Industrial Estate at Daman and also to extend the benefits of the electricity to the public including electrification under Tribal Sub-Plan Daman.

2.3 Financial Requirement of the Scheme:

During the Sixth Plan period 1980-85, an outlay of Rs. 33.56 lakh has been proposed for establishment of 66/11 KV sub-station at Daman. An outlay of Rs. 1.51 lakh was approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1980-81. This outlay of Rs. 1.51 lakh includes Rs. 1.50 lakh for acquisition of land for the said sub-station and a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh against settlement of the final accounts in respect of the work of erection of 66 KV line from Vapi to Daman, the work of which was entrusted to Gujarat Electricity Board on deposit basis. No expenditure is likely to be incurred during the year 1980-81 on account of delay in land acquisition proceedings.

The details of works covered under the above scheme and the requirement of funds for execution of the works are furnished below: —

(i) *Erection of 66 KV line from Vapi to Daman:* Erection of 66 KV Single Circuit line from Vapi to Daman with an estimated cost of Rs. 9.21 lakh was entrusted to Gujarat Electricity Board and an amount of Rs. 9.21 lakh was deposited with them for completion of the above line. The work has already been taken up by the Gujarat Electricity Board and the line is now anticipated to be completed during the year 1980-81. The line is proposed to be charged initially at 11 KV to meet the immediate power requirements of the Industrial Estate at Daman till completion of 66/11 KV Sub-station at Daman.

No outlay for 1980-85 is required for the above line.

(ii) *Erection of 66/11 KV Sub-station at Daman:* To meet the additional quantum of power requirements for the Industrial Estate at Daman as indicated by the Industrial Development Corporation, the establishment of 66/11 KV, 5 MVA Sub-station is necessary at Daman. The estimated cost of the above sub-station including land and residential staff quarters for essential staff has been worked out to Rs. 33.56 lakh. Suitable land for locating the above Sub-station has already been selected and acquisition proceedings are proposed to be commenced immediately after the receipt of the confirmation from Public Works Department regarding availability of water supply. Hence, no expenditure is likely to be incurred during the year 1980-81, against approved outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh.

(iii) *Erection of Transmission and Distribution lines for Normal Development and Releasing Service connections in Daman and Diu:* The expenditure of Rs. 27.90 lakh for the above works covered under the Scheme of Daman and Diu was incurred upto March, 1980. The expenditure incurred during the year 1979-80 was Rs. 4.26 lakh, which included the expenditure on the electrification schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan, Daman. No outlays for 1980-85 are proposed in view of the fact that these works are now being carried out under Sixth Plan Scheme with effect from 1980-81, since the provision for these works under Fifth Plan Scheme has already exhausted.

3. Scheme for Establishment of 220 KV, 2×100 MVA Sub-station at Ponda.

3.1. Back ground of the scheme:

In order to strengthen the Transmission System to receive additional quantum of power from the adjoining States to meet the growing Power demand of Goa, the Planning Commission vide their Ref. No. I-26(22)/76 P & E dated 14-10-1976 has approved the scheme for establishment of 220/110 KV, 2×100 MVA Sub-station at Ponda with an estimated cost of Rs. 220.60 lakh. The revised scheme for the above sub-station with an estimated cost of Rs. 309.95 lakh was also approved by the Planning Commission vide their Ref. No. 1-26(22)/78 P & E dated 7-4-1978. The Ministry of Energy, Government of India, vide their Ref. No. 14(24)/77-EL-III/OS-Divn. I dated 23-8-1978 have also accorded expenditure, sanction to the revised scheme for Rs. 309.95 lakh for establishment of the above 220/110 KV sub-station.

The work of Supply, Erection, Testing and Commissioning of the above sub-station was awarded to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., during 1977.

3.2. Objectives and Benefits:

Main objective for establishment of the above substation is to strengthen the Transmission System for receiving additional quantum of power from the adjoining states. The sub-station with enhanced capacity of 200 MVA at 110 KV will form an important infrastructure to meet the growing power demand of Goa and would also facilitate in inter — connecting the supply system from Maharashtra as well as Karnataka Grids for flow of power from Western as well as Southern Regions.

3.3. Financial requirements:

An expenditure of Rs. 219.09 lakh has already been incurred on the above sub-station upto March, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakh was approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1980-81. However, expenditure to the tune of Rs. 78.90 lakh is likely to be incurred

during the year 1980-81. The details of the expenditure likely to be incurred during the year 1980-81 are furnished below —

	<i>Rs. in lakh</i>
1. 10% of the total order value on completion of the stringing of bus bars.	26.85
2. 10% of the total order value on completion of erection of Ist Power Transformer alongwith associated equipments.	26.85
3. 5% of the total order value on commissioning of the Ist Power Transformer alongwith the associated equipments.	13.42
4. Civil works relating to foundations and cable trenches etc. being carried out departmentally.	11.78

Payments to
M/s. B. H. E. L.
as per contract.

The outlay proposed for 1980-85 is Rs. 98.24 lakh.

3.4. *Physical Targets:*

On account of initial slippages in the entire project on part of M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., introducing inordinate delays in making available approved civil drawings and designs, the sub-station which was earlier targetted for commissioning in May, 1980 has been commissioned on 6th March, 1981 with 1 No. of 100 MVA Power Transformer, Second 100 MVA Power Transformer is likely to be commissioned in June 1981.

4. Establishment of 20 MVA, 220/110 KV S/S at Gandhinglaj

The 20 MVA, 220/110 KV Sub-station at Gandhinglaj in Maharashtra was commissioned during December, 1978 for charging Gandhinglaj—Ponda section of 220 KV Kolhapur—Ponda line at 110 KV in order to meet the immediate power requirement of Goa for an Export Oriented Industry M/s. Mandovi Pellet Ltd., at Shiroda. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh was deposited with Maharashtra State Electricity Board for carrying out the works of the above sub-station, including a temporary 110 KV bay at Ponda for receiving 20 MVA power from Maharashtra on temporary basis till 220 KV sub-station gets completed. No outlay is required for 1980-85 in respect of the scheme.

5. Scheme for Establishment of Training Centre at Ponda:

The objective of the scheme is to establish a Training Centre at Ponda for training technical personnel of the Electricity Department, Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu in order to ensure a better quality of workmanship and service to the public. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 3.22 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 3.22 lakh is proposed during 1980-85 for carrying out the above work. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh would be the recurring expenditure per annum.

B. NEW SCHEME.

1. Background of the VIth Plan Schemes:

As per the Eleventh Annual Power Survey conducted by the Central Electricity Authority, the demand of this Territory is expected to be of the order of 123 MW by end of 1983-84. Whereas as per the assessment/load forecast made by this Department. The demand of this Territory is likely to touch 187.5 MW by end of 1984-85 in view of the following new loads which are likely to come up during the VIth Plan period:

1. M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bros., Beneficiation Plant, Vagao.	3,500 KVA
2. M/s. M. S. Talaulikar & Sons, Carbide Plant, Usgao (Goa).	2,500 KVA
3. M/s. Sociedade-de-Fomento, Bicholim.	750 KVA
4. M/s. V. K. Gosalia Aluminium Plant, Betul.	7,600 KVA
5. M/s. Hede & Co. Paper Mill, Margao (Goa).	3,000 KVA
6. M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Beneficiation Plant, Bicholim.	10,000 KVA

In order to cater the power demand during the VIth Plan period, it would be necessary to strengthen the existing transmission system and sub-stations. The work of strengthening of the transmission system and the major sub-stations have been included in the scheme for Development of Transmission System in Goa, Daman and Diu during the VIth Plan period. The scheme for development of transmission system in Goa, Daman and Diu during the VIth Plan, has been agreed in principle by C. E. A. for formal techno-economic approval is awaited, estimated to cost of Rs. 558.3 lakh.

The work of erection of 33/11 KV, Sub-stations and 33 KV lines, Normal Development and Releasing Service connections, electrification of wadas and system improvement works are included in the scheme for Development of Distribution System in Goa, Daman and Diu.

The estimated cost of the various schemes of Transmission and Distribution System during the VIth Plan period has been worked out to Rs. 17.38 lakh. Revised draft schemes which are under preparation are being submitted to Central Electricity Authority for Techno-economic approval.

1.2. Objectives and Benefits.

The objective of the VIth Plan schemes is to strengthen the Transmission and Distribution System to cater the anticipated power demand under various sectors such as Industrial, Agricultural and Normal load growth during the VIth Plan period, 100% electrification programme has been targetted during the VIth Plan period. It would be also possible to provide uninterrupted power supply with proper voltage to the consumers under various categories.

1.3. *Financial requirements:*

The financial requirements and the outlays proposed during the VIth Plan period for carrying out various works of each scheme and the scheme-wise/Sub-head wise details are as under:

6. **Scheme for Development of Transmission System in Goa, Daman and Diu during the VIth Plan:**

The following major works are proposed under the above scheme in the Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu during the VIth Plan period.

- (i) Erection of 110 KV Sub-station at Xeldem.
- (ii) Erection of 110 KV Ponda-Xeldem line.
- (iii) Erection of 110 KV Sub-station at Sancoale.
- (iv) Erection of 110 KV Ponda-Sancoale line.
- (v) Erection of 110 KV line from Tivim to M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Beneficiation Plant, Bicholim.
- (vi) Erection of 2 Nos. of additional 110 KV Bays for Sancoale-I and Shiroda-II, outgoing 110 KV lines at 220 KV Sub-station, Ponda.

(i) *Erection of 110 KV Sub-station at Xeldem:* By the end of VIth Plan 1980-85, the power demand around Xeldem is anticipated to be of the order of about 30.68 MW, which includes power demands of 4.63 MW, 1.12 MW, 1.2 MW, 0.96 MW and 1.62 MW of existing 33/11 KV Sub-stations at Sanvordem, Canacona and proposed 33/11 KV Sub-stations at Cuncolim, Colva and Sanguem, respectively. Apart from the above power demand of these sub-stations, the following prospective 33 KV consumers with their demands shown below are likely to avail power supply during the VIth Plan period.

1. Public Works Department (Salaulim Project).	12.5 MVA
2. M/s. Chowgule Textile Industries (Additional load).	1.0 MVA
3. Aluminium Plant of M/s. V. S. Gosalia.	7.0 MVA
4. M/s. Hede & Co. Paper Mills.	3.0 MVA

In view of the above, it would be necessary to establish 110 KV Sub-station at Xeldem with a capacity of 2×20 MVA, 110/33 KV to meet the above indicated power demands anticipated around this area during the VIth Plan period. The approximate estimated cost of the sub-station is worked out to Rs. 179.96 lakh. The sub-station is targetted for commissioning by 1983-84.

(ii) *Erection of 110 KV Ponda — Xeldem line:* The Transmission link at 110 KV from 220/110 KV, 200 MVA Ponda Sub-station upto Shiroda Pelletisation Plant is existing. This transmission link at 110 KV from Ponda to Shiroda is on Double Circuit Towers and as such stringing of 2nd Circuit from Ponda to Shiroda would be necessary and thereafter this 2nd Circuit will have to be extended on Single Circuit Towers upto

the proposed 110 KV Sub-station at Xeldem. The estimated cost of this extension has been approximated to Rs. 43.41 lakh and the outlay proposed for 1980-85 is Rs. 51.40 lakh. The line is targetted for completion by 1983-84.

(iii) *Erection of 110 KV Sub-station at Sancoale:* The work of erection of 110 KV Sub-station at Sancoale, now forms a part of the VIth Plan Transmission Scheme. This sub-station has been proposed to meet the increasing power demands around Sancoale, Cortalim, Vasco Township and Mormugao Port. The power demand of these areas is likely to exceed to present available transmission capacity at 33 KV and therefore, it has been proposed to construct 45 MVA, 110/33/11 KV Sub-station at Sancoale. The latest estimated cost of the sub-station has been worked out to approximately Rs. 193.50 lakh. However, an outlay of Rs. 53.20 lakh only has been proposed during 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 10,000/- exists during the year 1980-81 for carrying out the preliminary works. The sub-station is targetted for commissioning in 1986-87.

(iv) *Erection of 110 KV Ponda — Sancoale-line:* In order to meet the increased power demands around Cortalim, Sancoale, Vasco Township and Mormugao Port areas, the 110 KV Single Circuit line from Ponda to Sancoale has been proposed to feed the 110 KV Sancoale sub-station. The estimated cost of the line has been worked out to approximately, Rs. 55.00 lakh and an outlay of Rs. 42.35 lakh has been proposed during 1980-85. The line is targetted for completion in 1985-86.

(v) *Erection of 110 KV line from Tivim to M/s. Dempo Beneficiation Plant at Bicholim.* — An Export Oriented Industry of M/s. V. S. Dempo and Co. has now indicated the power demand of 10 MVA for their proposed Beneficiation Plant at Bicholim. In order to meet the above power demand at 110 KV, a single circuit line on D/C Towers from Tivim to the aforesaid plant has been proposed with an estimated cost of Rs. 36.00 lakh and an outlay of Rs. 34.50 lakh has been proposed for 1980-85. The line is targetted for completion in 1983-84.

(vi) *Erection of 2 Nos. of Bays for Sancoale-I and Shiroda-II, Outgoing 110 KV Feeders at 220 KV Sub-station, Ponda.* — In order to take out additional 110 KV feeders for 110 KV Sancoale and Xeldem Sub-stations from 220/110 KV Sub-station at Ponda, it is necessary to construct 2 Nos. of additional bays for the above purpose during the VIth Plan period. The estimated cost of these 2 bays has been worked out approximately to Rs. 18.10 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 17.83 lakh has been proposed for 1980-85. The Xeldem and Sancoale bays are targetted for completion in 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

7. Scheme for Development of Distribution System in Goa, Daman and Diu during VIth Plan period:

(i) *33/11 KV Sub-stations:* While taking the review of the load developments of various 33/11 KV Sub-stations in the Territory, it has become necessary to augment the capacities of existing Sub-stations in

addition to erection of new 33/11 KV Sub-stations at 8 places in Goa. The anticipated demand by 1984-85 due to normal load growth on the below mentioned sub-stations have been shown against them.

Sub-Stations	Load Demand by 1980-85
A. Existing	
	<i>In MW</i>
1. Pernem	3.19
2. Bicholim	3.77
3. Mapusa	7.32
4. Panaji	6.87
5. Margao	10.04
6. Sanvordem	4.63
7. Canacona	1.12
8. Sancoale	5.77
B. Spill over works	
1. Daman	3.24
2. Valpoi	2.00
3. Corlim	2.88
4. Mormugao	4.80
5. Pale	1.76
C. Works of Vith Plan	
1. Ponda	8.25
2. Cuncolim	1.20
3. Bambolim	1.92
4. Saligao	1.76
5. Sanguem	1.62
6. Cortalim	1.00
7. Dabal	1.22
8. Colva	0.96
D. Diu (11 KV Supply)	2.26
Total	77.58

It is, therefore, proposed to provide additional 12×6.3 MVA and deploy the available 14 Nos. of 3.15 MVA, 4 Nos. of 5 MVA and 3 Nos. of 1 MVA Transformers suitably to meet the anticipated power demands at various 33 KV Sub-stations. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed during the Vith Five Years Plan 1980-85.

(ii) *33 KV lines*: It has been proposed to construct 136 Circuit Kms. of 33 KV lines for the purpose of commissioning of the new sub-stations as well as arranging power supply to various prospective

consumers availing power supply at 33KV during the VIth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed during 1980-85 to carry out the above works.

(iii) *Normal Development and Service connections*: The works of Normal Development and Service connections in Goa, Daman and Diu are being carried out under VIth Plan Schemes, as the provisions for the above works under Vth Plan Scheme have already exhausted. It is anticipated to release 50,000 Nos. of Domestic/Commercial, 1,000 Nos. of Industrial, 1,000 Nos. of Agricultural connections and 67 Nos. of H. T. Consumers during the VIth Plan by erecting 192 Kms. of 11 KV lines, 350 Kms. of L. T. lines and 122 Nos. of Distribution on Transformer Centres of various capacities.

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed during 1980-85 for carrying out the above works.

Apart from the above, the works of Normal Development and Electrification of Tribal wards in Daman under Tribal Sub-Plan, Daman would also be carried out during the VIth Plan period.

(iv) *Wada Electrification*: In order to extend the facility of electricity under rural areas to give spurt in the Industrial as well as Agricultural Sectors, it has been proposed to electrify the left out wadas of the already electrified villages in the Territory. About 220 Nos. of wadas are targetted for electrification during the VIth Plan period and therefore, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh during 1980-85 has been proposed for the above purpose.

(v) *System Improvement*: The Scheme for system improvement in the Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu envisages the works of increasing the sizes of the conductors for HT/LT lines, enhancement/erection of additional transformer centres, renovation of existing outlived service connections and providing MCBs/ACBs in the distribution boxes for the purpose of increasing the stability of the power supply and improvement in the voltages. The scheme also covers beautification of distribution system in the capital town, Panaji.

It has been proposed to renovate 10,000 Nos. of Single Phase service connections, changing of conductors for 11 KV from 'Weasel' to 'Mink' ACSR for 50 Ckt. Kms., erection of additional 40 Nos. of Transformer Centres, increasing the size of the LT conductors from the 'IRIS' to 'Grasshopper' for 100 Kms., providing additional 5,000 Nos. of pipe type earthings along HT/LT lines etc.

A total outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh during 1980-85 has been proposed to carry out the above works during the above VIth Plan period.

8. (i) *Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges*: An outlay of Rs. 255.58 lakh has been proposed for 1980-85 towards the expenditure on the staff engaged in the execution of the plan works of VIth Plan Schemes.

(ii) *Apprentice scheme*: An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been proposed for 1980-85 for the above purpose.

(iii) *Machinery, Equipments and Special Tools and Plants:* An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh for 1980-85 has been proposed for purchase of machinery, equipments and other special tools and plants and running and maintenance of vehicles required for the execution of the works envisaged in the VIth Plan scheme.

(iv) *Land and Buildings:* An outlay of Rs. 91.00 lakh for 1980-85 has been proposed for the following building works envisaged in the VIth Plan schemes.

(i) *Transmission Schemes:*

1. 8×2 — A and 8×2 — Type quarters at Curti, Ponda.
2. Land acquisition for staff quarters at Ponda.
3. Construction of 6-C type quarters at Ponda.
4. Construction of 4-D type quarters at Ponda.

(ii) *Distribution Schemes:*

1. Construction of A, B, C & D type quarters at Mapusa.
2. Construction of Office/Residence to Asstt. Engineer and essential service staff quarters and land Development works at Corlim for 33 KV Sub-station.
3. Land acquisition for seven 33/11 KV Sub-stations namely at Cuncolim, Bambolim, Sanguem, Saligao, Cortalim, Dabal and Colva (7,000 Sq. Mtrs. at each Sub-station site).
4. Land development like fencing, approach road etc., at above sub-station sites.
5. Construction of control rooms at above sub-station sites.
6. Construction of workshed at above sub-station sites.
7. Providing water supply to above sub-stations, quarters etc.
8. Construction of staff quarters and office buildings at above sub-stations, 40 Nos. of A Type, 30 Nos. of B type, 2 Nos. of C type and 7 Nos. of Office cum residential buildings.
9. Construction of staff quarters including land acquisition at Dona Paula, Panaji.
10. 12-A and 12-B type staff quarters at Margao.
11. Extension of power house for office and construction of 6-B type quarters at Daman.
12. 12-B type quarters at Altinho, Panaji.
13. Land acquisition for staff quarters at Margao.
14. Construction of office building for accommodating one Division office and 3 sub-division offices at Mapusa.

15. Land development works including water supply fencing, road etc. at Canacona, Mapusa etc.
16. Construction of 2-B type quarters at Panaji.
17. Construction of 4-B type quarters at Margao.
18. Construction of 4-B type quarters at Mapusa.
19. Minor civil construction like extension to office buildings, additions and alterations in workshop sheds at various places and complaint section at Diu.

C — CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Continuing Schemes:

The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are under operation during the Vth Plan period:

- a) Erection of 220KV Kolhapur-Ponda Interstate line.
- b) Erection of 220KV Nagjhari-Ponda Interstate line.

The Scheme at Sl. No. 1(a) under continuing Centrally Sponsored Schemes was sanctioned by the Planning Commission vide No. I.35(22)/72/P&E dated 3-9-1974 and the Scheme at Sl. No. 1(b) was sanctioned by the Planning Commission vide No. I-22(3)/75/Vol. II P&E dated 4-8-1977.

2. New Schemes:

a) Stringing of 2nd Circuit of 220KV Kolhapur-Ponda Line:

The Scheme for stringing of 2nd Circuit of the 220KV line from Kholhapur to Ponda is yet to be prepared and submitted for necessary approval of the Planning Commission. Maharashtra State Electricity Board have been requested to expedite the project report for the above work.

1. Continuing Schemes:

a) 220KV Kolhapur-Ponda Interstate Line:

Background of the Schemes: The 220 KV Interstate link between Kolhapur and Ponda under Centrally Sponsored Schemes has already been completed by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board who had been entrusted with execution of the said line as a deposit work. The revised estimated cost of the line in Goa portion is Rs. 102.00 lakh which includes 1 No. incoming bay for the above line at Ponda.

Objectives of the Schemes: The 220 KV Interstate line will connect Maharashtra system in Western Region with Goa system at Ponda.

Financial requirements: An amount of Rs. 55.00 lakh upto March, 1978 was deposited with Maharashtra State Electricity Board for the erection of above line. The work of terminal bay for the above line at

Ponda 220KV Sub-Station was awarded to M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., as a turn key project. The estimated cost of the terminal bay at Ponda is Rs. 18.353 lakh. An amount of Rs. 12.84 lakh upto March, 1980 has been already paid to M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., for the bay. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 4.60 lakh is likely to be paid to M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., for the above purpose. The work of 220 KV bay at Ponda is completed in March, 1981.

Section of the said line between Kolhapur and Gadhinglaj was initially charged at 220 KV and 220/110 KV, 20 MVA Sub-Station at Gadhinglaj was established and commissioned during December, 1978 for commissioning the section between Gadhinglaj and Ponda initially at 110 KV in order to receive power supply from Maharashtra to meet the urgent power requirements of M/s Mandovi Pellets, an export oriented industry. Since, 6-3-81 the section between Gadhinglaj and Ponda was also charged at 220 KV with the commissioning of 1st 100 MVA transformer at Ponda Sub-Station.

Benefits expected: This interstate line will form an inter regional link connecting Southern Region and Western Region at 220 KV Sub-Station at Ponda (Goa). It will ensure steady power supply to Goa and also would enable to draw centrally allocated 110 MW of power from Central Generation in the Western Region to meet the future power needs of the Territory.

b) 220 KV Nagjhari-Ponda Line:

Background of the Scheme: In order to meet the anticipated future power needs of the Territory, 220 KV Nagjhari-Ponda line under centrally sponsored schemes was sanctioned by the Planning Commission vide No. I-22(3)78-Vol.II/P&E dated 4-8-1977. The estimated cost of the line in Goa portion is Rs. 88.00 lakh. The work of this Interstate line has already been entrusted with Karnataka Electricity Board as deposit work. Though the approved scheme is for single circuit line on Single Circuit Towers, Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has desired to construct this line on Double Circuit towers. The proposal has been agreed in principle by Central Electricity Authority as well as Karnataka Electricity Board but on account of non-finalisation of cost apportionment issue, for the additional cost of conversion for the portion of the line falling in Karnataka State by Central Government. Karnataka Electricity Board has not even started the work so far. The revised latest cost of line with D/C towers with both circuits strung is estimated to cost Rs. 287.80 lakh in Goa area and Rs. 478.20 lakh in Karnataka area at the rates intimated by C. E. A.

Central Government has already been requested to settle the cost apportionment issue on priority for early commencement of the work of this Interstate line to match its completion schedules with the availability of power from Central Generation in Southern Region.

Financial Requirements: The K. E. B. has so far not intimated the requirement of funds and has not taken up the work of this line. An outlay

of Rs. 106.00 lakh has been proposed for 1980-85 for the above interstate line on Double Circuit Towers. The line is targetted for completion by 1982-83.

Benefits expected: This interstate link, would enable drawal of power from Southern Region. The line will not only cater the future power demands of Goa but also form an inter regional tie line connecting Western and Southern Region forming part of the National pride.

2. New Schemes:

Stringing of 2nd Circuit of Kolhapur-Ponda 220 KV line:

Background of the Scheme: The 220 KV Kolhapur-Ponda line on D/C towers is initially strung with Single circuit to meet the future demand of Goa. The Government of India has allotted 110 MW of power from Korba Super Thermal Power Station in Western Region. In order to receive the stable power from Western Region it would be necessary to augment the interstate line by adding the second circuit to the above line.

Objectives of the Scheme: The main objective of the scheme is to meet future power requirements of Goa from Western Region at 220 KV through Interstate link.

Financial Requirements: The Scheme for the above purpose is yet to be prepared and submitted by M.S.E.B. for approval by Central Government M. S. E. B. have been already requested to expedite the same. An outlay of approximately Rs. 55.00 lakh would be required during 1980-85 to complete the Second Circuit by March, 1983.

Benefits expected: The benefits by stringing of second circuit are to draw allocated power of 110 MW from Central Generation in Western Region without any interruptions.

IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINES

INTRODUCTION

1. Level of Development upto the end of 1979-80:

As the territory is industrially backward, it became essential for the Government to encourage entrepreneurs to set up industrial units-village and small industries as also viable large and medium scale industries. However, more stress was put on rural and cottage units, the aim being to create more employment opportunities for the rural people.

During the Vth Five Year Plan a large number of Small Scale Industries were set up in this Territory. As against a total outlay of Rs. 281.62 lakh for the Vth Plan period, Rs. 248.58 lakh was earmarked for the development of Industries alone.

A review of the efforts made by the Administration during the Vth Five Year Plan in the industrialisation programme reveals that the territory is marching confidently towards its goal of progress. This development is reflected not only in an increase in the number of units but also in an increase in the range of products.

With the numerous facilities and incentives provided by the Government and other Financial institutions, sufficient encouragement has been provided to the entrepreneurs. Speaking with figures, it may be said that during the first four years of the Fifth Plan the number of new units registered with the department stood at 700 small scale industries and 6 large and medium scale projects.

Similarly during 1978-80 another 350 SSI units and seven large and medium units have come up.

With the commencement of some new sophisticated type of industries in the recent past in the small scale sector, a good number of products, frequently required and used in today's modern life, have been added; namely, spectacle frames, pesticides, drugs and pharmaceuticals, nylon fishing nets, capacitors, stern gear and propellers, coir defibring, garments and audio visual equipments and assembly of watches and TV sets etc. In the large and medium sector there are textile and brewing products, iron ore pellets, fertilizers, industrial gases, sugar, tyres and tubes, chemicals, fertilizers etc.

The small scale industries constitute nearly 99% of the total numbers of industrial units employing over 75 per cent of the total industrial labour. Speaking in absolute figures, persons employed by these industries number approximately 15.7 thousand. In addition, another five thousand are employed by Large and Medium Industries.

An amount of Rs. 169.50 lakh was invested in Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation and Economic Development Corporation up to the end of the March, 1980 period. The corporation has utilized the funds for setting up industrial estates in this territory where in all the required facilities are made available for setting up industrial units. By the end of March 1980 the Corporation had established seven industrial estates and set up 308 cells in all the estates. By the end of 1980 the department had invested an amount of Rs. 80.44 lakh, in the share capital issued by M. S. F. C. The corporation granted loans to nearly 992 units at concessional rates of interest and the amount sanctioned was Rs. 23.79 crore.

The activities of the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation were continued from Fourth Five Year Plan. The main functions of this corporation is to supply the raw materials, assist in marketing, export and supply of machinery on hire purchase basis to the industrial owners to cope up with their need.

It is also essential to utilise the services of expert consultants for preparation of feasibility reports. During the Fifth Plan two such reports were prepared by expert consultants incurring an expenditure of Rs. 0.66 lakh. Another seven reports were prepared during 1978-80 and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.91 lakh.

Mining is the backbone of the Goan Economy, and it also earns substantial foreign exchange. During the Fifth Plan period the setting up of the Geological and Chemical Laboratory was almost complete. Petrographic tests and mechanical analysis are being carried out in the geological laboratory. A geological museum has also been set up though some of the items are still required to be obtained. Besides field investigation, drilling of mining was carried out. As far as investigation is concerned the following works were taken up during the Fifth Plan:

1. Preliminary assessment of quartzite deposit of Ponda Taluka.
2. Ore assessment in Codar in Ponda Taluka.
3. Report on beneficiation of allumina with high reactive silica content.
4. Feasibility report for sand limebricks. Investigation of clay with drilling in Shiroda of Ponda Taluka and lime stone in Satari Taluka.

The Scheme is transferred to non plan from 1978-79.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SIXTH PLAN 1980-85

As stated above, considerable efforts have been made in providing the infrastructural facilities to the entrepreneurs for setting up their industrial units at various places in the Territory. These efforts are proposed to be strengthened with further incentives and facilities during the Sixth Plan 1980-85. Tentatively, the plan period lays down a target for setting up of 1000 small scale industrial units and 25 large and medium industrial projects, which would provide employment to roughly 4,000 additional persons in large and medium sector and 10,000 persons in small scale industries. Emphasis has also been laid on the development of village and cottage industries.

While planning the Industrial Development of the Territory, the aspect of regional imbalance has not been lost sight of. Government also decided to exercise a careful control on the tendency of centralisation of industries, and making sustained efforts to minimise the gap of regional imbalance in order to bring about an orderly and quick growth of the industries in the Territory. Government has set up the Economic Development Corporation in 1975. The earlier statutory Corporation known as Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Corporation is to be merged with the Economic Development Corporation as the infrastructural division.

Since it is felt that it may not be economical to spread thinly the limited available resources throughout the Territory, it is proposed to develop the industrially backward areas which have resource potentiality with view to establish a proposed industrial complex.

It is also proposed to set up a District Industries Centre in Goa, which would be the focal point of development for small scale and cottage industries.

The industrialisation process, however, cannot be carried out unless all the required infrastructural facilities are provided first. The difficulty which is likely to arise in the Industrialisation of rural areas, especially the backward talukas like Pernem, Satari, Canacona, Sanguem etc. is the lack of adequate means of power, transport, communications, water, etc. Efforts would be made to provide for the necessary infrastructural facilities through the coordinated efforts of various departments.

The basic idea and approach towards the industrial growth of this Territory during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 will consist of giving proper incentives and atmosphere of encouragement to the private entrepreneurs who constitute the basic structure for any industrial growth.

The plan is divided into two broad sections, viz (A) Large and medium industries, and (B) Village and Small Scale Industries. The sectorwise distribution of the schemes is as under.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

1. Investment in Public Undertakings:

1. Name of the Scheme: **CONSULTANCY ORGANISATION CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE COST OF PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY REPORTS AND COST OF PREPARATION OF PROJECT REPORT.**

1.1 *Objectives of the scheme:* This is a continuing scheme. The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance conveyed under Government of India's letter No. SSI/(II)/36(I)-75 dated 18th December, 1976 from Ministry of Industry, New Delhi, with a view to undertake the feasibility studies for setting up of industrial units specially in relation to large and medium scale Industrial projects. Feasibility reports are prepared by the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation through specialised consultants. Since the cost involved in preparing these reports is quite heavy, Government subsidises the same to the extent of 50%, the remaining being borne by the concerned interested entrepreneurs on whose behalf the study is carried out. This benefit will also be available to Small Scale Industries, including handicraft units.

1.2 *Financial outlay:* Rs. 2.00 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 0.66 lakh was incurred during 1979-80. The approved outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.50 lakh and the outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

1.3 *Physical targets:* The target for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is for preparing about 15 feasibility reports. During 1979-80, five feasibility reports were proposed.

It is proposed to prepare three feasibility reports during 1980-81 and target proposed for the year 1981-82 is to prepare four feasibility reports.

1.4 *Benefit of the Scheme:* The subsidisation of the cost of feasibility reports to the extent of 50% is expected to act as an impetus to the entrepreneurs in coming forward with their industrial project in the territory.

II. INDUSTRIAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

2. Name of the Scheme: **INVESTMENT IN VARIOUS CORPORATION. (This is a continuing scheme.)**

2.1 Goa, Daman and Diu Economic Development Corporation.

2.2 *Objective:* The Economic Development Corporation is fully owned by Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, set up for promoting industrial and other related economic development of the Union Territory. As a promotional institute, the Economic Development Corporation identifies industrial possibilities and promotes industrial development.

Based on past performance and further expectations, the Economic Development Corporation expects to provide financial assistance of term loan, equity contribution etc. of about Rs. 9.00 crore during the entire Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. This will comprise of Rs. 3.00 crore as Government contribution and the remaining Rs. 6.00 crore as market borrowing. It may be emphasised that for maintaining a proper debt equity mix, EDC'S raising Rs. 6.00 crore during the plan period by way of bonds from the open market which is necessary for the strengthening of equity base. Some of the new projects to be taken up by the Economic Development Corporation during the Fifth Five Year Plan 1980-85 are the (1) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., (2) Engineering project to manufactured electrical components in collaboration with TELCO. (3) Expansion of the project manufacturing of TV sets in collaboration with Electronic Corporation of India.

Secondly, the equity capital is to be mainly utilised for the contribution towards equity capital of subsidiary companies of EDC and also joint sector projects coming up in Goa, EDC, has set up a subsidiary company namely Goa Handicrafts, Rural and Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd. In 1977-78 the Corporation raised Rs. 1.10 crore by way of 6.25% Bonds. Further the Corporation has also raised Rs. 2.20 lakh by way of bonds in 1978-79. The same was utilised to repay a part of the debentures. The present equity capital of the Corporation is Rs. 169.50 lakh.

2.3 Financial Outlay: Rs. 3.00 crore

2. Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation:

2.1 Objectives: The Industrial Development Corporation undertakes the setting up of industrial estates in the Territory. Majority of the sheds built by the Corporation in these industrial estates are being utilized for accommodating small scale units. In order to give a fillip to the promotion of industries it is decided that the Corporation should be reorganised so as to enable it to undertake promotional activities on the lines of similar organisations in other states. It is proposed to merge the existing Industrial Development Corporation as an infrastructural division of the Economic Development Corporation. For the purpose of meeting various financial requirements, separate provisions were made for the two Corporation in the past. Eventhough, the same procedure is being followed in the VIth Plan, as and when these two institutions are merged, the provisions will be utilised by the Economic Development Corporation.

2.2 Financial Outlay: Rs. 5.63 crore.

The expenditure incurred during the year 1979-80 is Rs. 118.35 lakh. An amount provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 110.00 lakh. The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 93.00 lakh.

2.3 Physical target: Up to 31-12-80 the corporation constructed 331 sheds in seven industrial estates and another 57 sheds will be completed by the end of March, 1981.

The target for the construction of 100 additional sheds in the existing industrial estates during 1981-82 is proposed.

3. Name of the Scheme: INVESTMENT IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

3.1 Objectives: The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation was set up in the year 1953 by the Government of Maharashtra for catering to the needs of the small and medium scale units by way of loans at reduced rates of interests of 6%. For this purpose the Government contributes to the share capital as and when issued by the Corporation.

3.2 Financial Outlay: Rs. 35.00 lakh. Amount spent during 1979-80 is Rs. 1.35 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 6.50 lakh and outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 6.50 lakh.

3.3 Physical Target: It is expected that about 250 industrial units will be benefitted.

3.4 Benefit of the Scheme: The Territory has been declared as an industrially backward area. The loans advanced by the Corporation at nominal rate of interest of 6% as a stimulant to the industrial units in their financial requirements.

Village and Small Scale Industries

1. Direction and Administration:

1. Name of the Scheme: **STRENGTHENING OF THE DIRECTORATE.** (This is a continuing scheme).

1.1 *Objective of the Scheme:* With an increase in the workload of the Directorate as a result of introduction of many new schemes in the IVth and Vth Plan period, it is proposed to create additional posts to enable the directorate to implement the schemes smoothly.

1.2 *Staff Requirements:* It is proposed to create the following posts:

Sr. No.	Name of the posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	U. D. Clerks	330-560	2
2.	L. D. Clerks	260-400	4
3.	Jr. Stenographer	330-560	1
4.	Daftari	210-290	1
5.	Lift Operator	260-350	1
6.	Gestetner Operator	210-270	1
7.	Peon	196-230	1

1.3 *Financial Outlay:* Rs. 1.40 lakh.

The expenditure incurred during 1979-80 was Rs. 0.01 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.40 lakh and the likely expenditure is Rs. 0.15 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.20 lakh.

1.4 *Benefit of the Scheme:* With the strengthening of the existing staff, it will be possible for the Directorate to implement the various Plan schemes efficiently.

II. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

2. Name of the Scheme: **POWER SUBSIDY TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.**
(This is a continuing scheme).

2.1 *Objective of the Scheme:* In the absence of a Hydro Electric Project, electricity is being supplied to this Territory by the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka and as such the power rates are comparatively higher than those in other states. These high rates have adverse effects on the industrialisation of this Territory. In order to mitigate this problem, the industrial units are given subsidy on consumption of electricity. Accordingly the registered small scale industrial units having connected load upto 20 H. P. are given subsidy. The scheme is being implemented under the Goa, Daman and Diu Subsidy to Electric Power Consumption (Cottage and small scale industries) Rule 1968.

2.2 *Financial Targets:* Rs. 3.00 lakh.

The expenditure incurred during 1979-80 is Rs. 0.39 lakh. The budget provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.70 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.80 lakh.

2.3 Physical Target: It is expected that about 400 units will get the benefit during 1980-85. During 1979-80, 67 units were benefitted. During the current year in all 66 units were benefitted and another 30 units will be benefitted by the end of March 81. The target fixed for the Year 1981-82 to benefit another 100 units.

2.4 Benefit of the Scheme: Through implementation of the scheme incentive is provided to industrial units by subsidising electricity consumption.

3. Name of the Scheme: MANEGERIAL SUBSIDY, TO INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES. (This is a continuing scheme).

3.1 Objective of the Scheme: The Industrial cooperatives are given all possible help for their growth and development since introduction of Plan schemes. The main objective of this scheme is to provide incentives to the industrial cooperatives which may find difficulty in defrying their manegerial expenses. Under this scheme, it is proposed to give Rs. 960/- per annum in two instalments to these societies to meet their managerial expenses. However in the past there has not been enough response for the formation of industrial cooperatives. In the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 efforts are proposed to be made through provision of subsidy to attract the people and set up their industries through cooperative societies. The scheme was kept in abeyance during 1979-80.

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance conveyed under Government of India's Order No. 5/(1)60/I/CC(1), dated 15-3-1969 from Ministry of Industrial Development, New Delhi.

3.2 Financial Outlay: A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made so that the scheme is kept in force. In order to keep the scheme in force a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is approved during 1980-81 and also the outlay approved during 1981-82 is Rs. 0.01 lakh.

4. Name of the Scheme: SUBSIDY FOR PURCHASE OF IMPROVED TYPE OF EQUIPMENT BY CRAFTSMEN FOR HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRY. (This is a continuing scheme).

4.1 Objective of the Scheme: To improve the quality and quantity of handicraft articles produced in Goa, it is necessary that the craftsmen are equipped with modern tools and equipments. Most of the craftsmen are financially weak and find it difficult to acquire such tools and equipments. It is, therefore, proposed to give tools/equipments, to the craftsmen at a subsidised rate. This scheme is very important if the efforts towards setting up of village and cottage industries are to succeed. In the past, the craftsmen were hesitating to come forward and avail of the benefit of the scheme because the quantum of the subsidy was found to be very low. If the benefit is to be made attractive to

the craftsmen, the amount to be given as subsidy should be raised from Rs. 500/- to at least Rs. 1,000/-.

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance conveyed by Government of India vide letter No. 33/4/66-HC dated 8-7-1970, from the Ministry of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.

4.2 *Financial Outlay:* Rs. 2.00 lakh.

During 1979-80 an expenditure of Rs. 0.07 lakh was incurred and the approved outlay for the year 1980-81 was Rs. 0.50 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

4.3 *Physical Target:* About 400 craftsmen are expected to be benefitted during the entire Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

During 1979-80 in all 14 craftsmen were benefitted. About 100 craftsmen will be benefitted during 1980-81. It is also proposed to cover under this scheme about 100 craftsmen during 1981-82.

4.4 *Benefit of the Scheme:* As per the terms and conditions subsidy is given to the craftsmen for acquiring equipments and tools.

5. Name of the Scheme: SUBSIDY ON RENT OF INDUSTRIAL SHEDS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE. (This is a continuing scheme).

5.1 *Objective of the Scheme:* The small scale industrial units in the initial stages generally are not financially sound to meet all their variable and fixed costs, since their financial resources are rather limited. The units which are established in the industrial estates are given subsidy on rent of sheds for the first five years.

5.2 *Financial Outlay:* Rs. 15.00 lakh.

During 1979-80, expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 4.10 lakh. Outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 4.00 lakh and it is expected that full amount will be utilised. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 3.80 lakh.

5.3 *Physical Target:* About 500 units are expected to be benefitted during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. In the year 1979-80 in all 91 SSI units have availed the benefit of the scheme. During the current year 50 units will be covered under the scheme. It is proposed to cover 100 units during 1981-82.

5.4 *Benefit of the Scheme:* The new units occupying the sheds in the industrial estates set up by the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation will continue to get subsidy on rent to the extent of 50% for the first two years, 40% for the third year and 25% for the fourth and fifth years.

6. Name of the Scheme: **QUALITY CONTROL**. (This is a continuing scheme).

6.1 *Objective of the Scheme*: With a view to test the quality of industrial product before they are ushered into the market for sale, the Territory has become a donor member of the Indian Standard Institute.

6.2 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 0.50 lakh.

During 1979-80, expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 0.10 lakh. Outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.10 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

6.3 *Benefit of the Scheme*: With the introduction of the quality control of the industrial product, it is expected that their quality will be improved.

7. Name of the Scheme: **ENGINEER ENTREPRENEURS TRAINING PROGRAMME/INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME**. (This is a continuing scheme).

7.1 *Objective of the Scheme*: The scheme has been sponsored by the Government of India for providing financial assistance in the form of interest subsidy to the young engineer entrepreneurs. The scheme provides subsidy on interest payable on loans taken from banks; State Financial Corporation and other financial institutions by the engineer entrepreneurs for setting up their own small scale units after successfully under going training programme conducted by the Small Industries Services Institute.

7.2 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 0.60 lakh.

No expenditure was incurred under the scheme during 1979-80. The outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.26 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.24 lakh.

The physical target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 10 units. The target fixed for the year 1980-81 is to benefit 2 units. Another 2 units will be benefitted during 1981-82.

7.3 *Benefit of the Scheme*: The scheme provides incentives to engineer entrepreneurs for setting up their own industrial units.

8. Name of the Scheme: **COMMON SERVICE FACILITY CENTRE** (This is a new scheme).

8.1 *Objective of the scheme*: Different craftsmen are concentrated in small groups in various talukas. The financial standing of these craftsmen do not allow them to invest in machinery which are expensive but which improve the efficiency of the craftsmen to a very large extent. It is proposed to provide common facility centres in such places whereby the craftsmen can avail of various facilities.

8.2 Financial Outlay: Rs. 1.50 lakh.

The scheme was kept in abeyance during 1979-80 and 1980-81. No outlay has been proposed for the year 1981-82. The same will be implemented from 1982-83 onwards.

8.3 Physical Target: Two such centres are proposed to be set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

9. Name of the Scheme: INTEREST SUBSIDY ON LOANS GRANTED BY MAHARASHTRA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED FOR PURCHASE OF AUTO-RICKSHAWS. (This is a continuing scheme).

9.1 Objective of the Scheme: The educated unemployed who desire to purchase auto-rickshaw on loans from Maharashtra State Financial Corporation are provided interest subsidy on loans charged by MSFC. This scheme was originally a Centrally Sponsored scheme, but later transferred to the State Sector.

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance conveyed under letter No. IPD/2325/73/Ed. dated 6-9-1975 from Industries and Power Department, Secretariat, Panaji.

9.2 Financial Outlay: Rs. 0.15 lakh.

During 1979-80 expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 0.02 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.06 lakh and the likely expenditure is Rs. 0.01 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.01 lakh.

9.3 Physical target: The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 target is to give subsidy on interest for 10 persons.

Two persons were benefitted under the scheme during 1979-80. The target fixed for the year 1980-81 is to benefit two persons. It is proposed to cover two persons under the scheme during 1981-82.

9.4 Benefit of the Scheme: The benefit of the scheme would go long way in encouraging the educated unemployed in creating self employment activities.

10. Name of the Scheme: CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TO IMPLEMENT THE SCHEME OF INTEREST FREE SALES TAX LOANS. (This is a continuing scheme).

10.1 Objective of the Scheme: At present the small scale industrial units registered with the Directorate of Industries are being excepted from sales tax on the sale of their finished goods/products at the first point of sale for a period of 5 years with effect from the date of goods

or after the date of validity of their registration under the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act. Since, the small scale industrial units are not getting the desired benefit under this scheme, it is proposed to provide interest free sales tax loan to the small scale industrial units as it is done by SICOM in the neighbouring States of Maharashtra.

It was proposed that the Economic Development Corporation, an organisation set up in this territory on lines similar to SICOM, should implement the scheme. Although the scheme was introduced in the Vth Plan, no progress was made since it is still awaiting clearance from Government of India. However, it is proposed to implement the scheme in the Sixth Five Year plan period 1980-85.

All the units which are likely to come during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 will be availing of the benefit. Actual number that will benefit cannot be worked and since this would depend upon the size of the units and moreover upon the sales turnover of each unit.

10.2 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 2.60 lakh.

During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakh is provided under the scheme.

The outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.01 lakh. As the pattern of assistance of the scheme is not yet approved by the Government of India only a token provision is made during the Sixth Plan 1980-85.

11. Name of the Scheme: TOUR OF INDUSTRIALISTS/CRAFTSMEN/ARTISANS (This is a continuing scheme).

11.1 *Objective of the Scheme*: Under this scheme the entrepreneurs/artisans are proposed to be sent to various industrial centres/institutions to acquaint themselves with the industrial activities undertaken in the other states. Such tours will help to expand their horizon of ideas and techniques in their respective fields. These industrialists will be paid travelling and daily allowances as per the rules.

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance conveyed under Government of India's letter No. DI/(II)36(I) dated 18-9-75 from Ministry of Industries and Civil supplies, New Delhi.

11.2 *Financial outlay*: Rs. 0.40 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is 0.01 lakh.

12. Name of the Scheme: SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES INCLUDING HANDICRAFTS COOPERATIVES. (This is a continuing scheme).

12.1 *Objective of the Scheme*: One of the reason for slow growth of industrial cooperatives of this territory may be attributed to lack of finance. Assistance for such financially weak societies in the form of matching share capital contribution on the basis of 1:1, is proposed to be continued during 1980-85.

12.2 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 0.05 lakh. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for the year 1981-82 in order to keep the scheme in force.

12.3 *Benefit of the Scheme*: It is expected that granting of share capital will enable the societies to be reorganised on sound lines and their functioning made viable.

13. Name of the Scheme: INVESTMENT IN MAHARASHTRA SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (This is a continuing scheme).

13.1 *Objective of the Scheme*: By an agreement with the local Government the jurisdiction of Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation has been extended to this Territory and a divisional Office was set up in the year 1966. The main function of the Corporation is to distribute the scarce raw materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals etc. to the Industrial units on recommendation of the Director of Industries and provide marketing facilities for their finished goods. In order to enable the Corporation to meet the increasing of the Small Scale Industrial Units, it is proposed to invest additional amount in the Corporation as share capital contribution. So far an amount of Rs. 10.10 lakh has invested in the Corporation as a share capital contribution. To augment the resources of the Corporation it is proposed to provide additional amount to the Corporation.

13.2 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 2.50 lakh. During 1979-80 the department had purchased equity share, worth Rs. 0.50 lakh. The outlay provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.50 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

13.3 *Benefit of the Scheme*: The various activities of the Corporation like supply of raw material, supply of machineries on hire purchase, supply of tools and equipments, providing of sale outlets, etc. will go a long way in the promotion of handicrafts and handloom industries of this Territory.

14. Name of the Scheme: LOANS TO INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES (This is a continuing scheme).

14.1 *Objective of the Scheme*: The development of Cooperatives in industrial sector is primarily directed to encourage people without substantial finance to come together and put industrial units in the cooperative sector. Cooperative movement has a very useful role to play in helping entrepreneurs particularly small industrialists to develop industrial activities.

14.2 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 0.25 lakh.

Outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.09 lakh.

14.3 *Benefit of the Scheme*: Cooperatives having limited financial resources will be provided with loan as per the State Aid to Industries Rules.

15. Name of the Scheme: LOANS TO SMALL SCALE AND OTHER COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE PARTIES. (This is a continuing scheme).

15.1 Objective of the Scheme: Loans are given by the Directorate of Industries and Mines under the Goa, Daman and Diu State Aid to Industries Act, 1965, and the Rules made thereunder. Under this Act, loans can be given to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- to industrial units at a nominal rate of interest of 5½% per annum. Entrepreneurs with limited finance can avail themselves of the benefit under the State Aid to Industries Act either to start or to expand their industrial units.

Loans on easy terms are also available under the Act to craftsmen working in handicraft industries who do not have adequate working capital to purchase the required raw material.

15.2 Financial Outlay: Rs. 36.00 lakh. During the year 1979-80 expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 5.30 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 4.71 lakh. This is inclusive of Rs. 1.50 lakh proposed for development of Industries under tribal sub-plan for Daman during 1980-85.

15.3 Physical Target: It is proposed to extend assistance to about 300 small scale units. During the year 1979-80 in all 67 units were benefited. The target for the year 1980-81 is to benefit 70 units. During 1981-82 it is proposed to assist 80 units.

15.4 Benefit of the scheme: It is expected that the scheme will act as an incentive to small industrialists in setting up industrial units in the Territory.

STATISTICS

16. Name of the Scheme: STRENGTHENING THE STATISTICAL CELL/CREATION OF NUCLEUS, CELL.

16.1 The Statistics and analysis cell will continue to undertake collection & compilation of various industrial data and also will study the problems and difficulties faced by the various types of industrial groups such as handlooms, handicrafts etc. These data will be utilised for the formulation of policies from time to time for the proper development and growth for these industries.

16.2 Objective of the Scheme: The Development Commissioner, small scale industries, New Delhi has drawn up a scheme of compilation of index of production, collection of annual production, returns on national level, to study the progress of industrial production and of small scale industries especially in respect of items reserved exclusively for development in the small scale sector as also for updating census data through the collection of annual production returns. For this purpose it is proposed to create a nucleus cell by strengthening the existing statistical cell in the Directorate.

16.3 Staff Requirement:-

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of pots
1.	Statistical officer	1
2.	Statistical Assistant	1
3.	Investigator	2

16.4 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 0.80 lakh. The scheme is kept in abeyance during 1981-82.

17. Name of the Scheme: DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE. (This is a new scheme).

17.1 *Objective of the Scheme*: The District Industries Centre will provide all the service and support required by small and village entrepreneurs. These will include economic investigation of the raw material and other resources, supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw material, arrangement for credit facilities, an effective set up for marketing and quality control, research and extension. The centre will establish close linkages with Rural Development Blocks under one head and with specialised institutions like small Industries Service Institute on the other.

17.2

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of pots
1.	Dy. Director of Industries	1
2.	Asst. Director of Industries	7 ²
3.	Administrative Officer	1
4.	Accounts Officer	1
5.	Development Officer	7
6.	Junior Officer	11
7.	Head Clerk	1
8.	Accountant	1
9.	Sr. Stenographer	1
10.	Jr. Stenographer	1
11.	Cashier	1
12.	L. D. C.	3
13.	Drivers	3
14.	Peon	3
15.	Chawkidar	1
16.	Sweeper	1

17.3 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 43.60 lakh. During 1979-80, the expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 6.15 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 7.10 lakh, and the likely expenditure is Rs. 3.42 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 14.50 lakh.

18. Name of the Scheme: **STRENGTHENING OF CARPENTARY CUM PRODUCTION CENTRE.**

18.1 *Objective of the Scheme:* With the increase in local demand to the furniture manufactured in the existing carpentary cum production centres, it is therefore proposed to strengthen both the centres by providing the following additional staff for its effective functioning.

18.2 *Staff Requirement:*

Carpentary cum production centre — Poinguinim

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of pots
1.	Works Manager	1
2.	Master Craftsmen	2
3.	Assistant Craftsmen	6
4.	Storekeeper	1
5.	Sawer	1
6.	Skilled worker	3
7.	Helper	2

Carpentary cum production centre — Verem

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of pots
1.	Works Manager	1
2.	Master Craftsmen	1
3.	Assistant Craftsmen	2
4.	Skilled worker	2
5.	Helper	1

18.3 *Financial Outlay:* Rs. 2.80 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs 0.66 lakh and likely expenditure is Rs. 0.12 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.25 lakh.

III. HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

19. Name of the Scheme: **REBATE ON SALE OF HANDLOOM FABRICS BY HANDLOOM WEAVERS/REBATE ON SALE OF HANDICRAFTS DURING HANDICRAFTS WEEK. (This is a continuing scheme).**

19.1 *Objective of the Scheme:* Although the two existing handloom weavers cooperative societies are found to be defuncting at present, efforts are being made to revitalise and put them in working condition. For the purpose, subsidy in the form of rebate on sale of their products is proposed to be provided. Only a token provision has, however been made at present.

19.2 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 0.05 lakh. The scheme is kept in abeyance for the year 1981-82.

20. Name of the Scheme: DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY (This a continuing scheme).

20.1 *Objective of the Scheme*: The existing handloom units are proposed to be revitalised and new units are to be set up. Development of handloom industry is expected to be undertaken by diversifying its activity, procuring goods and raw material at cheaper rates in order to reduce the cost of production and to provide facilities for marketing the products etc.

20.2 *Staff Requirement*: In order to implement the scheme more effectively it is proposed to create the following posts during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	Master Craftsmen	6
2.	Technical	1
3.	Asst. Craftsmen	3
4.	Skilled worker	6
5.	Jobber	8
6.	Helper	6
7.	Watchmen	3

20.3 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 6.00 lakh. During 1979-80 expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 2.05 lakh. The outlay provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 1.00 lakh and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 0.94 lakh. Outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

20.4 *Physical Target*: It is proposed to set up 5 training centres during the plan period.

During the year 1979-80 one handloom training centre is opened at Paliyem in Pernem Taluka and 15 persons are undergoing the training.

It is decided to set up two more training centres at Talaulim and Xeldem and thirty trainees will be trained.

It is proposed to open two more centres during 1981-82.

20.5 *Benefit of the Scheme*: The training facilities to the handloom weavers is expected to help the development of this industry in this Territory.

IV. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

21. Name of the Scheme: INVESTMENT IN GOA, DAMAN AND DIU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (This a a continuing scheme).

21.1 *Objective of the Scheme:* Khadi and Village Industries are so far in state of neglect in this Territory. It was initially proposed to develop these industries by constituting a Khadi and Village Industries Cell which would look after the proper development of Khadi and Village Industries. However, subsequently it has been decided to constitute an advisory committee for Khadi and Village Industries. Action has been initiated to actively associate the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the development of various Khadi and Village Industries.

21.2 *Financial Outlay:* Rs. 0.25 lakh. No expenditure was incurred under the scheme during 1979-80. The outlay provided for the scheme during 1980-85 is Rs. 0.25 lakh. As the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has started its activities in this Territory, no outlay is provided for the year 1981-82.

V. HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRIES

22. Name of the Scheme: SUBSIDY ON EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT OF PATTERN/DESIGNS AND TESTING ANALYSIS FOR LABORATORIES OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS. (This is a continuing scheme).

22.1 *Objective of the scheme:* Small scale Industrial Units find it difficult and expensive to solve their technological engineering problems. New production process/technique equipment can be developed or tackled by any of the institutions in the Territory or other National Laboratories where the necessary expertise is available. The funds for such experiments will be placed with the Research and Development Committee on whose recommendations the amount will be paid to the entrepreneurs.

22.2 *Financial Outlay:* Rs. 0.10 lakh. No expenditure was incurred during 1979-80. The outlay provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.01 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.01 lakh.

23. Name of the Scheme. TRAINING TO HEREDITARY ARTISANS AND CRAFTSMEN (This is a continuing scheme).

23.1 *Objective og the scheme:* Most of the articles prepared by the hereditary artisans in this Territory are found to be outdated and unattractive. These artisans required training to improve their skill and techniques for preparing articles of good quality. In view of this, it is proposed to open training centres at various places whereby artisans can undergo training in various trade during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance conveyed under the Government of India's letter No. 36/2/76/SSI (A) dated 17-11-76 from Ministry of Industry New Delhi.

23.2 Financial Outlay: Rs. 30.00 lakh. During 1979-80 expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 1.30 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 4.35 lakh and the likely expenditure is Rs. 5.23 lakh.

Approved Outlay: For 1981-82 is Rs. 6.50 lakh.

23.3 Physical Target: It is proposed to train 100 artisans every year of the Plan period. At present about 516 artisans are undergoing training at different centres. Another 200 artisans will be trained during 1981-82.

23.4 Benefit of the Scheme: With the improvement in skill and technique of the hereditary artisans, by providing them the necessary training, the articles produced by them will improve in quality and hence generate increased demand.

24. Name of the Scheme: DEVELOPMENT OF HANDICRAFTS EMPORIUM AND ALLIED MATTERS. (This is a continuing scheme):

24.1 Objective of the Scheme: The articles prepared by the craftsmen are to be exhibited for the public in order to promote its sale. In view of this, a Handicrafts Emporium was established during the Fourth Plan period. This emporium was however, running in loss all these years. Hence, in the year 1975-76, the Emporium was transferred to Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation on agency basis to be run on commercial lines. The Handicrafts Emporium now gives wider publicity to the articles produced by the local artisans and the sale turnover has doubled.

24.2 Financial outlay: Rs. 3.40 lakh.

During 1979-80 expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 4.47 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 3.32 lakh would be incurred during 1980-81 against the budget provision of Rs. 3.35 lakh. Outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.05 lakh.

24.3 Benefit of the Scheme: Various items of handicrafts and articles are proposed to be purchased from the local craftsmen or sale through the Handicrafts Emporium.

25. Name of the scheme: PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA (This is a continuing scheme).

25.1 Objective of the Scheme: The scheme envisages wide publicity to the indigenous handicraft articles. Advertisement will be published in the local newspaper giving publicity on the handicraft articles, produced in the Territory. Brochures/Book-lets with illustration etc. will also be published during the plan period.

25.2 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 3.00 lakh. During 1979-80 expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 0.64 lakh. The outlay provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.50 lakh and the likely expenditure is Rs. 0.90 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

26. Name of the scheme: EXHIBITION (This is a continuing scheme).

26.1 *Objective of the Scheme*: This scheme was introduced in the Fourth Five Year Plan period and will continue during Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85. It is proposed to participate in the exhibitions in other parts of the country and also in the local exhibitions so as to enable the local craftsmen to get Articles wider publicity.

26.2 *Staff Requirement*: At present there is no staff to look after the exhibition work. It is therefore, proposed to create a special cell in the department with the following staff.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	Exhibition Officer	1
2.	Assistant Exhibition Officer	1
3.	Photographer	1
4.	Artist	3
5.	Storekeeper	1
6.	Accountant	1
7.	L. D. C.	1
8.	Helpers	3
9.	Assistant Craftsmen	3

26.3 *Financial Outlay*: Rs. 25.00 lakh. During the year 1979-80 expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 12.68 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 5.00 lakh, and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 6.65 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 4.00 lakh.

27. Name of the Scheme: ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING AND DESIGN CENTRE. (This is a continuing scheme).

27.1 *Objective of the Scheme*: There are many talented and craftsmen/artisans in this Territory who with proper training and guidance could improve their skill and techniques which will enable them to prepare handicraft items of various types. It is proposed to expand the activities of the Design and Development Centre by imparting training to manufacturers of artificial ornaments, bamboo crafts etc., besides the already existing facilities for craftsmen for preparing articles of clay, metals, wood, plaster of Paris etc. Besides, it is also proposed to maintain a small stock for day to day use with a view to meet the requirement of various craftsmen.

27.2 Staff Requirement: With the expansion in the activities of the Centre, it is proposed to create the following additional posts: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	Jr. Designer	4
2.	Expert Printer	1
3.	Jobber	2
4.	Driver	1
5.	Draftsman	2
6.	Head Mistress	1
7.	Instructor in Embroidery	2
8.	Chaukidar	2
9.	Sewing Mistress	2
10.	Master Craftsmen	3
11.	Head Clerk	1
12.	U. D. C.	1
13.	Skilled Worker	4

27.3 Financial Outlay: Rs. 30.00 lakh. During 1979-80 expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 9.07 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 7.50 lakh and likely expenditure is Rs. 7.14 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 5.50 lakh.

28. Name of the Scheme: LOANS TO ARTISANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PLACE OF WORK. (This is a new scheme).

28.1 Objective of the Scheme: At present the artisans are working mostly in their own dwellings, the conditions of which are far from conducive for the development of artistic talent. The working place suffers from various defects such as lack of space, inadequate ventilation etc. which is not convenient to carry out the artistic work. The artisans generally like to work in their dwelling units only. In order to provide incentives for investment for improvement of their place of work, it is proposed to advance loans so that their efficiency and hence the productivity increases.

28.2 Financial Outlay: Rs. 1.00 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.20 lakh.

28.3 Physical target: Benefit to be extended to 50 artisans during 1980-85. It is proposed to cover 10 artisan under the scheme during 1981-82.

29. Name of the Scheme: DEVELOPMENT OF HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES. (This is a continuing scheme).

29.1 Objective of the Scheme: It was proposed to create an implementation cell under the control of Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation by giving them the required grants to meet with the expenditure towards the salary. The scheme was proposed to be discontinued from the year 1979-80.

However, the Directorate of Industries proposed to undertake some activities for the development of Handicrafts Industries. As part of the Rural Development Programme in the industrial sector and with a view to provide an impulse to the traditional Village and Cottage Industries and thus bring about self employment among the artisans, it is proposed to start a pilot scheme in the shape of production-cum-training centres in Pernem, Korgao, Bastora, Durbhat, Cuncolim, Bicholim, Pale, Advoi and such other area where there are sizeable nuclei of artisans. Also this activity will increase the supply of handicrafts and other articles easily saleable to foreign and home tourists visiting Goa. It is expected that with the implementation of this scheme a sizeable employment in urban and rural areas will be generated. Further, as most of those activities are to be undertaken in rural and semi-urban areas where accommodation neither for workshop nor depots nor for the residence of the instructors and craftsmen are available, it is, therefore, proposed to undertake construction of buildings in these areas both for workshop and residence to the staff.

Since the scheme is to be operated under the new development of Handicrafts Industries from the year 1979-80 the outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan period, 1980-85 is Rs. 33.00 lakh.

29.2 Staff Requirement: Under the scheme it is proposed to create the following post during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	Master craftsmen	4
2.	Asstt. Craftsmen	6
3.	Helper	5
4.	U. D. C.	1
5.	L. D. C.	1
6.	Storekeeper	1
7.	Peon	2

29.3 Financial Outlay: Rs. 33.00 lakh. During the year 1979-80 the expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 3.21 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 3.50 lakh and the likely expenditure is Rs. 7.05 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 5.00 lakh.

VI. COIR INDUSTRY

30. Name of the Scheme: DEVELOPMENT OF COIR INDUSTRIES. (This is a continuing scheme).

30.1 Objectives of the Scheme: Goa is having a vast potential to develop the coir industries, since about 18,000 ha. of land are under coconut cultivation. At present, coconut are collected by the coconut merchants and husk is separated. When the market rate is high, at that time to show that coconuts are big, these merchants, while separating the nuts from the husks keep $\frac{1}{3}$ of the fibre to the nuts. At present

the husks is sent outside Goa. However, with the organisation of this industry some sound footing in the Territory, the cottage industries in coir products would be provided with sufficient scope for development.

30.2 *Staff Requirement:* The following staff will be appointed to implement the scheme: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts
1.	Assistant Director	1
2.	Supervisor	1
3.	Skilled worker	1

30.3 *Financial Outlay:* Rs. 5.00 lakh. The outlay provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

30.4 *Benefit of the scheme:* In order to fulfil the immense demand in coir fibre and also to train local person in coir, it is proposed to strengthen the existing coir centre.

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping

(a) Ports and Pilotage:

1. *Development of Betul:* The work of jetty has been completed. The construction of approach road at Betul is undertaken by P.W.D. and is expected to be completed during 1981-82. Rs. 3.00 lakh have been proposed for plan period. The work of construction of staff quarters and office at Betul will be undertaken for which Rs. 1.20 lakh is proposed for plan period. Rs. 0.30 lakh has been proposed for 1981-82.

2. *Development of Talpona:* The construction of office cum staff quarters at Talpona will be undertaken for which Rs. 1.20 lakh is proposed for the plan period. Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed for 81-82.

3. *Development of Diu:* Due to rocks existing at the entrance of Vanakbara Creek, the vessels entering or leaving the port finds it extremely difficult to manover. The navigable channel is very narrow. It is, therefore, essential that the rocks should be blasted so as to provide safe navigation.

Due to the difficulties faced by the vessels the people have been requesting to clear the obstacles for a long time. Government had requested the National Institute of Oceanography to survey the Creek. The Institute prepared a report based on their study. The P.W.D., has prepared estimates for the work amounting to Rs. 8.00 lakh. This scheme is required to be undertaken urgently due to above indicated reasons. Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 81-82.

(b) Lighthouses and Lightships:

4. *Modernization of Lighthouses:* Rs. 1.00 lakh will be required to be spent for the adjustment of the bills which are expected to be raised by the R.A.O. Calcutta towards the optical equipment already imported. Rs. 0.13 lakh is proposed to be spent during 81-82.

5. *Laying barrels along the five fathom lines:* In order to avoid frequent fights between traditional fishermen and trawler owners Government have decided to install drums along the coast, along the five fathom lines Rs. 1.00 lakh are estimated to cost the scheme each year. Hence Rs. 5.00 lakh are proposed for the scheme.

6. *Construction of a Signal Tower:* The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 0.15 lakh including acquisition of the required equipment. Rs. 0.02 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1981-82.

(c) Shipping:

7. *Maritime School*: It is proposed to extend the existing building to meet the future requirements of the training activities of the present institution as it envisages to up-grade the institution as Seamen's training centre on the lines of T. S. Bhadra Neelakashi and Vizagapatnam..

Civil construction works and purchases required to be made such as engines, rowing boats, mini bus, other kinds of equipment etc. Also for training purpose equipment amounting to Rs. 2.00 lakh is needed. The maintenance expenditure will be met from non plan funds. Total amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is envisaged for the plan period. However, Rs. 0.50 lakh will be spent for the year 81-82. This expenditure will be operated under 335 Ports & Lighthouses, Shipping.

(d) Building for Captain of Ports Office Staff:

8. *The Office of the Captain of Ports does not have any residential accommodation either for officers or for the staff*: It is, therefore, necessary to construct residential quarters for the officers and the staff. An area of 0.50 acres has already been reserved for the Captain of Ports Department at Headland Mormugao where the residential quarters are to be constructed. It is also necessary to construct residential quarters for the staff of Panaji, Maritime School, Britona and Marine Secretary, Chapora. It is estimated that these works will cost as under: —

- a) Construction of staff quarters for Captain of Ports Office, Panaji: Rs. 7.00 lakh have been proposed for the plan period. Rs. 1.00 lakh is estimated during 81-82.
- b) Construction of staff quarters for Captain of Ports, Mormugao: Rs. 6.00 lakh have been proposed for the plan period. Rs. 0.50 lakh is expected to be spent during 81-82.
- c) Construction of staff quarters at Maritime School at Britona: Rs. 2.20 lakh have been proposed for the plan period. Rs. 0.45 lakh is expected to be spent during 81-82.
- d) Construction of office of Marine Secretary including residential quarters for Marine Secretary and two sailors at Chapora: Rs. 1.25 lakh have been proposed for plan period. Rs. 0.05 lakh is expected to be spent during 81-82.

9. *Development of Panaji Port*: Panaji Port is one of the minor ports of this Territory. Government has decided in principle to develop the Panaji Port in the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is essential to provide basic necessities to this port so that high tonnage ships could berth safely.

Hence, Rs. 2.60 lakh are proposed for the plan period 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been proposed for 1981-82.

10. *Port facilities at Daman:* It is felt necessary to avail port facilities at Daman as there are no landing facilities for cargo vessels and other kinds of vessels. This district is an economically backward area. The industrial estate is coming up fast. The Government has given incentive for setting up industries in that area. If port facilities are made available then there will be supply of goods, raw materials for the industries and transportation of finished goods will be economical to Bombay and nearby places. Hence Rs. 2.60 lakh are proposed for the plan period 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been proposed for 1981-82.

2. Roads and Bridges

REVIEW OF OVER-ALL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1960-61

The Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has made a significant progress in the overall development of arterial net-work of roads over the last 18 years. During liberation the retreating Portuguese army had destroyed a few bridges which were reconstructed and a number of new minor bridges have been built.

At the beginning of the Fourth Plan period the total route length of roads under P.W.D. was only 1,382 Kms. out of which about 750 Kms. were asphalted. The total expenditure incurred during the Fourth Five Year Plan period was Rs. 584.60 lakh and at the end of this plan the total Kilometrage increased to 2635 Kms. out of which 1434 Kms. were blacktopped.

Though road density in this Territory is higher than the National average, much required to be done as regards improvement of geometrics, widening and strengthening of existing pavements etc., so as to make these roads cater to the present day heavy and fast traffic.

REVIEW OF FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-80

The actual expenditure incurred during 1974-80 for Roads & Bridges sector was Rs. 737.67 lakh and an additional length of 653 Kms. of roads was added. During this period the following important bridges/roads have been completed/taken up and some are in progress.

Bridges:

1. Dabal Bridge
2. Madei Bridge
3. Tonca Bridge
4. New Borim Bridge

(i) Roads State Highways:

1. Improvement of Ponda - Borim road.
2. Improvement of Margao - Curchorem - Sanguem road.
3. Improvement of Borim - Shiroda - Curchorem road.
4. Construction of Borim - Rassaim road.
5. Construction of Eastern bye-pass to Margao city etc.

(ii) District Roads:

1. Sanguem Neturlim road.
2. Sanguem Collem road.
3. Improvement and construction of road from Engineering College to Velinga.
4. Construction of Cananguinim - Molorem road etc.

(iii) Mining Roads:

1. Sanguem Costi road.
2. Kamra Kasti road.
3. Kalay Collem road.
4. Shigao Collem road etc.

(iv) Rural Roads:

1. Khandepar Vagurbem road.
2. Road from Caranzalem to Parampoi.
3. Agapur Bunder road.
4. Shiroda Conxem road.
5. Maxem Agos Loliem road.
6. Road to Quedem village etc.

(v) Roads of Touristic Importance:

1. Road to Shiva Temple at Tamdi Surla.
2. Road leading to Colva Beach (improved).
3. Road to Bogmallo Beach.
4. Road to Mallikarjun Temple etc.

Benchmark Survey as on 1-4-1980

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement upto 1-4-79	Achievement from 1-4-79 to 1-4-80
1	2	3	4	5
1. State Highways:				
a)	Surfaced	Km.	625.85	1.00
b)	Unsurfaced	Km.	116.63	3.00
c)	Total	Km.	742.48	4.00
2. Major & Other District Roads:				
a)	Surfaced	Km.	548.10	17.27
b)	Unsurfaced	Km.	149.50	12.50
c)	Total	Km.	697.60	29.77
3. Village Roads:				
a)	Surfaced	Km.	427.71	9.55
b)	Unsurfaced	Km.	1,134.50	20.55
c)	Total	Km.	1,562.21	30.10
4. Total Roads:				
a)	Surfaced	Km.	1,601.66	27.82
b)	Unsurfaced	Km.	1,400.63	36.05
c)	Total	Km.	3,002.29	63.87

OBJECTIVES OF THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

The main objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to improve the existing roads, rebuilding of bridges and providing 230 Kms. of additional roads out of which 150 Kms. will be rural roads.

It is also decided to connect all the villages which are having a population of 100 or more with all-weather roads as per the availability of funds. Further, Government has taken a decision to construct one road in each Panchayat area during this year, for which additional amount of Rs. 150 lakh is required for 1980-81.

1. Direction and Administration:

All the schemes under Roads & Bridges are executed through staff paid from 337-Roads & Bridges (Non-Plan) and the outlay provided under this minor head indicate proportionate establishment charges debited on Capital Account under this sector. An amount of Rs. 79.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and that proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 18.18 lakh.

2. Roads of Inter-state importance:

The improvement of existing roads and construction of new roads of inter-state importance is taken up under this minor head. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and that proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 3.12 lakh.

3. Strategic and Border Roads:

There are no such roads in the Territory.

4. State Highways:

Most of the State Highways have poor geometrics and are to be improved. Missing links such as Borim Bridge etc., are included. The important roads to be taken up are:—

- 1) Bye-pass to Margao city.
- 2) Verna-Loutolim-Borim road.
- 3) Widening of road from Baina over-bridge to Harbour etc
- 4) Bridge at Patto, Panaji.

The proposed outlay under this head for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 364.00 lakh and that proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 119.00 lakh.

5. District and other Roads:

District Roads:

Under this category are included old P.W.D. roads and some ex. Municipal roads transferred to the P.W.D. for improvement. Most of these roads are not I. R. C. standards. A provision of Rs. 142.00 lakh is proposed for district roads for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and that proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 24.00 lakh.

The following are some of the important works to be taken up during the Five Year Plan 1980-85:

- a) i) Kacoda-Siolim road.
- ii) Cananguinim-Molorem road etc.
- iii) Ponda-Durbhat.
- iv) Ponda-Apewal.
- v) Agarwada-Corlim.
- vi) Duler-Sodiem-Siolim.
- vii) Siolim-Calangute-Aguada etc.

d) *Mining Roads:*

Some of the important roads falling under this category are:

- i) Construction of Sancordem bridge.
- ii) Construction of foot bridge at Colem Railway Station etc.
- iii) Sonsi-Usgao-Surla road.

The proposed outlay under this head for Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 60.00 lakh and that proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 12.00 lakh.

c) *Rural Roads:*

It is proposed to take up 1 road from each Panchayat for all the talukas in Goa, Daman and Diu. An outlay of Rs. 790.00 lakh is earmarked under this category for 1980-85. Some of the important roads are:—

- i) Construction of road from Colta to Guddi.
- ii) Construction of road from Amblai to Zitonemay.
- iii) Construction of road from Opa to Opa Wada.
- iv) Colem-Shigao road.
- v) Road from Fatorpa to Madyamol.
- vi) Road from Naqueri to Cananguinim etc.

An outlay of Rs. 122.25 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

d) *Roads of Touristic Importance:*

Development of Tourism to cater both for foreign and to the local people have been accepted as a national programme. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh is earmarked under this category for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the proposal for 1981-82 is Rs. 13.00 lakh.

The important roads are:

- i) Road to Mabor beach.
- ii) Road to Cabo de Rama.
- iii) Road to Chandarnath Temple etc.

e) *Bridges:*

The following are some of the bridges to be taken up during this period: —

- i) New Borim bridge.
- ii) Sancordem bridge.
- iii) Shigao bridge etc.
- iv) Baga bridge.
- v) Hassapur bridge.
- vi) Mirabag bridge etc.
- vii) Diwar bridge.
- viii) Curchorem-Sanvordem bridge.
- ix) Patto bridge.
- x) Tikharan bridge & Mopa bridge.

6. Machinery and Equipment:

A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan — 1980-85 for adjustment of proportionate tools and plants charges on Capital Account. An amount of Rs. 2.10 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

7. Minimum needs programme:

Under the minimum needs programme some of the villages in backward areas of Pernem, Sanguem, Canacona, Ponda, Mormugao, talukas etc. are proposed to be provided with access roads from main arterial roads and this will contribute to all-round improvement of villages.

It is also proposed to connect all the villages having a population of 100 or more with all-weather roads. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is earmarked for Sixth Five Year Plan — 1980-85 under this head. An amount of Rs. 2.30 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

8. Planning, research, survey and Investigation:

It is decided to carry out study for geometrics of the roads to investigate accident proning spots and suggest various measures to reduce the accidents. As this Territory's area is in the region of heavy rainfall, it is found that heavy expenditure is required to be made on maintenance of roads. It is therefore decided to carry out research of various locally available materials in our laboratory. Necessary laboratory equipment will be procured under this minor head.

Amount proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 20.00 lakh and that proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 2.00 lakh.

Safety Works:

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for carrying out various safety works in Roads and Bridges. Rs. 2.00 lakh are proposed for 1981-82.

Financial Research for the Plan:

To achieve the above objective financial resources to the tune of Rs. 14.00 crore are required for the Plan period 1980-85.

Employment Potential:

The total employment potential for the Five Year Plan period 1980-85 are expected to be 57,99,850 mandays of which 6,94,960 mandays will be of Technical Personnel, 4,65,010 mandays non-Technical and 46,39,880 mandays un-skilled personnel.

2% component of VIth Five Year Plan is reserved for the roads with scheduled caste/scheduled tribes bastis or wada or individuals.

3. Road Transport

NATIONALIZATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT

In this Territory the passenger Road Transport is under the private sector. There is unfair competition among the bus operators and the passengers do not get all the facilities required by them. In February, 1966, the Legislative Assembly passed the resolution recommending the Government to introduce the bus service on the pattern of neighbouring States to alleviate the hardship to the travelling public. Accordingly, his Administration decided to study the problem of nationalization of Transport and appointed an Officer on special duty for the purpose.

The main objective of the Scheme is to nationalize the passenger road transport by establishing a Corporation Under Companies Act 1956. The Ministry of Transport and Shipping, Government of India has already agreed for establishment of Corporation under Companies Act for the purpose. The work will be undertaken in phases.

The necessary statistical data and other materials for working out the scheme was supplied to the officer on special duty. Similarly volume count surveys on passengers on different routes were conducted in Goa as proposed by the officer. The report submitted by the officer is under study of the Government. The Government is pursuing the Scheme of Nationalisation of Passenger Transport vigorously.

The Government has now taken a decision to introduce public transport on important routes and to set up a Road Transport Corporation named as the Kadamba Transport Corporation. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh from the current year's plan (1980-81) is being utilised for acquiring about 8 buses to be introduced on the road in the current year itself. The total requirement for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) for acquisition of buses and maintenance will be Rs. 1.00 crore. The year-wise requirement of funds is as under:

							<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25
1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35
1982-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20
1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10
1984-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1.00</u>

4. Water Transport

1. Dredging of Inland Waterways of Goa, Daman and Diu:

The scheme of making Cumbarjua Canal navigable at all tide awarded to a contractor will be completed during the current year. The scheme consists of deepening the canal to a depth of 3.4 metres below chart datum and widening it to 34 metres.

In order to ensure that the acquired depth and width are maintained it will be necessary to carry out maintenance dredging of the Cumbarjua Canal so as to ensure that siltation does not take place.

There is also need to carry out dredging at Sanvordem, Panaji, Ribandar, Talpona, Siolim urgently. This could not be undertaken earlier due to lack of dredgers. A new cutter section dredger has been acquired in January, 1978. The dredger will be used for dredging of these areas after completion of the scheme of making Cumbarjua Canal Navigable at all tides.

It is estimated that Rs. 6.00 lakh would be required for the maintenance dredging annually sand bars at Aguada and Reis Magos is a hindrance to navigation in the river Mandovi. These bars require dredging of a capital nature to make entry and departure of vessels from the Port of Panaji safe. But before the dredging is undertaken it is necessary to study its effects on the hydrodynamic.

This could be done after the models of the rivers of Zuari and Mandovi are completed. It is understood that the models will be completed during 1980-81. The dredging of the bars could therefore be undertaken in 1980-81 only. Rs. 26.00 lakh will be required for the last 4 years of the plan period. But no provision on this account is being made due to lack of funds. There was a dispute between the Contractor and P.W.D. regarding the works entrusted to cultivate at Cumbarjua Canal. The dispute has been referred to arbitrator. Arbitrator awarded 22.89 lakh. The payment has been cleared during 1980-81.

2. Construction of new jetties and ramps:

Jetties and ramps are required to allow launches and ferryboats to come alongside to embark and disembark passengers and cargo. Presently construction of a jetty at Gottim-Navelim is in progress. Jetties are required to be constructed at Itagem, Sautetim and ramps at Ribandar and Marcaim (Tonca), at Piedade (opposite to the Ribandar), at Chandai.

Urgent jetties and ramps are required to be constructed at Daman and Diu, as these facilities are lacking at these ports. The jetty at Daman is estimated to cost Rs. 2.00 lakh. The work of construction of jetties at Diu was entrusted to P.W.D., Gujarat Government. But the tempo of work was slow, the amount of Rs. 6.50 lakh placed at their disposal has been withdrawn and now the work has been entrusted to the Goa Government, P.W.D. It is estimated that the schemes would require Rs. 25.00 lakh, but only Rs. 20.00 lakh have been proposed at the initial stage. Rs. 3.50 lakh are expected to be spent during the year 1981-82.

3. Terminal sheds, passenger sheds and other amenities:

Passenger sheds are to be constructed at Madel, Choroa, in order to provide shelter to the passengers waiting to cross the rivers. Such facilities do not exist at these places and passengers have to stand in rain and sun. It is estimated that the works will cost Rs. 3.00 lakh. However Rs. 2.35 lakh is proposed to adjust within the ceiling of funds. Rs. 0.50 lakh is expected to be spent during the year 1981-82.

4. Hydrographic Survey Organisation:

The Hydrographic Survey of Inland Water ways was entrusted to the Minor Ports, Survey Organisation of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport on payment basis. But on creation of the Hydrographic Survey Organisation in the Captain of Ports Department it has been decided to do away with the services of Minor Ports Survey Organisation. The Hydrographic Survey of the inland waterways is to be carried out by the Hydrographic Survey Organisation. The Survey work of Diu and Daman which has already been entrusted to Minor Ports Survey Organisation will cost to Rs. 10.00 lakh. Rs. 31.00 lakh for procurement of instruments/equipments for Hydrographic Survey Organisation are required during the plan period. The I.W.T. Directorate has agreed to release Rs. 2.31 lakh for import of instruments etc. Total expenditure of Rs. 61.00 lakh are estimated but due to ceiling of funds Rs. 50.00 lakh are proposed during the plan period. Rs. 5.23 lakh will be spent during 1981-82.

5. Making models of rivers Mandovi and Zuari:

The rivers of Mandovi and Zuari are gradually silting up and it is feared that sand of the areas may become real hazard to navigation. In order to devise ways and means to avoid this it was necessary to construct models of rivers. The work was entrusted to the Central Water Power Research Station, Pune on 20th April, 1976, Rs. 4.56 lakh has already been paid for the centre for the work carried out during 1976-78. It is estimated that further Rs. 0.50 lakh would be required to be paid to the station by the time the models will be completed by 1980-81.

6. Investigation and construction of training wall for Aguada and Reis Magos:

A proposal for construction of a training wall for Aguada and Reis Magos was approved. But the scheme is not undertaken due to non-completion of the models of the river. The models are expected to be completed by 1980-81 and the scheme could be taken in hand in 1981-82. Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme for the last four years of plan period. Rs. 0.10 lakh have been proposed for 1981-82.

7. Setting up of River Navigation Corporation Feasability study:

The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, proposes to set up a River Navigation Corporation (to be registered as a Company under Companies Act, 1956) with a view to exploring fully. The Inland Water ways in Goa, which offers a vast potential for economic development of the territory.

The objects of the corporation are as follows:

1) To provide long and short distance ferry/launch services at the river crossing/along the rivers.

2) To provide fast launches/boats to boost tourism in the territory which offers a wide scope because of its natural and scenic beauty.

3) To introduce long distance cargo/passenger vessels with a view to reducing strain on road transport, and also enabling transportation of agriculture products etc., from far off villages to towns at cheap and low cost.

4) To undertake constructions of vessels viz. ferry boats/launches/speed boats in the Government Marine Workshop, Betim; on a large and commercial scale.

5) To undertake dredging operations on an extensive scale.

It is for this purpose, Government desires to engage services of approved consultants to study all the related aspects in detail and submit a detailed report on feasibility of formation of the prepared corporation. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been allotted for plan period of 1980-85. Token provisions of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been proposed for 1981-82.

8. Construction and acquisition of launches/ferries and other vessels:

The department is at present operating following ferry routes:

Routes	No. of vessels
1) Agassaim-Cortalim	5
2) Siolim-Chopdem	1
3) Colvale-Macazana	1
4) Old Goa-Piedade	1
5) Ribandar-Chorao	1
6) Aldona-Corjuem	1
7) Sarmanas-Tonca	1
8) Pomburpa-Chorao	1
9) Kerim-Tiracol	1
10) Rais de Guirim-Betim	1
11) Reserve	2
12) Under repairs	1
	17

Five of the above ferries require urgent and major repairs including replacement of engines by indigineous one. Budget provision has already been made to acquire three engines during the year 1980-81, amounting to Rs. 1.80 lakh and for the plan period 1980-85. Rs. 10.00 lakh have been proposed and 2.00 lakh are expected to be spent during 1981-82.

Ferry points such as Old Goa-Divar, Ribandar-Chorao, Colvale-Macazana, Siolim-Chopdem where a single ferry is plying, commuters are put to great hardships in the event of breakdown as they have to solely depend on ferry for want of access by road to these places. It is therefore, proposed to have additional four ferries to be kept as stand by.

Besides there is persistent demand to operate the ferry service at various routes due to lack of which commuters are put to great hardships. But due to lack of ferry boats it has not been possible for the department to open new routes. Ferry services are required to be operated on the following new routes:

Routes	No. of vessels
1) Cumbarjua - Gandaulim	1
2) Camurlim - Parcem	1
3) Chopdem - Morjim	1
4) Amona - Candola	1
5) Tonca - Marcaim	1
6) Naroa - Divar	1
7) Ghogla - Diu	1
	7

The above seven ferries/launches together with the four as stand by would mean that the department needs twelve more ferry-boats/launches as the case may be, on an emergency basis. It is proposed to acquire the above twelve vessels during the Plan period for which Rs. 100.00 lakh would be needed. However, to adjust with the ceiling of the funds allocated Rs. 55.00 lakh are proposed during the plan period 1980-85. Rs. 10.10 lakh are proposed to be spent during 1981-82.

Acquisition of new ferry boats was initially recommended by the Bhagawati Committee under the centrally sponsored scheme. However, according to the communication just received from the I.W.T. Directorate, working group of I.W.T. has not recommended its inclusion in 1978-83 plan. Hence it is proposed to include it in the State Sector.

9. Scheme of Expansion of Marine Workshop at Betim:

This scheme was initially proposed to be taken under the centrally sponsored scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.00 lakh. However the Ministry of Shipping and Transport recommended its inclusion in the State Plan Sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

In the first phase of expansion, the construction of office-cum-store block and shed over slipway No. 2 has been taken. These two works have been accorded administrative and financial sanction by the Government. The cost of these works have been estimated to Rs. 3,28,300 and Rs. 5,68,900 respectively and they have been entrusted to P.W.D. for execution. The estimated outlay for the implementation of this scheme

during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is expected to be around Rs. 40.00 lakh including construction of Marine Slipway and store block for the office of the Captain of Ports, however, due to ceiling of funds allotted only Rs. 31.00 lakh is earmarked. Rs. 6.20 lakh are proposed to be spent during 1981-82.

The expansion of Marine Workshop will require additional 42 posts technical/non technical.

10. Acquisition of Pontoon mounted grab dredger:

The department possesses 2 grab dredgers both much prior liberation. They were inspected by the Director (Mechanical) of the I.W.T., on 28th and 29th October, 1977. He has recommended scraping of one of them and has also stated that the pontoon of the other is beyond economical repairs. It will, therefore, be necessary to acquire another grab dredger to replace them. The grab dredger serves dual purpose. It is necessary for carrying dredging at certain points where the outer section dredger cannot be used. It also can assist in laying of the cutter suction dredger, in heaving up any submerged objects and for pile driving. The dredger is estimated to cost Rs. 20.00 lakh. However, only a token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been made. A token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed initially, during 1981-82.

11. Construction of Marine Slipway:

It was proposed to construct a new Slipway at Betim because the old Slipway at Panaji is to be demolished for which a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed, since the National Highway is passing over, the slipway, it is proposed to have common facility at Betim. The project of expansion of which is already in hand as indicated above.

12. Provision of Navigational Aids:

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The equipment was already been acquired for installation of 14 beacons along the rivers Zuari and Mandovi. Rs. 3.51 lakh have been spent on the scheme during 1978-79, from the state sector of Rs. 1.87 lakh have been spent in 1979-80 from the state sector and Rs. 0.10 lakh token provision has been proposed in 1980-85 in the state sector.

13. Capital dredging of rivers Mandovi, Zuari and Mapusa:

This is a Sixth Five Year Plan scheme not yet in hand as the model rivers are expected to be completed by 1980-81, and hence a nominal amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan period. Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed during 1981-82.

5. Tourism

I. INTRODUCTION

Goa offers irresistible temptation for many a tourists, home as well as abroad, to cover it in their itinerary. This picturesque land has ever remained a perennial appeal to the aesthetic sense of the visitors. The lush green hill ranges, vast expanse of the blue Arabian sea and its golden and silvery sandy shores, evergreen valleys and dales, the historical monuments, churches and temples and unique regional architecture — but more than anything else, Goa has always received praises from people of all clime for its harmonious blendings of the oriental and occidental culture.

It is the peculiar loveliness of the stretch of the west coast of India that makes it so inviting to any visitor, may he be from other parts of the country or from foreign lands. In fact, tourism comes so naturally to Goa that it would be highly unnatural to ignore it or neglect it.

These refreshing attractions which Goa offers to the visitors have to be exploited with a view to developing *tourism as an industry*. Experts on tourism have often expressed their firm conviction that tourism can be made one of Goa's major resources for wealth; its potentials are infinite.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Goa came in for planned development for the first time after liberation in 1963-64. A sum of Rs. 434.65 lakh has so far been spent on provision of facilities in the matter of accommodation, transport, beautification of places of tourist interest, etc.

Several projects for development of tourism and provision of tourist facilities have been undertaken; many have been completed while others are in progress. The extent of development of tourism in Goa is on accommodation and its conversion into a sea side resort. In Goa 378 beds have been provided by Government upto 31-3-1980 in the Tourist Hostel and Youth Hostel at Panaji, Tourist Resort, Tourist Dormitory and Cottages at Calangute, Tourist Cottages at Colva, Tourist Cottages at Farmagudi, Tourist Cottages at Bondla, Terekhol Fort, Tourist Rest House and Mayem Lake Resort.

An important element of tourism industry is transport and this Department provides transport facilities for sightseeing at economical rates.

Tourists have to be provided with tourist information and guidance not only in Goa but other parts also. In this context, Tourist Information Centres/Counters have been set up in Panaji, Margao, Vasco and Bombay and Tourist Information Counters at Panaji Bus-Stand, Margao and Vasco Railway Stations, Dabolim Airport, etc.

Goa has a number of beaches and they have a particular charm to any visitor. Important beaches have been provided with basic facilities like changing rooms, toilet, permanent electrification, services of life-guards, modern parking, etc.

A Wild Life Sanctuary at Bondla has been provided by the Forest Department and the Department has also contributed its mite by providing a tourist complex comprising of accommodation, restaurant and recreational facilities.

All assistance has been given to private agencies to provide launch cruises on the Mandovi River and an indent for the purchase of a luxury launch has already been placed with D. G. S. D. The Department has its own dinghies and pedal boats placed for boating at the Mayem Lake.

Modern park at Panaji has already been completed and work on similar parks at Dona Paula, Airport Junction and Divar is in progress.

The Department has also undertaken minor schemes including access road to temples, R. C. C. sign boards and benches, illumination of important stretches of roads of touristic importance and tourist spots, welcome and publicity hoardings, etc.

The Department actively participates in entertainment programmes and organises on its own Carnival and Shigmo festivals. In the course of time, the Carnival festival is proposed to be included in the calendar of national festivals.

In the remaining two districts of Daman and Diu, picnic centres have been provided and beautification programme are under way. The changing rooms at Nagoa beach in Diu have been converted into a canteen and changing rooms at Gangeshwar have almost been completed. Beautification programme at Nani, Jampore and Moti in Daman is in progress.

III. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Tourism, in its simplest definition, means travelling for pleasure. The developments in the fields of science and technology and also the general improvements in the political, economic and social conditions have brought travel within the reach of many people. Some of the other contributory factors towards increased tourist traffic are the spending of leisure time, improved education levels and curiosity for the unknown, vacation with pay, rising disposable incomes and the urge to escape from the drudgery and monotony of life.

The World Bank Sector Paper on Tourism has shown that, in some of the developed countries, over 75 percent of the population travel during vacations each year. Fifty percent of the population in these countries travel inside the country and the rest either within the region or long distances. According to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the global tourist traffic during 1978 was 262 millions, of which India received half a million accounting for even less than 0.3 percent. Goa's share was only 30,000. However, this territory

received 3.13 lakh Indian tourists and it is, therefore, that Government is keen in promoting domestic tourism in a big way. It is only through a sound base in domestic tourism that we shall be able to sustain international tourism in Goa.

Tourism involves a multiplicity of motives covering business, pleasure, sightseeing, visiting friends and relatives, shopping, etc. The take-off point for tourism is movement across space and away from home. Travelling itself has become a pleasure. It is easy today to combine the pursuits of religion, pleasure and recreation at the same time. Travelling for religious reasons might be a pleasant holiday.

Tourism has been viewed essentially from an economic perspective. This is rather restrictive and the social and cultural interfaces are equally important. It is an excellent means of communication and a major instrument for social and cultural integration. It cannot, however, be denied that tourism generates both employment and income. The employment and income effects of tourism are closely inter-related and follow from a common source tourist expenditure. As a result of this twin set of multiplier effects of tourist expenditure, not only additional income but also additional demand for labour is generated through each successive transaction.

Within a short span of time, tourism in Goa has emerged into a major and its fastest growing industry. In fact, tourism is the second major industry in this territory after mining. According to various consultants and experts in the field, tourism industry would rank first during the next decade. Mining, according to experts, would soon come to a stand-still as the mineral ore deposits would be exhausted by the end of the century. However, tourism will always continue to play an active role in the prosperity of this territory contributing to improvement in the economic standards of the population.

Goa is essentially a tourist place and has also been selected by Central Government for intensive development of tourism. This Administration has also considered tourism as a priority industry. The tourist traffic has always been increasing. From a few tourists after liberation, their number has increased to 1.75 lakh at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and 3½ lakh by 1978. Figures for 1979 are not still compiled but it is expected that there has been not less than 10% increase over the previous year. Future projections, according to various experts and consultants are even more encouraging. According to Administrative Staff College, Goa will receive a total tourist traffic of 5.38 lakh (low estimate) and 5.76 lakh (high) by 1982-83. These figures would be 6.44 lakh and 7.12 lakh by the end of 1987-88 and 7.50 lakh (low) and 8.50 lakh (high) by 1992-93 respectively. They have further placed total requirements of beds at 8,790 (low) and 9,402 (high) by 1982-83 and 10,520 (low) and 11,643 (high) by 1983-88. This implies that by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan in 1985, we shall be requiring around 9,000 beds (low) and 10,500 (high). At present we have around 5,000 beds in all categories. It is expected that another 500 beds will be provided under Paying Guest Scheme. Private hotels which are in progress and/or on drawing board will provide another 1,320 beds including the ITDC complex, if it finally comes up. Government will provide around 1,615

beds. There will be thus a total number of 8,435 beds by 1985, if everything goes according to schedule, which will leave a gap of 565 beds. To fill up this gap, a pilot scheme has been included in the Plan which will ultimately provide 1,200 beds. It is expected that Government of India will also come forward with their scheme of Janata Hotel for which this Administration will be willing to give free developed land.

The peculiar feature of this plan is that Government expects domestic traffic and in particular, the lower and middle income group sections, to contribute the bulk of tourist traffic. As such Government has left entirely to the private enterprise to provide accommodation to high income group tourists. Government will come in only when the private sector does not want to involve itself. Government will, therefore, concentrate only on middle and lower income group tourists during the Five Year Plan. Government would however, give all incentives and facilities to the private sector. In this connection an important achievement of the Department has been to encourage private parties to set up luxury hotels at different tourist spots. Government has taken decision to acquire land on behalf of private parties, recommend applications for financial assistance, priority in telex and telephone connections, construction material, etc.

The next important element in the tourism industry is transport. The Department is maintaining a fleet of six buses and a tempo for conducted sightseeing tours at economical rates. One more bus and two air-conditioned buses are likely to be added during the current financial year. Quite a few private travel agencies have come up which also conduct tours. The total number of tourist taxis plying Goa at present is around 100 and 20 tourist buses on All India Permit. The transport position, therefore, is quite comfortable if not good. There is a well organised transport system in this territory, though in the private sector, which also caters to transport requirements of the tourists. Yet, the Department has included a scheme of giving financial assistance to tour operators on the basis of similar scheme operated by the Government of India.

The Five Year Plan also envisages recreational facilities, water sports, increased facilities for tourist information and guidance. In particular, the plan includes a special scheme of entertainment programmes and a race course in pursuance of the recommendations made at the meeting of Western Region Tourism Secretaries held in Bombay recently.

It has already been stated above that tourism industry generates not only income but also employment. Both the income and the employment depend on the expenditure incurred by tourists. According to Administrative Staff College (ASC), Goa would be reaching the figure of 35.00 crore by way of tourist expenditure by 1983 when the tourist projections are for 5.38 lakh. Considering a conservative increase of 20,000 tourists per year, the tourist expenditure would be 37.70 crore by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, without taking into account the inflation during the intervening period. The TATA Economic Consultancy Service have placed the income and employment ratio at 5000:1 with a multiplier coefficient of 2.5. This would mean that by 1985, the

total employment generated by tourism industry would be 1.89 lakh. This compares favourably with the assessment made by TECS placing the figure of total employment in the tourism industry to 1.78 lakh by 1983-84.

The Sixth Five Year Plan of the Department will itself generate direct employment to 711 people and another 410 in the restaurants attached to hotel establishments which are run through private agencies. The resultant total employments, both direct and indirect will be around 7000. The ratio for indirect employment is six times the direct employment according to TECS. This does not include employment generated on construction works.

Successful implementation of this plan will, however, depend upon a strong organisation for which the Department of Tourism will have to be adequately reinforced and strengthened, and effective cooperation of inter-related agencies like the Town Planning, Electricity Department and in particular, the Public Works Department who will be responsible for time bound execution of construction works. Government has also decided on the setting up of a Tourism Development Corporation for taking over management and operation functions. Tourist traffic to Goa is now fairly established and it is now time for us to consolidate the gains already achieved. So far, the Department has been mostly a recommendatory and advisory body. Therefore, in addition to developmental side, the Department will now assume certain regulatory functions to curb mal-practices and at the same time, improve the standards in the travel trade. Government will soon bring in legislation to control the hotel trade by which every establishment will have to provide minimum standards at the risk of its licence being cancelled. These establishments will further be graded and be subject to regular inspections, renewal of licences every year. Similarly, legislation for approval and functioning of travel agencies is being proposed. Tourist shops and handicraft emporia will also be covered subsequently.

I — DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Goa, Daman and Diu Tourism Development Corporation:

An autonomous body endowed with the necessary financial as well as executive powers for implementing various developmental schemes in the field of tourism will be set up. It will be empowered to acquire, construct, purchase, take on lease, run and maintain hotels, restaurants, canteens and such other establishments of touristic importance. It will also seek to introduce amenities/facilities on beaches, transport, floating restaurants, boat cruises, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakh is approved for this scheme for disbursement of grants during the Five Year 1980-85.

The scheme will provide employment as follows:

Sr. No.	Details of posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Managing Director	2000-2250	1
2.	Executive Officer-cum-Company Secretary	1200-1600	1
3.	Executive Officer	1200-1600	1
4.	Personnel Officer	650-1200	1
5.	Accounts Officer	650-1200	1
6.	Assistant Secretary	650-1200	1
7.	Manager (Tours)	650-1200	1
8.	Assistant Engineer (Maintenance) ...	650-1200	1
9.	Management Officer	650-1200	1
10.	Superintendent	550-900	2
11.	Assistants	425-700	5
12.	P. A. to Managing Director	425-700	1
13.	Jr. Engineer	425-700	2
14.	Jr. Stenographers	330-560	3
15.	U. D. C.	330-560	5
16.	Accounts Clerk	330-560	1
17.	L. D. C.	260-400	1
18.	Mechanic	260-400	1
19.	Electrician	260-400	1
20.	Work Supervisor	260-400	1
21.	Carpenter	210-290	1
22.	Assistant Mechanic	210-290	1
23.	Plumber	210-290	1
24.	Mason	210-290	1
25.	Peons	196-232	10
Total ...			52

II — TOURISM TRANSPORT SERVICES

2. Transport:

Economical sightseeing tours for the benefit of tourists within and outside the territory are conducted by Government. A fleet of buses is maintained and a new bus is added every year to replace the old and unserviceable ones. There is a fleet of 6 buses and 1 mini bus.

An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakh is approved for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for purchase of 6 luxury buses including air-conditioned one and two mini-buses. It is also proposed to set up a workshop for maintenance of buses including minor repairs and grant of financial assistance to tour operators on the lines of the scheme being operated by the Government of India, Department of Tourism.

The employment that will be generated under this scheme has been included in the staff for Panaji Tourist Bureau under the scheme of "Strengthening of Organisation".

III — TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

3. There is an acute shortage of accommodation particularly in towns like Mapusa, Margao, Vasco-da-Gama and Bicholim. This shortage will become more acute with the increase in tourist traffic. Therefore, Tourist Hostels on the lines of Tourist Hostel at Panaji, are coming up at Mapusa, Margao and Vasco-da-Gama and one more is proposed at Bicholim (387 beds). An outlay of Rs. 131.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the spillover works of the hotels at Mapusa, Margao and Vasco-da-Gama and some improvements to the Tourist Hostel at Panaji and construction of a Tourist Hostel at Bicholim.

The scheme will generate the following employment:

Sr. No.	Posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
<i>Tourist Hostel, Mapusa:</i>			
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
3.	Housekeeper	330-560	1
4.	Receptionist	260-400	3
5.	L. D. C.	260-400	1
6.	Plumber	210-290	1
7.	Room Boys	196-232	6
8.	Room servants	196-232	4
9.	Sweepers	196-232	3
10.	Chowkidar	196-232	2
11.	Peon	196-232	1
Total ...			24

Tourist Hostel, Margao:

1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Housekeeper	330-560	1
3.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
4.	Receptionists	260-400	4
5.	L. D. C.	260-400	1
6.	Liftman	210-290	3
7.	Plumber	210-290	1
8.	Room Bearers	196-232	12
9.	Room servants	196-232	4

Sr. No.	Posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
10.	Sweepers	196-232	4
11.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
12.	Peon	196-232	1
Total ...			35

Tourist Hostel, Vasco da Gama:

1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Housekeeper	330-560	1
3.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
4.	Receptionists	260-400	4
5.	L. D. C.	260-400	1
6.	Liftman	210-290	1
7.	Plumber	210-290	1
8.	Room Bearers	196-232	12
9.	Room Servants	196-232	6
10.	Sweepers	196-232	4
11.	Chowkidars	196-232	4
12.	Peon	196-232	1
Total			39

Tourist Hostel, Bicholim:

1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
3.	Housekeeper	330-560	1
4.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	4
5.	Plumber	210-290	1
6.	Room Bearers	196-232	8
7.	Room Servants	196-232	6
8.	Sweepers	196-232	4
9.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
10.	Peon	196-232	1
11.	Liftman	210-290	2
Total ...			31

4. Wayside facilities:

It is a scheme meant for promotion of road tourism under which camping sites/motels are provided. So, camping sites at Molem, Patradevi and Campal will be put up.

Camping-cum-motel at Molem (26 beds) is almost completed and necessary land for camping site at campal has already been acquired and

its construction work is likely to commence during the current financial year. An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 to meet the spillover works of camping cum motel at Molem and construction of another camping cum motel at Campal (100 campers) and Patradevi (24 beds).

The following employment will be generated under the scheme :

Sr. No.	Posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1. MOLEM			
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper/Housekeeper	330-560	1
3.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	4
4.	Room Bearers	196-232	4
5.	Room Servants	196-232	3
6.	Sweepers	196-232	2
7.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
8.	Gardener	196-232	1
9.	Peon	196-232	1
Total ...			19
2. CAMPAL			
1.	Assistant Manager	330-560	1
2.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	2
3.	Surveyor	196-232	2
4.	Chowkidar	196-232	3
5.	Peon	196-232	1
Total ...			9
3. PATRADEVI			
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper/Housekeeper	330-560	1
3.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	2
4.	Room Bearers	196-232	2
5.	Room Servant	196-232	2
6.	Sweepers	196-232	2
7.	Chowkidars	196-232	3
8.	Gardener	196-232	1
9.	Peon	196-232	1
Total ...			15

5. Tourist Rest Houses in New Delhi/Bombay:

Goa Sadan has been put up in New Delhi for transit tourists to and fro Goa. In order to provide such facilities in Bombay, it is proposed to set up a Rest House (10 beds). An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Following employment will be generated.

Sr. No.	Posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	2
3.	Peon	196-232	1
4.	Chowkidar	196-232	1
Total ...			5

6. Accommodation in schools/dharmashalas:

It is a scheme for providing toilet facilities in schools which are utilized for accommodating tourists during vacation and for improvement of dharmashalas accommodating pilgrims/tourists. Grants will be given for promotion of such facilities. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is approved for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. There will be only indirect employment.

7. Janata Hotel:

A Janata type hotel will be put at Gaspar Dias Beach (100 beds). Necessary land has already been acquired by Government. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. This Hotel will provide employment as mentioned below: —

Sr. No.	Posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
3.	Housekeeper	330-560	1
4.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	4
5.	Plumber	210-290	1
6.	Room Bearers	196-232	6
7.	Room Servants	196-232	4
8.	Sweepers	196-232	3
9.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
10.	Peon	196-232	1
Total ...			24

8. Three star beach resort:

It is proposed to put up a 3-Star Beach Resort at Colva beach during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 as such facilities are not available in the South of Goa (200 beds). Token outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is approved.

Sr. No.	Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	General Manager	1500-60-1800	1
2.	Food and Beverages Manager	1200-50-1600	1
3.	Front Office Manager	1100-50-1600	1

Sr. No.	Posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
4.	Kitchen Chef	1100-50-1600	1
5.	Souschef	900-1400	1
6.	Kitchen Assistants	650-1200	3
7.	Storekeeper	650-1200	1
8.	Asstt. Storekeeper	550-900	1
9.	Head Steward	425-700	1
10.	Office Executive	550-900	1
11.	Barmen	425-700	1
12.	Executive Housekeeper	425-700	1
13.	Receptionist	425-700	4
14.	Bill Clerk	425-700	2
15.	Cashier	425-700	1
16.	Accountant	425-640	1
17.	Assistant Barman	330-560	1
18.	Assistant Steward	330-560	1
19.	Assistant Housekeeper	330-560	1
20.	Linen room supervisor	330-560	1
21.	Houseman	330-560	3
22.	Telephone operator	330-560	2
23.	Security Chef	330-560	1
24.	Accounts Clerk	330-560	1
25.	Stenographer	330-560	1
26.	L. D. C.	260-400	2
27.	Electrician	260-400	1
28.	Mechanic	260-400	1
29.	Waiters (attendance)	210-290	8
30.	Plumber	210-290	1
31.	Helpers (bar)	196-232	4
32.	Helpers (stores)	196-232	2
33.	Bell Boys	196-232	36
34.	Sweepers	196-232	12
35.	Room Servants	196-232	18
36.	Chowkidars	196-232	4
37.	Peons	196-232	2
Total			125

IV — TOURIST INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

9. Strengthening of Organisation:

In order to cope up with the increasing tourist traffic and allied services as also consequent upon the bifercation of the former Directorate of Information and Tourism into two separate Directorate of Information and (2) Directorate of Tourism, expansion of existing set up in urgently required to ensure regular, planned and co-ordinated development and also effective implementation in the field of tourism. The scheme envisages also setting up of Tourism Information Centres at New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Daman, Diu, Bangalore besides tourist literature/

/tourist publicity, office building, hospitality, familiarization tours, etc. An outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The following employment will generate:

Organisation (Headquarters)

Sr. No.	Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Director	1500-2000	1
2.	Dy. Director	1100-1500	1
3.	Asstt. Director (Management)	650-1200	1
4.	Asstt. Tourist Officer	550-900	1
5.	Asstt. Accounts Officer	550-900	1
6.	Zonal Tourist Officers	550-900	4
7.	Tourist Assistants	425-700	3
8.	Senior Stenographer	425-700	1
9.	Accountant	425-700	1
10.	Accounts Clerk	330-560	3
11.	U. D. C.	330-560	3
12.	L. D. C.	260-400	3
13.	Telephone Operator/Receptionist	260-400	1
14.	Gestetner Operator	260-350	1
15.	Drivers	260-350	1
16.	Sweeper	196-232	1
17.	Chowkidar	196-232	1
18.	Peons	196-232	5
Total			33

Statistical Cell:

Sr. No.	Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Research Assistant	550-900	1
2.	Statistical Assistant	425-700	1
3.	Investigators	330-560	3
4.	L. D. C.	260-400	1
5.	Peon	196-232	1
Total			7

Technical Cell:

Sr. No.	Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Post
1.	Jr. Engineer	425-700	1
2.	Garden Supervisor	425-700	1
3.	Works Assistant	260-350	1

Sr. No.	Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Post
4.	Pump Mechanic	260-400	1
5.	Auto Electrical Mechanic	260-400	1
6.	Tailor	260-400	1
7.	Asstt. Auto-Mechanic	210-290	1
8.	Masons	196-232	2
9.	Helpers	196-232	4
10.	Plumbers	210-290	2
11.	Electrician	330-560	1
Total			16

Panaji Tourist Bureau:

1.	Asstt. Tourist Officer	550-900	1
2.	Tourist Assistant	425-700	2
3.	Tour Supervisor	330-560	1
4.	Booking Clerks	260-400	2
5.	Cashier	260-400	1
6.	Heavy Drivers	260-400	4
7.	L. D. C.	260-400	1
8.	Cleaners	196-232	6
9.	Chowkidar	196-232	1
10.	Sweeper	196-232	1
11.	Peon	196-232	1
Total			21

Tourist Information Centres in New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Daman, Diu and Bangalore

Sr. No.	Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Assistant Tourist Officers	550-900	3
2.	Tourist Assistants	425-700	5
3.	Receptionists/L. D. C.	260-400	5
4.	Peons	196-232	5
Total			18

V. TOURIST CENTRES

10. Development of Dona Paula-Panaji-Ribandar-OldGoa-Divar Zone:

This zone is described by travellers as the most enchanting spot in the Territory. Every tourist visits this zone invariably but there are no adequate amenities and facilities of the standard normally expected at a tourist spot. It is, therefore, proposed to provide such facilities (beautification programme, recreational facilities, etc.) at Dona Paula, Ourem Creek, Panaji Park, Britona, Panaji Dormitory, Divar Hillock and area

from 4 pillars upto entrance of Santa Cruz. An outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

a. *Dona Paula*: A rock garden and a cafeteria with toilet have been put up. It is proposed to provide a restaurant, garden and parking facilities. Necessary land for car park/bus stand has already been acquired and construction work is in progress. Land will be acquired for restaurant during the current financial year or during the next financial year. An outlay of Rs. 5.25 lakh is approved for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The following employment is expected:

Sr. No.	Posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Gardener-cum-Sweeper	196-232	1
2.	Chowkidar	196-232	2
Total ...			3

The restaurant, however, will be given to provide caterer on lease.

b. *Ourem Creek*: The scheme envisages development of Ourem Creek to provide recreational facilities in the form of retaining wall, desilting of the creek, foot-bridge, restaurant, public conveniences, jetties/boats, gardens, luminous fountains, etc. Retaining wall to the extent of 750 mts. has been constructed and the creek was desilted so far besides acquisition of land. An outlay of Rs. 11.35 lakh is proposed for the remaining works (foot-bridge, restaurant, public conveniences, jetties/boats, gardens, luminous fountains, etc.)

The scheme will generate the following employment: -

Sr. No.	Posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Mechanic	380-560	1
2.	Drivers (boat drivers)	380-560	4
3.	Assistant Mechanic	260-400	1
4.	Helpers	196-232	4
5.	Gardeners	196-232	2
6.	Chowkidars	196-232	3
Total ...			13

c. *Panaji Park*: The open space near the Ferry Wharf which was an eyesore in the capital, is being developed as a park. It will have restaurant, shops to deal with items of tourist utility, toilet, children's park, pergolas, etc. land development of the area as also retaining wall, pergolas, restaurant and 5 shops besides lawns have been provided so

far. An outlay of Rs. 2.65 lakh is approved for the spillover works such as children's park, toilet, etc. during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. It will generate the following employment.

Sr. No.	Posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	3
2.	Gardener	196-232	2
3.	Sweeper	196-232	1
Total ...			6

d. *Britona*: The opposite side of Nehru Bridge is to be provided with accommodation, beautification programme and recreational facilities. It will have dormitory — cottages (100 beds), restaurant, walk-way, guard house, boat house, parking facilities, luminous fountains, yoga institute, skating ring, swimming pool, etc. Necessary land has been acquired so far and the work of dormitory-cottages, restaurant including office-cum-store will start shortly. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is approved for these works (dormitory cottages, restaurant/office-cum-store, yoga institute, skating ring, swimming pool, parking facilities, luminous fountains, etc.) during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

It will generate the following employment:

Sr. No.	Posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Mechanic	380-560	1
3.	Drivers (motor drivers)	380-560	4
4.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
5.	Housekeeper	330-560	1
6.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	2
7.	Assistant Mechanic	260-350	1
8.	Plumber	210-290	1
9.	Sweepers	196-232	4
10.	Chowkidars	196-232	3
11.	Peon	196-232	1
12.	Room Bearers	196-232	4
13.	Room Servants	196-232	4
14.	Gardeners	196-232	1
Total ...			20

e. *Panaji Dormitory*: A dormitory (100 beds) is coming up near Panaji bus stand for the benefit of low income group tourists and the same is likely to be completed by the end of the current financial year or in the beginning of the next financial year. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakh is, therefore, approved for the spillover works of the dormitory including

construction of approach road and maintenance during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. It will generate the following employment.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper/Housekeeper	330-560	1
3.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	3
4.	Room Servants	196-232	4
5.	Sweepers	196-232	2
6.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
7.	Peon	196-232	1
Total ...			14

f. *Divar Hillock*: The scheme envisages beautification of the hillock as a spot for recreation, etc. in the form of garden, pergolas, children's park, etc. Necessary land has already been acquired and garden, pergolas including water supply and electrification already provided. An outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakh is approved for the remaining works (fencing of the property, toilet/stores, children's park and beautification programmes) during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

* The scheme will generate the following employment:

Sr. No.	Name of the posts	Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Gardener	196-232	1
2.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
Total			3

g. *Area from 4 pillars upto entrance of Santa Cruz*: It is proposed to beautify the area from 4 pillars upto entrance of Santa Cruz. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 to meet the cost of land acquisition, widening of road, electrification and land scaping.

11. Development of beaches:

Goa is known for its beaches all over the world. However, their potential has to be exploited in a systematic way. It is therefore, proposed to provide basic facilities and amenities in the form of accommodation, recreation, access roads, changing rooms, beautification, etc. An outlay of Rs. 151.00 lakh is approved for the following targets during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

a. *Harmal*: It is proposed to provide basic facilities in the form of changing rooms which will have storage space for beach material, electrification of the beach, a restaurant and picnic shelter. An outlay of

Rs. 3.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and it will provide the following employment: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Post
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
2.	Sweeper	196-232	1
Total ...			3

The restaurant will run on lease basis through a private agency.

b. *Vagator*: It is proposed to provide camping (50 campers), restaurant, toilet and parking facilities. Necessary land has already been acquired and the estimates also finalized. The work is likely to commence by the end of the current financial year. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. It will provide the following employment: —

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Caretaker	260-400	1
2.	Sweeper	196-232	1
3.	Chowkidars	196-232	3
Total ...			5

The restaurant will be given on lease basis to the private agency.

c. *Cainsua*: The scheme envisages development of Cainsua beach in the form of rock-cut-caves (24 beds), restaurant, toilet and parking. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and it will generate the following employment: —

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Caretaker	260-400	1
2.	Room servants	196-232	2
3.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
4.	Sweeper	196-232	1
Total ...			6

The restaurant will run on lease basis through a private contractor.

d. *Anjuna*: It will have tourist complex in the form of cottages (100 beds), restaurant, shopping complex, parking facilities and staff quarters. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during

the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the following employment will be generated: —

Sr.No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Housekeeper	330-560	1/
3.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
4.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	4
5.	Room Boys	196-232	8
6.	Room Servants	196-232	6
7.	Sweeper	196-232	3
8.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
9.	Peon	196-232	1
10.	Plumber	210-290	1
Total ...			28

The restaurant will run on lease basis through private agency.

e. *Baga*: It will have tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, parking camping, access roads, landscaping, staff quarters, etc. Land measuring 22,000 sq. metres has already been acquired and the additional land to the tune of 42,000 sq. mts. is likely to be acquired by the end of the current financial year or in the beginning of the next financial year after which construction of tourist complex will start. An outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakh is approved for their complex during the Five Year Plan and it will provide the following employment:

Sr.No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
3.	Housekeeper	330-560	1
4.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	4
5.	Room Boys	196-232	8
6.	Room Servants	196-232	6
7.	Sweepers	196-232	4
8.	Chowkidars	196-232	3
9.	Peon	196-232	1
10.	Plumber	210-290	1
11.	Gardener	196-232	1
Total ...			31

f. *Calangute*: The scheme envisages expansion of existing accommodation at Calangute beach in the form of cottages (60 beds) (II phase), expansion of Tourist Dormitory (30 beds), swimming pool, land scaping and shopping complex. Necessary land for shopping complex and cottages has already been acquired. An outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakh is approved for

these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the same will provide the following employment:

Sr.No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Assistant Manager	330-560	1
2.	Receptionist/LDC	260-400	2
3.	Room Bearers	196-232	4
4.	Sweepers	196-232	2
5.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
6.	Peon	196-232	1
Total ...			12

---The shops will be rented out.

g. *Candolim*: It is proposed to provide basis facilities at Candolim beach in the form of restaurant, changing rooms and parking. Electrification of the beach has already been provided and necessary land for the above works is being acquired. An outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakh is approved for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The same will generate the following employment:

Sr.No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
2.	Sweeper	196-232	1
Total ...			3

The restaurant will run on lease basis through private agency.

h. *Gaspar Dias*: It is proposed to provide a decent restaurant, public conveniences and beautification programme at Gaspar Dias. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakh is proposed for these work during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the following employment will be generated: —

Sr.No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
2.	Sweeper	196-232	1
Total ...			3

The restaurant will, however, been lease through private agency.

i. *Siridao*: It is proposed to provide basic facilities in the form of changing rooms, restaurant, parking picnic shelter, etc. An outlay of

Rs. 2.10 lakh is approved for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The following employment will be provided:—

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
2.	Sweeper	196-232	1
Total ...			3

The restaurant will run on lease basis through private agency.

j. *Colva*: It is proposed to provide tourist complex in the form of cottages (140 beds) restaurant, shopping complex, pilot scheme and staff quarters. Necessary land for tourist complex has already been acquired and the cottages are under construction and proceedings for the acquisition of land for pilot scheme are in progress. Construction of shopping complex and restaurant will start shortly. An outlay of Rs. 31.00 lakh is, therefore, approved for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the scheme will provide the following employment.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper/Housekeeper	330-560	1
3.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	3
4.	Room Bearers	196-232	8
5.	Room Servants	196-232	6
6.	Sweepers	196-232	3
7.	Chowkidars	196-232	4
8.	Peon	196-232	1
9.	Plumber	210-290	1
			28

The restaurant and shops will be leased out.

k. *Palolem*: It is proposed to provide basic facilities in the form of cottages (16 beds) restaurant, picnic shelter, changing rooms, parking, access roads and water supply. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakh is approved for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The scheme will generate the following employment.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper/Housekeeper	330-560	1
3.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	4
4.	Room Bearers	196-232	6
5.	Room Servants	196-232	4

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
6.	Sweepers	196-232	3
7.	Chowkidars	196-232	3
8.	Peon	196-232	1
9.	Plumber	210-290	1
			24

The restaurant will be given on lease.

l. *Benaulim*: The scheme envisages construction of a restaurant, changing rooms, picnic shelter and parking facilities. An outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakh is proposed for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the same will provide the following employment.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
2.	Sweeper	196-232	1
Total ...			3

The restaurant will be given on lease.

m. *Mabor*: It is proposed to provide basic facilities in the form of a restaurant, changing rooms, picnic shelter and parking. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The scheme will generate the following employment.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
2.	Sweeper	196-232	1
Total ...			3

n. *Bogmalo*: It is proposed to provide changing rooms, restaurant, picnic shelter and parking facilities at Bogmalo beach. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is approved for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the following employment will be provided:

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
2.	Sweeper	196-232	1
Total ...			3

The restaurant will be given on lease.

o. *Minor beaches:* (Morjim, Bambolim, Galgibag, Velsao and Baina).

It is proposed to provide basic amenities on the above beaches like changing rooms, parking, shelter, etc. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. It will generate the following employment:

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	10
2.	Sweepers	196-232	5
Total ...			15

12. Development of lakes and waterfalls —

Gleaming rivers and rivulets wind their way across the land. Tiny lakes and lagoons add variety by their enchanting loveliness, idyllic environment and permanently cool, pleasant water provide charm and freshness to those who like to have a dip. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh is approved for the development of Mayem Lake, Arvalem waterfalls and Dudsagar during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

a. *Mayem Lake:* The scheme envisages a tourist complex in the form of cottages (30 beds), restaurant, office-cum-store, water supply, boating, landscaping, parking, staff quarters, children's park and foot-bridge. A cottage with kitchenette and landing jetty for boating, garden, and dinghies for boating have already been provided besides retaining wall, electrification and partial desilting of the lake. Cottages, restaurant, office-cum-store and independent water supply scheme are in full progress and likely to be completed during the current financial year. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh is proposed for the spillover works of cottages, restaurant, office-cum-store and water supply as also construction of children's park, parking, foot-bridge, staff quarters, landscaping, boats, etc.

The scheme will generate the following employment.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
3.	Housekeeper	330-560	1
4.	L. D. C./Receptionist	260-400	4
5.	Electrician	260-400	1
6.	Pump Mechanic-cum-Operator	260-400	1
7.	Room Bearers	196-232	8
8.	Room Servants	196-232	6
9.	Sweepers	196-232	2
10.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
11.	Gardener	196-232	1
12.	Peon	196-232	1
13.	Plumber	210-290	1
Total ...			30

b. *Arvalem Water falls*: It is proposed to provide beautification programme in the form of a picnic shelter, toilet and garden at Arvalem waterfalls for the benefit of picnic goers. So far, some R. C. C. benches and garden have been provided. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is approved for the remaining works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the scheme will provide the following employment:

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	1
2.	Sweeper	196-232	1
3.	Gardener	196-232	1
	Total ...		3

c. *Dudhsagar water falls*: It is proposed to provide picnic shelter toilet and rail, car service for the benefit of picnic goers. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is approved for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The scheme will generate the following employment.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	1
2.	Gardener	196-232	1
3.	Sweeper	196-232	1
	Total ...		3

13. Development of hills, hillocks and valleys:

Goa has a number of attractive hills, hillocks and valleys which can be developed from the tourist point of view. To begin with, Farmagudi, Bondla and Mapusa are being developed. An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakh is, therefore, approved for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

a. *Farmagudi*: A tourist complex consisting of cottages for low and middle income group tourists (48 beds), restaurant, office-cum-store, shopping complex, landscaping, staff quarters and beautification programme including recreational facilities is to be put up at Farmagudi. 8 tourist cottages (48 beds) for low income group tourists, an open air restaurant, office-cum-store, approach roads, garden and electrification have already come up. Cottages for middle income group tourists and staff quarters are under construction. An outlay of Rs. 13.60 lakh is, therefore, approved to meet the expenditure on cottages for middle income group cottages, staff quarters, shopping complex, landscaping and recreational facilities (open air auditorium, etc.).

The scheme will provide the following employment:

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Assistant Manager	330-560	1
2.	Receptionist	260-400	2
3.	Room bearers	196-232	4
4.	Room servants	196-232	2
5.	Sweepers	196-232	2
6.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
7.	Plumber	210-290	1
Total ...			14

b. *Bondla*: It will have a tourist complex in the form of cottages, shacks, restaurant, independent water supply, office-cum-store, staff quarters, dormitory, electrification, children's park and landscaping. Cottages, shacks, restaurant and water supply scheme have already been completed and commissioned besides electrification. Office-cum-store and staff quarters are under construction. An outlay of Rs. 1.40 lakh is, therefore, approved for these remaining works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

c. *Mapusa*: It is proposed to provide beautification programme and recreational facilities at Mapusa Hillock in the form of lawns, R. C. C. benches, children's park and electrification besides toilet. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is therefore, approved for this work during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chowkidars	196-232	1
2.	Gardener	196-232	1
3.	Sweeper	196-232	1
Total ...			3

14. Development of Daman:

Daman has a great tourist potential because of its beaches, historical forts and scenic beauty. However, there are no adequate facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to put up a tourist complex consisting of a holiday home, (48 beds) restaurant, shopping complex, public conveniences, picnic shelters, parking, staff quarters, electrification, etc. So far beach material and picnic centres at Jampore and Devka beaches have been provided. Beautification programme at Nani, Jampore and Moti is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 11.50 lakh is, therefore, approved for these spillover works (beautification programme at Nani, Jampore and Moti) and tourist complex in Daman during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The scheme will generate the following employment.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Housekeeper	330-560	1
3.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
4.	LDC/Receptionist	260-400	4
5.	Electrician	260-400	1
6.	Plumber	210-290	1
7.	Room bearers	196-232	8
8.	Room servants	196-232	6
9.	Sweepers	196-232	4
10.	Chowkidars	196-232	3
11.	Peon	196-232	1
Total ...			31

15. Development of Diu:

Diu has a number of historical monuments and beaches but basic facilities and decent accommodation are lacking. It is, therefore, proposed to put up a tourist complex in the form of a rest house (48 beds), restaurant, shopping centre, public convenience, picnic shelters, parking, staff quarters, electrification, etc. So far, the existing changing rooms at Nagoa beach have been converted in to a Cafeteria and changing rooms at Fudam and beautification programme at Jullunder are in progress. An outlay of Rs. 11.50 lakh is, therefore, approved for the spill-over works of changing rooms at Fudam and beautification programme at Jullunder and construction of Tourist Complex at Diu as mentioned above. The scheme will generate the following employment:

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Manager	425-700	1
2.	Storekeeper	330-560	1
3.	Housekeeper	330-560	1
4.	L. D. C./Receptionist	260-400	4
5.	Electrician	260-400	1
6.	Plumber	210-290	1
7.	Room bearers	196-232	8
8.	Room servants	196-232	6
9.	Sweepers	196-232	2
10.	Chowkidars	196-232	2
11.	Peon	196-232	1
Total ...			28

16. Beautification of places of tourist interest:

A number of places of tourist interest in the territory, if properly developed and maintained, could become centres of attraction. As a step towards this end, it is proposed to provide amenities and basic facilities at such places and improvements wherever necessary. Preservation of historical monuments and maintenance of hotel establishments coming up as a result of implementation of various hotel projects, are also included in this scheme until the same are transferred to Non-Plan Schemes. The following targets have been achieved so far, under this scheme: — conversion of Tiracol Fortress into a Rest House with approach roads/electrification and water supply, Chicalim Park (land development and wall compound), luminous fountain at Gaspar Dias beach, 275 sets of beach material including 8-watch towers, R. C. C. benches at different places of tourist interest, cafeteria at Dona Paula, Car parks/bus stands at Colva and Calangute, illumination of places of tourist interest and beaches including maintenance and cleanliness, maintenance of establishments like Mayem Lake Resort, Tourist Cottages at Calangute, Farmagudi and Bondla, Terekhol Fort, Tourist Rest House and Technical Cell.

An outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakh is proposed for the following targets during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Spillover works of Chicalim park (restaurant, public conveniences and gardening/landscaping), development of Cabo de Rama Fort, development of springs (Merces, Pomburpa, Kesarvale, Jitlem, Kansarpale, etc.) development of Sidnath and Chandernath hillocks as hill stations, beach material (250 sets), R. C. C. benches, luminous fountains, hoardings, children's park material and other recreational material, maintenance and improvement of places of tourist interest and beaches including illumination as also maintenance of hotel establishments of Tourist hostels at Mapusa, Margao, Vasco da Gama and Bicholim, Cottages at Farmagudi, Bondla, Mayem, Calangute, Molem, Campal, Vagator, Colva, Baga, Anjuna, Palolem, Daman and Diu and expansion of accommodation at Terakhol Fort Tourist Rest House (24 beds) including beautification programme and staff quarters.

VI. OTHER EXPENDITURE

17. Implementation of master plan:

A master plan is being prepared by Government of India, Department of Tourism for implementation in this territory. The scheme envisages implementation of any scheme suggested by Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is approved for this scheme as a token outlay during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

18. Water sports:

In order to provide launch cruises and other sports in the gleaming rivers and rivulets of this territory, a luxury launch for pleasure trips and motor boats, dinghies, etc. would be purchased. Drawings of the launch have already been finalized and an indent placed with the DGSD.

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is approved for these items during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The scheme will provide the following employment:

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Launch Master	425-700	1
2.	Mechanic	380-560	1
3.	Machinist	380-560	1
4.	Sailors	260-350	6
5.	Oilmen	260-350	1
6.	Greaser	260-350	1
7.	Sweeper	196-232	1
8.	Chowkidar	196-232	1
Total ...			13

19. Youth Hostel at Campai:

Government of India, Department of Tourism has handed over to this administration the Youth Hostel constructed by them at Campai with a condition to bear its loss, if any. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh, is, therefore, approved for disbursement of grants to the Youth Hostel at Campai.

20. Paying Guest Houses and small hotel establishments:

Loans for bigger and medium sized hotel establishments are being given by various financial institutions like Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, India Finance Corporation, Nationalized Banks, etc. The State Bank of India and Central Bank of India have introduced paying guest schemes for improving houses on coastal areas and towns but this scheme has not been found attractive due to high rate of interest being charged on such loans. This Administration has, therefore, prepared a scheme at the rate fixed by Government of India from time to time for those interested for remodeling and renovating old houses for accommodating tourists upto a minimum of Rs. 50,000/-. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Although the pattern of assistance has already been approved, it was not possible to disburse any loan as the rate of interest was higher than the interest being levied by Nationalized Banks. The matter is being referred to Government to bring down the rate of interest.

21. Tourist Reception Centre:

It is proposed to put up a Tourist Reception Centre on the lines of the centre at Srinagar to avoid hardships to tourists to go about with luggage to find accommodation. If this centre is set up, tourists will get all the required facilities at the place only. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh as a token provision is, therefore, approved during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

22. Entertainment for tourists:

In order to ensure that tourists spent longer stay, it is proposed to arrange cultural programmes every week or twice a week at prominent

places for the benefit of tourists. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is, therefore, approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The programmes arranged by Kala Academy and other similar organisations do not go in with those type of entertainment programmes required by tourists. This is also in pursuance of the recommendations made at the Western Region Tourism Secretaries Conference held in Bombay recently.

23. Race Courses:

It is proposed to set up a Race Course in the territory so as to provide facilities for tourists and attract more as at present there are no adequate entertainment facilities. This scheme has also been introduced in pursuance of the recommendations made at the Western Region Meeting. A token outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is approved for the scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

24. Centage charges:

All the works are undertaken by Public Works Department on behalf of the Directorate of Tourism and centage charges are levied on the works being undertaken by them year to year. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is therefore, approved for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Education

(a) General Education

I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

1.1 Expansion of Elementary Education at Government Level:

Elementary education has developed at a very fast pace since liberation. Taking into consideration population projection figures, it is estimated that there will be an increase in the enrolment of 30,000 students for the classes I to IV and 20,000 for classes V to VII as this Territory is following the pattern of classes I to IV as Primary and Classes V to VII as Middle. Considering that the above 25,000 would be absorbed in non-Government Primary and Middle Schools for which grant-in-aid will have to be paid at the Middle School stage remaining 25,000 will have to be absorbed in the existing Government Primary and Middle Schools or by opening new Government Primary and Middle Schools in the rural and backward areas where the facilities are not in existence within the reasonable walking distance.

Taking this into consideration, it is felt that there will be need of 500 additional teachers during the plan period i. e., 100 per year. The total financial implications involved in the same will be Rs. 80.00 lakh.

If more schemes are appointed and more classes opened as stated above there will be need for the purchase of equipment not only for the teachers but also for the students. The provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh is therefore made for the said purpose during the plan period.

The total outlay for the scheme during the plan period will be Rs. 1,20.00 lakh.

1.2 Expansion of Elementary Education — Payment of Grants to the Non-Government Schools:

As per the policy of Government of India there should be universal expansion at the elementary level. The Government will bear a major share of the same. However, there will be private enterprises which may come forward to establish elementary schools from Std. V to VII in some areas for which necessary grants as per the provision of the Grant-in-Aid Code will have to be paid. The existing secondary schools which are having classes from Std. V to X will also add more divisions in order to absorb the enrolment at the Elementary stage. It is estimated that out of 25,000 pupils about 10,000 will be absorbed in the existing

schools for which no additional teachers will be required. However, for the absorption of the remaining 15,000 there will be need to open new schools or classes and appoint about 600 teachers.

A provision of Rs. 55.25 lakh is therefore proposed in this regard for the payment of grants during the Sixth Plan period.

1.3 Appointment of Headmasters — Government Primary Schools:

There is enough quantitative expansion of primary education during the last two Plan periods in this Union Territory. Further expansion for the normal needs is also provided for in our Sixth Five Year Plan under preparation. However, if the quality of education is to be improved at the primary stage, there is need to appoint some headmasters of Government Primary Schools who have not only to supervise the teaching of the teachers but also to guide them to follow proper methods of the teaching. It is therefore, essential to create 50 posts of Headmasters during the Plan period and to post them in some schools having larger enrolment or in such schools located in rural and backward areas, so that they may be able to guide the teachers for the betterment of education in this Territory. A provision of Rs. 7.50 lakh is therefore proposed during the Sixth Plan period for the said purpose.

1.4 Appointment of Headmasters in Government Middle Schools:

There are about 120 Government Middle Schools that are already in existence in this Union Territory. Due to universalisation of elementary education, Government is proposing to open more Middle Schools which comprise from classes V to VII and which will be in need of headmasters to guide the teachers and coordinate their activities for the betterment of this Territory. It is, therefore, proposed that 50 posts of Headmasters of Middle Schools be created and filled up during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. A provision of Rs. 12.00 lakh is, therefore, proposed for the said purpose.

In some of the Middle Schools which are having large enrolment, there is need of appointment of L.D.Cs. to carry on the administration work with the help (guidance) of the Headmaster. It is, therefore, proposed to create posts of 50 L.D.Cs. in the Government Middle Schools during the Plan period. A provision of about Rs. 10.00 lakh is, therefore, proposed for the said purpose as also to provide necessary furniture to the clerks appointed in the Middle Schools.

The total provision for the scheme is, therefore, Rs. 22.00 lakh.

1.5 Development of Girls' Education:

A scheme of development of Girls' education was included in the Fifth Five Year Plan and the same was implemented during the last three years. As per the said scheme the girl students are to be paid 50/- rupees per annum in order to enable them to buy clothes, books, etc. This scheme is essential as the girl students from rural and backward areas whose parents cannot afford to provide clothes for them are unwilling to go to school. It is, therefore, essential for the Government to provide them incentives to join the schools and continue their studies.

It is, therefore, proposed to continue the said scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan also. Under the scheme the students from Std. V to VIII will be benefitted.

It is, therefore, proposed to cover 2,000 girl students from rural and backward areas during the year 1981-82, additional 2,000 for every year, during the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively. The financial implications for the plan period 1980-85 will be Rs. 10.00 lakh.

1.6 Book Grants to the Students at the Elementary Stage:

During the Fifth Five Year Plan the Government has started a scheme of paying book grants to the students studying in Government Primary and Middle Schools. As per the pattern of assistance approved by Government of India, the amount payable towards book grant is Rs. 5/- per student per year at the primary stage and Rs. 10/- per student per year at the Middle School stage. However, it is proposed to increase to Rs. 8/- and Rs. 15/- respectively. This facility is found to encourage the students to continue in the schools as this amount facilitates them to purchase some of the books that they require. It is proposed to continue the said scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan as well by covering 5,000 students per year at the primary stage and 3,000 students per year at the Middle School stage. It is proposed that the student getting the book grant at the elementary stage will continue to get the same till he completes Primary school education. Similarly a student getting book grant at the Middle School Stage will continue to get it till he completes primary school education. Similarly a student getting book grant at the middle school stage will continue to get it till he completes middle school education.

It is proposed to cover 5,000 students at the primary stage during 1981-82 and 3,000 students at the middle school stage during the said year. The number of students will become 10,000 and 6,000 in 1982-83, 15,000 and 9,000 in 1983-84 and 20,000 and 12,000 in 1984-85 for primary and middle school respectively.

The financial implication involved in payment to the same year-wise are as follows:

							<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
Year							Outlay
1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.80
1982-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60
1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40
1984-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.20
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	8.00

A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the scheme in the Sixth Plan.

1.7 Establishment of Book Banks in Government Primary Schools:

The Government has already started establishing book banks in Government elementary schools. However, all the schools are not having

sufficient sets of text books to meet the needs of the economically backward class students. Some of the text books purchased four or five years back will also be unsuitable for use by tear and wear. If the economically backward class students are to be given equal opportunity for getting themselves educated in the right way, it is essential that the scheme of book banks be continued during the Sixth Plan so as to cover at least 25% of students so as to enable the Government to provide sets of books in such a way that all the backward students would ultimately get the same. In order to implement this scheme, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for the same during the Sixth Plan period.

1.8 Mid-Day Meals:

The elementary education has sufficient quantitative expansion so that during the last year the total enrolment at the primary level as far as this Territory is concerned, was 118.6%. In fact, it is however, found that many of the students are stagnating at the primary level and there is also wastage due to the poor economic conditions of the parents. It is found that in rural and backward areas the students are some times made to remain at home on the plea that they have to look after their younger brothers and sisters as also to look after the cattle. It is, therefore, essential that some attraction should be kept for the students as well as parents to retain the students in primary schools. It is, therefore proposed to continue the scheme of giving mid-day meals to the students enrolled in primary schools.

It is proposed to cover about 15,000 students per year from 1980-81 in the rural and backward areas by giving them mid-day snacks at the rate of 30 paise per child per day for 140 days during the year when the school is running for about 220 days. The total financial implication therefore, for the years from 1980-81 to 1984-85 will be to the tune of Rs. 25.00 lakh.

1.9 Construction of Classrooms for Government Elementary Schools:

There are many Government Primary and Middle Schools which are at present functioning in rent free or rented premises. Though efforts were made to provide all the schools with own buildings, it was not possible to do so due to one reason or the other or due to paucity of funds placed at the disposal of the department. Some more schools are expected to come up during the Sixth Plan specially at the Middle School level where the enrolment is required to be raised in order to bring elementary education within the easy reach of the village children. It is, therefore, proposed to have about 250 class-room constructed during the plan period. Taking the present cost of construction of Rs. 500/- per sq. mt. the cost of one classroom comes approximately to Rs. 17,000/-.

A sum of Rs. 53.00 lakh is, therefore, proposed for the same during the Sixth Plan period.

1.10 Introduction of Socially Useful Productive Work:

Under this scheme, it is proposed to supply equipment toys, etc., for socially useful productive work. A few areas under this subject are

gardening, poultry management, fruit preservation, bakery products dairy management, etc. It is proposed to equip 50 elementary schools under this scheme throughout the Plan period. The average cost of equipment is expected to be Rs. 3,000/- per school. In addition there would be some contingent expenditure for supply of consumables. A sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh would be required for this purpose during the Plan period.

Therefore, altogether an outlay of Rs. 1.70 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

1.11 Teaching Science Syllabus in Elementary Schools:

At present certain selected schools are following the syllabus for science education prescribed by N.C.E.R.T. New Delhi. It is proposed to introduce the same science syllabus in all Elementary Schools throughout the Territory. For this purpose all the primary school teachers will have to be oriented and trained in the subject matter as well as handling the apparatus required for science teaching. For this purpose provision for payment of honorarium to the resource personnels as well as for the payment of T.A./D.A. should be made. Also provision for purpose of purchase of instructional materials and laboratory consumables is to be made. For all these purposes an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is to be provided. The year-wise break up would be Rs. 20,000/- per year.

1.12 Development of Text Books:

Under this Scheme, it is proposed to produce text books and instructional matter for the use of students reading in elementary schools.

Publication of reports, bulletins, magazines of State Institute of Education will be undertaken under this scheme.

Expenditure will be incurred for the payment of honorarium to writers, cost of printing, making of blocks T.A./D.A. of resource persons attending meetings convened for discussing various relevant issues. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

1.13 Development of Languages:

It is proposed that a cell is to be created in the establishment of State Institute of Education to promote and develop languages (Indian). Under this scheme a language Officer in the scale of Rs. 650-1,200 will have to be appointed. Scholarship/Stipends will be given to the students who would be attending and showing proficiency in those languages. Also grants would be given to institutions who would be doing efforts to promote and develop these languages. In the first instance Sanskrit and Konkani will be taken up and later on Hindi, Marathi etc. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been proposed for the scheme.

1.14 Improvement of Supervision and Administrative Machinery at the Taluka Level:

The supervision of Govt. Primary and Middle Schools and Non-Govt. Middle Schools is being done by the Assistant District Educational Inspectors/Officers whose offices are located at the taluka level. Those

A.D.I.'s have also to assist the Deputy Educational Inspectors and the Educational Inspectors in the inspection of High Schools. There are at present 38 posts of A.D.E.Is. already sanctioned and these A.D.E.Is. have to inspect and visit about 1000 primary sections and also inspect 225 secondary schools located in this Union Territory.

If the quality of education is to be improved there is a need of frequent supervision and guidance specially at the primary and middle school level. It is, therefore, essential that the supervision work load of the A.D.E.I. should be considerably decreased by appointing more A.D.Is. at the Taluka level. More primary and middle schools are expected to come up during the sixth plan period which will have to be also supervised and guided. In view of the increased work load as stated above, it is proposed to create 6 posts of A. D.E.Is. for posting at the various talukas in this Union Territory. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh will be required for the said purpose.

The A.D.I. Offices at the taluka level, are at present having no ministerial staff. The payment to the teachers is also done zone wise. Each zone comprising of three to four talukas. Consequently, the teachers have to travel longer distance to come to the zone in order to get their salaries as a result of which the school work also suffers. It is, therefore, proposed that the work of drawing and disbursing of salaries of the teachers in each taluka should be done at the taluka level, for which necessary posts will have to be created. It is, therefore, necessary to create 13 posts of U.D.Cs and 13 posts of peons during the sixth plan period for posting at the taluka level. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is therefore provided for the payment of salaries of the staff during the sixth plan period.

When this staff is appointed at the taluka level in A.D.Is. office, necessary furniture for the staff appointed, cupboard for storing the material, etc. will have to be purchased during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the said purpose.

1.15 Expansion of Zonal Offices — Administration & Supervision:

The overall supervision over the functioning of all the schools in the zone as also the administrative work pertaining to the same is being looked after by the three zonal offices situated in Goa and the office of the Dy. Educational Officer situated in Daman. These zonal offices are not properly equipped with staff as a result of which there is always time lag in finishing the work. In order to bring these zonal offices on proper footing it is proposed to create 3 posts of Asstt. Accounts Officers, 6 posts of L.D.Cs. in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Proper furniture will also have to be purchased for making proper sitting arrangements to these officials. Two diesel jeeps would be needed for these Zones. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh is therefore proposed in this respect during the sixth plan period.

1.16 Ashram Shalas/Hostel Facilities to Tribals:

Under this scheme construction of two Ashram Shalas at Zari Village & Bhimpur Village in Daman have been completed. These shalas

will not only prepare better education facilities but also encourage Tribal children to attend schools where it is proposed to be provided there with free lodging and boarding.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the same in the Sixth Plan period 1980-81 to 1984-85.

1.17 Uniform to Tribal Students:

Under this scheme free uniforms are distributed to Tribal students at Daman. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed during 1980-81 to 1984-85 under the scheme.

1.18 Scholarship Examination:

It is proposed to introduce scheme of scholarship examination for the talented students to encourage them to improve in their studies. This examination is to be conducted for the students of standard IV and for the students of standard VII. 10 students from urban area and 10 students from rural area are to be selected per taluka to give the scholarship at the rate of Rs. 10/- per student per month for the standard of V, VI & VII. Similarly 10 students from urban area and 10 students from rural area who pass High School Scholarship Examination in Standard VII will get Rs. 10/- per month, per student for 12 months for Std. VIII, IX and X. This type of examination is conducted in the neighbouring state to give encouragement to the talented students.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for scholarship and other expenses like payment for paper setters and examiners, printing of question papers, stationery, etc. during the sixth plan period 1980-81 to 1984-85.

II. SECONDARY EDUCATION

2.1 Expansion and Development of Government High Schools in Rural Areas:

The Govt. High Schools established in rural areas are catering to the needs of the student Population from classes VIII to X. Each school when fulfilled will require one Headmaster, three assistant teachers, one P.T. teacher, a clerk and two peons. Five such High Schools are proposed to be established in the Sixth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the same in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

There are also High Schools already established prior to the sixth plan. These schools are located in the rural areas and with the expansion of elementary education, there will be more students coming to join these high schools. Consequently, more divisions are expected to be opened for which more staff will be required. It is expected that about 30 teachers will be required in 20 high schools already in existence. In addition 20 posts of U.D.Cs., 20 posts of laboratory assistants and 20 posts of library attendants will be required for these schools. A total provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the same.

To the newly established schools as also new divisions established in the schools will be requiring furniture like benches for the students, tables and chairs for the teachers, laboratory equipment, library books, cupboards for storing the same, etc. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore, proposed for the same.

When the new High Schools are established during the plan period, there will be need for the construction of High School buildings. It is proposed to construct 5 high schools during the plan period and the cost as estimated is about 7.00 lakh.

A total provision of Rs. 16.00 lakh is therefore, proposed for the scheme during the sixth plan period.

2.2 Provision of Leave Reserves for Teaching Staff in Government High Schools:

There are at present 20 Government Schools opened during the previous plan period. In these High Schools there are 20 posts of Headmasters and 206 posts of Assistant Teachers. These Headmasters and Assistant Teachers take advantage of the leave entitled to them as a result of which the actual school work suffers if no substitutes are appointed. Since the syllabus to be covered is required to be completed before the end of the year, it has become necessary to have a substitute appointed.

It is, therefore, proposed to have 5% of the posts of Headmasters and Assistant Teachers on leave reserve and it is therefore, proposed to create post of one Headmaster and 10 Assistant Teachers in the leave reserve category. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed during the plan period for the payment of salaries to the posts created under the leave reserve.

2.3 Provision of Leave Reserve for A. D. E. Is. and Teacher Grade - I:

There are at present 92 posts of A.D.E.Is./Teacher Grade-I Senior Instructors who are posted in various talukas and various Higher Secondary Schools. These posts of A.D.E.Is./teacher Grade-I are interchangeable. These A.D.E.Is./teacher Grade-I take advantage of the leave at the credit and go on leave during the working of the school as per their actual needs. This naturally reflects on the teaching programme which is required to be completed within the specified period of about 200 instructional days. The A.D.E.Is. have to complete their inspection programme also during the said programme.

It is therefore felt necessary to create 5 posts in the category of A.D.E.Is./teacher Grade-I at 5% of the actual posts to work as leave reserves and fill up the posts whenever these incumbents go on leave.

A provision of Rs. 1.95 lakh is therefore proposed under the scheme for creating the posts under leave reserve.

2.4 Payment of Grants for the Development of Non Government Secondary Schools:

The Government establishing elementary schools and high schools in rural and backward areas for the benefit of the said population. However, in the other areas where there is private enterprises taking keen

interest in the development of education, there will be expansion of education both at the elementary and high school stage. A provision for Payments of grants at the elementary stage has been dealt with in the elementary education. However, due to the expansion of elementary education from Std. V to VII, there will be need for establishing more high schools as also for opening more divisions in the existing non-government high schools. It is expected that about 40 divisions will be opened during each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan in order to accommodate these pupils. Taking this into consideration, the amount of grant required as per the present pattern will be to the tune of Rs. 90.50 lakh.

A provision of Rs. 90.50 lakh is proposed in the sixth plan for the payment of grants for the development of Non-Government Secondary Schools.

2.5 Development of Govt. Higher Secondary Schools:

Consequent upon the introduction of 10+2+3 pattern of education, 16 Higher Secondary Schools have come into existence in this Union Territory from the academic year 1975-76, in Goa and 1976-77 in Daman and Diu. The private enterprise have come forward to open higher secondary schools in urban areas. Even colleges at the request of the local administration, have opened higher secondary sections so that students can make use of the existing facilities in the colleges for their Higher Secondary Courses. Consequently, Government had to step in and establish three higher secondary schools, two in Goa and one in Diu where no private enterprise was coming forward for opening the Higher Secondary Schools.

These Higher Secondary Schools which are neither having fulfilled courses or vocational courses upto now, are required to be provided with additional facilities during the sixth Plan period. It is therefore, proposed to appoint additional 10 teachers, 8 laboratory assistants and 12 peons during the sixth plan period in these higher secondary schools and introduce therein the science and other subjects required for the same. The total financial implications on the payment of the staff in these higher secondary schools comes to Rs. 3.00 lakh.

These Higher Secondary Schools are also required to be provided with laboratory equipment, furniture and additional library books to make them upto standard. The total provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is therefore, proposed for the same.

One of the higher secondary schools is not yet having its building. As such the land acquisition proceedings are initiated to get the land and the construction of the building will be taken up during the sixth plan period. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh is therefore made for the said purpose.

The total provision of Rs. 12.00 lakh is therefore proposed in the sixth plan for the establishment of higher secondary schools.

2.6 Grants for Non-Government Higher Secondary Schools:

The higher secondary schools run by the private societies and the sections established in the colleges are required to be paid maintenance grant as per the pattern of assistance approved by Government of India. These higher secondary school sections established recently are in need of substantial grant for the purchase of laboratory equipment, library books etc. More higher secondary schools will also have to be established to cover the other areas. It is therefore essential that moderate funds are provided. During 1980-81 Rs. 24.00 lakh have been provided for the said purpose. However, it is hoped that the part of the same will come under the non-plan from the year 1981-82. As such the provision earmarked in the sixth plan:

							Rs. in lakhs
Year							Outlay
1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00
1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00
1982-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00
1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00
1984-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00
Total							75.00

A provision of Rs. 75.00 lakh is therefore proposed in the scheme for the sixth plan period.

2.7 Expansion of Technical High School Centres:

The Government has opened Technical High School Centres one each at Panaji, Mapusa and Daman. These High School Centres are giving facilities in the technical subjects both to the High School and Higher Secondary School students. At present the main stress is on the High school students, but with the introduction of vocationalisation at the higher secondary stage, it is felt that these High School Centres may be termed as Technical School Centres as they will have to play a better role for the vocationalisation of education at higher secondary stage.

In addition to the existing courses that are being taught it is felt necessary to introduce the following four courses as per the recommendation of the Working Group Committee on vocationalisation; each course will enrol 25 students per centre. The courses to be opened are (1) Electric Technology, (2) Electronic Technology, (3) Automobile Engineering, (4) Air Conditioning and Refrigeration or Furniture making and Designing. The total number of students who will be thus enrolled per year will be increased to 100 per centre. It would be necessary to appoint some

staff at each of the Technical School Centres if the work has to run smoothly.

Sr. No.	No. of Posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	One post of Assistant Workshop Suptd	650-950
2.	One post of Assistant Lecturer ...	470-750
3.	Three posts of Workshop Instructors	425-700
4.	One post of Stenographer	330-560
5.	One post of Head Clerk	425-700
6.	One post of L.D.C.	260-400
7.	One post of Daftari	200-250
8.	Four posts of Class IV staff	196-232

The total salary payment to the above staff for the plan period will be Rs. 4.00 lakh.

Each of these centres will have to meet the expenditure on the raw material, stationery for examination, printing etc., additional equipment for the workshop, books for libraries etc. The total financial implications involved for the same will be Rs. 4.00 lakh.

A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh is therefore proposed for developing the existing technical school centres.

2.3 Opening of the New Technical Vocationalisation School Centres:

The existing three centres at Panaji, Mapusa and Daman caters the needs of only those High Schools located in the neighbourhood of these centres. Vast educational area of the Territory has therefore no facility of technical training at the Secondary Stage. It is, therefore, proposed that the two new Technical School Centres to be opened at any two following places during the Sixth Five Year Plan period at Margao, Vasco, Curchorem, Ponda and Bicholim.

The number of high schools and the students facilitated by these centres will be as follows:

Place	No. of existing High Schools	Strength of students
Margao	13	2,597
Marmagoa	8	1,381
Curchorem	3	1,083
Bicholim	3	678
Ponda	2	454

The estimated cost in opening these three centres will be as follows:

		(Rs. in lakh)
Non-Recurring Expenditure		
1.	Construction of functional building including acquisition of land etc.	8.00
2.	Equipments & Library	6.00
Total non-recurring expenditure for 3 centres		14.00
Recurring Expenditure		
3.	Salaries of instructional, supervisory and other staff	5.00
4.	Raw material & other contingent expenditure	1.00
Total recurring expenditure for the two centres		6.00
Total estimated expenditure for 3 additional centres		20.00

Each centre will require the following staff:

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Superintendent	1	700-1300
2.	Asstt. Workshop suptd.	1	650-960
3.	Workshop Foreman	1	380-560
4.	Assistant Lecturer	4	470-750
5.	Instructor	8	260-350
6.	Steno-Typist	1	330-560
7.	U. D. C.	1	330-560
8.	Store Keeper	1	330-560
9.	Asstt. Librarian	1	330-560
10.	Maintenance Mechanical	1	260-350
11.	Hamal	8	196-232
12.	Sweeper	1	196-232
13.	Watchman	2	196-232

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh is therefore proposed in the plan for opening these new Technical School Centres.

2.9 Vocationalisation of Education at + 2 Stage Appointment of the Staff at the Directorate Level:

The Government of India had appointed a committee to recommend steps for the vocationalisation of education in India. The Local Government

also had appointed a committee for the said purpose and the report of both these committees indicate that vocationalisation is a must at the higher secondary stage. The recommendations for the same are under the scrutiny of the Goa, Daman and Diu Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. It is proposed that in addition to the terminal courses vocational subject should be made compulsory at the + 2 stage for all the students who enrol themselves at the higher secondary stage.

If the scheme is to make due impact, it is necessary that there will be need of special officer and other staff to exclusively look after the scheme. The local Government has already agreed for the creation of one post of Vocational Officer. It is, therefore, proposed that one post of Vocational Education officer (1200-1600). Asstt. Vocational Officer (650-1200), one post of U.D.C., one post of L.D.C. and one post of Peon be created during the sixth plan period. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the same in the sixth plan period.

2.10 Payment of Grants to the Non-Government Institutions for Vocational Education at the Post S. S. C. Level:

The Technical High School Centres established in this Union Territory will give due facilities of technical education for the higher secondary students under the scheme of vocationalisation of education. However, technical education is not only part of vocational education and other vocational subjects like agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and allied trades, canning and food preservation, catering technology etc. can be provided for as per the demands of the students. The Non-Government Secondary Schools will not be in a position to provide one or more of these vocational subjects unless Government comes forward to give them assistance for the construction of the accommodation and for the purchase of equipment. There are in all 11 Higher Secondary Schools/Sections in Goa which may come forward for grants for the introduction of Work Experience Subjects. It also provides for the payment of grants to other institutions like Shipbuilding Industry. A sum of Rs. 11.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the same during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

2.11 Starting of Hostels for Students in Backward Areas:

The Government under the recommendation of the committee appointed them has decided to construct hostels for economically backward class students initially at three places — Bicholim, Canacona and Valpoi. The land acquisition proceedings for getting suitable plot of land at Bicholim are already started and it is expected that land, would be available before the end of the year 1980-81. Action to get suitable land at Canacona has been initiated and land will be acquired as soon as the preliminary proceedings are over. At Valpoi action to select a suitable plot of land is initiated. Two more hostels in the urban areas, one each at Panaji & Margao will be constructed during the plan period for the students coming from the rural areas.

It is necessary to have a suitable building during the VIth Five Year Plan at these places. The building is to be provided for consists of two residential blocks, one each for 24 inmates, study room common facilities centre to provide for gymnasium, games and library, etc., and farm and

poultry for the students to engage themselves in socially useful productive activities. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh is therefore, proposed for the construction of the hostels. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakh is also proposed for providing these hostels with cots for the students, cooking utensils and materials for gymnasium, games and library books, work experience utensils and audio visual equipment.

It is necessary to appoint a Warden in the scale of Rs. 550-900 in order to supervise the hostel students. He will have to be assisted by an assistant teacher in the scale of Rs. 440-700 who will be supervising over the studies of these students and helping the warden to look after the library, Audio Visual Unit, Gymnasium, games room, etc. The following staff will also be required: —

Sl. No.	Name of the Posts	No. of Posts
1.	U.D.C./Librarian.	1
2.	Cook.	1
3.	Assistant Cook.	1
4.	Peons.	2
5.	Sweeper/Scavenger.	1
6.	Watchman.	1

A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakh is therefore provided for the said scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan for the payment of salaries of these staff.

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakh in total is therefore provided for the scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

2.12 Grants to the Goa, Daman and Diu Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education:

Government has already established Goa, Daman and Diu Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education starting from August 1975. During the initial year, grants were paid by the local administration for meeting the recurring expenditure of the board. However, the Government of India has not agreed for the continuation of the payment of grants to the board for recurring expenditure.

The board will have to equip itself with modern techniques for compilation of the results for which necessary machinery will have to be purchased. The board also will have to purchase other furniture and equipment required for the efficient functioning of the board. It will not be possible for the board to meet that expenditure from the fees collected. It is therefore proposed that a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh may be provided under the Sixth Five Year Plan for the payment of grants to the Goa, Daman and Diu Board on non-recurring expenditure of essential type.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore provided for the same.

2.13 Development of Audio Visual Centre:

The establishment of Audio Visual Centres in some of the Government aided High Schools has been approved by Government of India for implementation in the VIth Five Year Plan.

2.14 Development of Experimental Schools:

Under this scheme of Development of experimental schools three high schools were already selected and were equipped with Audio Visual Aids, additional library books, special laboratories, special teachers, etc. The objective of development of experimental schools was to experiment certain innovative ideas, improve educational projects for improvement of learning and instructional facilities. Most of the rural High Schools being situated in the interior of the territory, students entering such schools have poor educational background. In such a situation experience gained from the development of experimental schemes would be of such help to other rural high schools.

It is proposed that two more schools be undertaken for developing experimental schools during the Sixth Plan period. Items of expenditure would be construction of additional rooms, counselling and guidance Audio Visual room, study room, purchase of equipment for laboratories, furniture, library books, appointment of special staff etc. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme for the Plan period.

2.15 Extension Services Centres (Grants):

There is one Extension Service Centre established in the Secondary Teachers Training College situated in this Union Territory. The pattern of assistance for the payment of Rs. 25,000/- as block grant has been approved by Government of India and as such grants are being released during these years. However, the liability has been transferred to the non-plan as committed expenditure.

If the Extension Service Centre has to function effectively, there is need for the appointment of some additional staff on full time basis as also for providing additional amount for meeting the expenditure on the resource personnel and the participants. A sum of Rs. 15,000/- would be required for the said purpose per year.

A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is therefore proposed for the same during the plan period.

2.16 Loans for Construction of Private School Buildings:

Under this scheme loans are granted to schools who propose to construct new school buildings. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh is made during the Sixth Plan period 1980-81 to 1984-85.

2.17 Establishment of School Complex:

The ideas of having school complex is an old and the same is recommended in the report of the Education Commission. Some steps in the establishment of school complexes were taken at the Government

level in the past but most of these school complexes are horizontal in nature i. e. five or six primary schools have joined together to form a school complex. The idea of school complex is also restricted only in the Government schools.

In a school complex, the high school of a locality has to guide the middle and primary schools that are situated within a reasonable distance from the said high school. The Headmaster of the said high school will be guide and philosopher of all the school teachers and will organise a common programme like refresher courses, hobby centres, socially useful productive activities, etc., for all the schools.

Therefore, some school complexes are proposed to be established and a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is made during the Sixth Plan Period. Each school complex will be paid recurring grants to Rs. 1000/- for purchase of equipment etc., and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 1000/- for meeting other expenditure, on stationery holding seminars with the help of experts, honorarium to the expert and to the Headmaster, refreshment charges, etc.

III. TEACHERS EDUCATION

3.1 Teachers Training at the Elementary Stage:

There are at present about 600 primary teachers who are still untrained though they are employed in service for a pretty long time. In addition there are more than 400 non-Government teachers teaching in the Upper Primary Classes which are still untrained. These teachers cannot be sent on deputation on full pay as the scheme has not been continued by the Govt. of India.

It becomes very difficult to these teachers to undergo training by taking extraordinary leave when they get no pay during the period of training. However, in order to alleviate these difficulties of these teachers in order to enable them to dedicate themselves for studies, it is proposed to pay stipends to these teachers at the rate of Rs. 200/- per month during the period of training. About 50 teachers are proposed to be trained under the scheme of stipends during the plan period. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the same during the plan period.

3.2 Teachers Training at Secondary Stage:

There are many non-Government and Government teachers who are to be trained within a period of five years. As the Government has not approved the scheme of deputation of full pay, it is proposed that the scheme of payment of stipends be made applicable to non-Government and Government graduate teachers. The stipend for graduate teachers will be Rs. 350/- per month for 10 months during the period of training. About 50 graduate teachers are proposed to be trained during this period. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh is therefore, proposed for the same.

3.3 In Service Training:

The objective of the scheme is to acquaint and orient teachers at all levels, with the new trends and techniques in education to upgrade

the content knowledge of the teachers. It is proposed to organise under this scheme various short term as well as long term courses in the various subjects like science, mathematics, languages and work experience. It is now a well accepted fact that teachers at all levels do need refresher Courses in content and methodology at least one in a three years period.

The items of expenditure would be T.A./D.A. of participants professional and special service charges and T.A./D.A. for resource personnel and contingent expenditure.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

3.4 Expansion and Strengthening of State Institute of Education:

In order to bring in qualitative education, it is necessary to modify the curriculum, evolve to disseminate new techniques of teaching, learning and evaluation to produce educational material and provide in-service training education. For the purpose in view there is a need to organise and consolidate the S. I. E. by having 4 units viz., for in-service education and training for evaluation and research, for production and publication of educational material and for guidance and counselling.

Following staff is proposed:

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Sr. Education Officers	1200-1600	3
2.	Subject Specialists	650-1200	5
3.	Coordinator	650-1200	1
4.	Editor	650-1200	1
5.	Statistical Assistant	425-700	1
6.	Audio Visual Technician-cum-Project Operator	425-650	1
7.	Craft Instructor	440-750	1
8.	Librarian	425-700	1

Ministerial and Menial

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Head Clerk	425-700	1
2.	Stenographer	330-560	1
3.	Gestetner Operator	210-270	1
4.	U. D. C.	330-560	1
5.	L. D. C.	260-400	3
6.	Driver	260-350	1
7.	Library Attendant	260-400	1
8.	Sweeper	196-232	1
9.	Watchman	196-232	1
10.	Peon	196-232	1

File racks, cupboard will have to be made for all the officials. Besides a vehicle of the type of Matador is required for touring of Officers. A

provision for purchase of books, journals, furniture items as well as minor repairs is to be made. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

4.1 Payment of Grants to Non-Government Colleges:

Due to the introduction of 10+2+3 pattern of education, the number of classes at the college level for Arts, Science and Commerce has decreased as a result of which a number of staff has become surplus. There will therefore, be no need for payment of any additional grants for those colleges for the appointment of additional staff. However, in the case of Teachers Training College and Law College, there may be need for paying additional grants for the development of the said Colleges.

In the case of Arts, Science and Commerce colleges there may be need for the payment of development grants so that these colleges may equip themselves to teach the essentially revised pattern of college course. The U. G. C. pays development grants at the certain percentage to some of these colleges and the remaining shares can be paid by the local Govt. as per the approval given by the Govt. of India. A provision for the same is therefore, required to be made in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakh is therefore, proposed for the same in the Sixth Plan.

4.2 Payment of Building Grants to Non-Government Colleges:

The non-Government Colleges are being paid building grants at the rate of 25% of the estimated cost of the buildings. This scheme is in existence since the beginning and the same is approved by the Govt. of India. Some of the colleges have already taken advantage of the said scheme and constructed the building while there are other colleges which may desire to take advantage of the same.

The U. G. C. is also giving assistance to some of the colleges for the construction of certain buildings for library, laboratory, hostels etc. While the U. G. C. release part of the grants. The State Govt. has to release the remaining share as per the scheme of U. G. C. as approved by the Govt. of India.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is therefore proposed under the Sixth Five Year Plan for payment of building grants to non-Government Colleges for the above schemes.

4.3 Scholarships for College Students:

During the Fifth Plan period post matric scholarships were awarded to the students belonging to economically backward classes. However, during the plan period college classes were decreased due to introduction of 10+2+3 pattern of education. During the forthcoming plan period, it is expected that enrolment of college students would rise considerably. Therefore a provision for awarding scholarships to students belonging

to economically weaker sections attending college sections affiliated to the university should be made. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose in the Sixth Plan period.

4.4 Development of Post Graduate Centre:

The Post Graduate Centre which at present is being run by the University of Bombay through the committed grants released by the local administration and development grants released by the U. G. C. will form nucleus to the teaching faculty of the Goa University when the same is established. The Post Graduate Centre will then shift to the premises of the Goa University where there will be need for the construction of the suitable premises as also for the payment of staff and purchase of other amenities for the development of the said centre. The committed expenditure on the payment of the staff already appointed for the plan period will be met through grants from the non-plan. However, the U. G. C. is sanctioning development grants to the Post Graduate Centre and sometimes a share is to be paid by the State Government. Taking this into consideration, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh for meeting the recurring grants for the University for running the Post Graduate Centre and a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh for the construction programme for the Post Graduate Centre. A provision of Rs. 37.00 lakh is therefore proposed for paying grants to the University for running the Post Graduate Centre.

4.5 Establishment of University in Goa:

The question of establishment of University in Goa is going on for some time. The provision of Rs. 95.00 lakh was made for the said purpose during the Fifth Plan period. However, it was not possible to establish the University in Goa during the said plan. The campus for the establishment of the University has been acquired at Cundaim Plateau at the cost of Rs. 24.00 lakh and further development of the same has been done. More development is required to be done by way of construction of roads, bringing the water supply, etc. The sum of Rs. 12.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the said purpose during the Sixth Plan period.

The University is proposed to be established during the plan period. It is therefore, essential to construct administrative blocks for the said University. The areas proposed for the administrative blocks is estimated at 1300 sq. mts., taking this area into consideration the cost of the building will be to the tune of Rs. 9.00 lakh.

It is essential to have residential accommodation for the vice-Chancellor (200 sq. mts.) and some other staff members including the Registrar (1500 sq. mts.). It is also essential to have some accommodation for Class IV servants who are required to be on the campus (100 sq. mts.). Taking all these buildings and areas into consideration, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh for the same.

When the University is established, there will be need for the appointment of Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and other administrative Officers. Even if minimum number of staff is appointed, it is expected that the

annual financial liability on the annual payment of the staff will come to the tune of Rs. 4.00 lakh. It is therefore proposed that a plan provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh be made for the said purpose.

The University Office will have to be properly equipped so as to enable the officers appointed to do the work efficiently, reference books, library books etc., will also be required and as such a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed in the budget.

Taking all the above into consideration the total provision proposed for the Goa University is to the tune of Rs. 40.00 lakh.

V. ADULT EDUCATION

5.1 Starting of Adult Literacy Classes for Eradication of Illiteracy:

As per census and the projection made thereon, it is estimated that the illiterate population in this Union Territory in the age group 15-35 is 1.10 lakh. It is envisaged that all this population will be made literate during the Sixth Plan period, as follows:

Year	No. of persons to be covered
1980-81	9,000
1981-82	15,000
1982-83	21,000
1983-84	27,000
1984-85	28,000

The adults as stated above will be made functionally literate giving them also the knowledge of the basic needs.

As per the above, there will be need of part-time workers on the basis of one part-time worker for 30 adults. Consequently the number of part-time workers required yearwise shall be:

Year	No. of part-time workers
1980-81	300
1981-82	500
1982-83	700
1983-84	900
1984-85	1000

Since each part-time worker will be paid Rs. 100 p. m. for six months, the total expenditure required on the same for conducting adult literacy classes as stated above, will be Rs. 20.00 lakh.

In addition to the above, there will be need for providing one petromax costing Rs. 140/- two Hurricane lamps costing Rs. 30/-, maps

and charts costing Rs. 30 for each of the said centres. In addition, the centre will have to be provided with slates, note books, other books for adults, electricity or kerosene charges amounting to Rs. 450/- per class. The total non-recurring expenditure per class will be Rs. 650/-.

As far as petromax, harricane lamps, maps and charts are concerned, the same can be used from one year to the next year, with normal additions. Taking this into consideration, it is expected that Rs. 5.00 lakh would be required for the same during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

As far as slates and note books and other material is concerned they will be supplied by the department and the cost involved in the same will be to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakh.

A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the scheme.

5.2 Village Libraries-cum-Social Education Centres:

This Union Territory proposed to make special efforts for eradication of illiteracy during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The National Policy Statement on Adult Education Programme has emphasised the need of follow up programme in the implementation of adult education and therefore it is felt necessary to establish village libraries-cum-social education centres as a follow up programme of continuing education for neo-literates, so that they may relapse into illiteracy. These village libraries-cum-social education centres will provide opportunities to acquire continuing education and skill which may enable them to function, efficiently in the community. Ten such libraries have already been opened during Vth Plan period. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to open 50 additional village libraries. A village having the population between 2,500 to 5,000 will be taken into consideration for the establishment. It is necessary to make provision for the purchase of books, furniture besides appointment of library assistant in the scale of Rs. 330-560 and one peon in each library. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 50 village libraries-cum-social education centres will be opened at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakh (Rupees ten lakhs only).

5.3 Appointment of Staff at the Headquarters:

The Government of India has already laid down certain staff for appointment at the headquarters in order to effectively implement the programme of adult education effectively. The staff as laid down is to be appointed taking into consideration the staff already appointed previously as also the actual need. In this department of Education no special officers have been appointed to look after the programme of adult education. There is one post of Asstt. Social Education Officer in the scale of Rs. 550-900 who looks after various schemes like Adult Education, Mid-day Meals, Library Movement Audio Visual Education, etc. It is not possible therefore to effectively implement the Adult Education programme unless proper staff approved by Government of

India, is appointed. It is, therefore proposed to appoint the following staff during the Sixth Plan period.

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Posts
1.	One Joint Director/Dy. Director of Education	1 post
2.	Assistant Director of Education (Monitoring)	1 post
3.	An Office Assistant	1 post
4.	One Statistical Assistant	1 post
5.	One Stenographer	1 post
6.	Accountant	1 post
7.	L. D. C./Typist	1 post
8.	Peon	1 post
9.	Driver	1 post

A total provision of Rs. 3.50 lakh is therefore proposed for the payment of salaries to these officers.

5.4 The Scheme of Establishment of Hobby Centres:

The Planning Commission, New Delhi has already recommended to make special provision for International Year of the Child under Children's Welfare Programme. It is therefore proposed to establish two hobby centres in each taluka of this Union Territory for the Middle/High School Students to develop healthy habits, manual and mental talents and good behaviours in the society. Therefore a total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh, for the period 1980-81 to 1984-85 has been made.

VI. DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATION & SUPERVISION

6.1 Expansion of the Directorate of Education:

At present the Administrative staff at the Directorate level is as below: —

Director — One post.

Dy. Director of Admn. I — One post.

Dy. Director of Acad. I — One post.

With the expansion of the activities of the Directorate in the current plan as well as in the forthcoming plan, it is seen that the existing staff is much less compared to staff position at the Directorate of Education at Delhi. The supervision from the Director of Education would be more intensive if monitoring of the work done by the officers is effective. As the number of officers below the Director of Education is not adequate, it is suggested that additional staff to be appointed in order to co-ordinate and streamline the work of different sections submitted to Director of Education. It is, therefore, proposed to create one post of Additional Director of Education in the scale of Rs. 1,500-2,000 and one post of Dy. Director of Education for Higher

Education in the scale of Rs. 1,300-1700. The ministerial staff required to assist the above two posts would be as below:

Ministerial Staff	No. of Posts	Scale in Rs.
1. Sr. Stenographer	1	425-700
2. Jr. Stenographer	1	330-560
3. Head Clerk	1	425-700
4. Upper Division Clerks	10	330-560
5. Lower Division Clerks	20	260-400
6. Peons	6	196-232

Below stated section/cells are proposed to be created for effective and smooth functioning of the administration of the Directorate.

Vigilance cell:

Due to the existence of large number of teaching staff as well as other ministerial and technical staff in the Directorate of Education, load of vigilance work is increased. Quite large number of complaints are being received in the Directorate of sub-offices every month. In order to examine and process these cases quite a long time is required as the proper staff is not available. Therefore it is proposed that a cell under the Vigilance Officer be created with the following staff:

Vigilance	No. of Posts	Scale in Rs.
1. Superintendent	1	550-750
2. Upper Division Clerks	2	330-560
3. Lower Division Clerks	2	260-400
4. Peons	1	196-232

HIGHER EDUCATION CELL

Due to the introduction of 10+2+3 pattern of Education a number of Higher Secondary Schools in Government as well as private sectors were established. As a result of which the administrative work has been considerably increased. Also that a need is felt to co-ordinate and streamline the administrative aspect of the colleges under the control of the University. Also the proposed University of Goa would be coming to the existence during this plan period, and therefore the existing Post Graduate Centre of Instruction and Research which is the nucleus of the proposed University is to be strengthened and its affairs should be well co-ordinated by keeping a liason between the Directorate of Education and the Post Graduate Centre. For this purpose it is proposed that an independent section headed by Inspector under Dy. Director of Education should be created in the Directorate of Education in order to look after all the affairs of Higher Education right from Std. XI onwards. The staff required would be; 1 Head Clerk, 2 Upper Division Clerks, 2 Lower Division Clerks and 2 Group 'D' Staff.

Planning and Monitoring Cell:

Preparation of education plans and monitoring of programme based on correct statistical data is a very important function of the State Education Directorates. So far the work of Planning was being looked after by an Educational Inspector with the help of staff attached to Statistical Section. In order to achieve better competence of Planning cells it is essential that adequate staff would be awarded for this cell. Therefore one Planning Assistant, one Research Assistant, one U. D. C. and one L. D. C. and one group 'D' staff have been proposed in order to run effectively the section of Planning and monitoring cell of the Directorate.

Financial liability for the plan period for the salaries and furniture items etc. would be to the tune of Rs. 12.00 lakh. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

6.2 Strengthening of Audio Visual Unit:

The Audio Visual Unit attached to the Social Education Section of this Directorate is provided with projection unit and a film library comprising of the following staff. One Technical Assistant, one Film Librarian, one Film Operator, one Cinema-Van Driver and one Hamal.

The objective of Audio Visual Unit is not only to maintain film library and to undertake film shows but to promote the use of instructional devices in order to transmit ideas and experience through ears and eyes.

To promote Audio Visual Education in 15 Audio Visual Centres were proposed to be established in the VIth Five Year Plan under the scheme of "Development of Audio, Visual Centres". Each centre was provided with an audio visual equipment like 16 mm. film projector, slide/filmstrip projector, epidiascope etc., worth up to Rs. 10,000/-. However ten Audio Visual Centres have been established so far.

To achieve maximum utilization of the supplied Audio Visual Equipments and to promote Audio Visual Education every centre is expected to cater its services to the nearby schools from the same Taluka. It is proposed to train the teacher/Laboratory assistants in-charge of the Audio Visual Centres, in handling and operation of the various Audio Visual equipments, preparing models, charts and other graphic materials etc. Therefore, it is proposed to establish another 10 Audio Visual Centres during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Thus the unit has to extend the facilities of providing Audio Visual Aids such as films, filmstrips, slides, important recordings of educational broadcasts, graphic illustration's like map charts, models demonstration etc. If the unit is to function effectively and discharge its objectives fully, it will have to be strengthened with adequate technical and administrative staff such as one Audio Visual Education Officer, one Audio Visual Technician, one model artist, one helper-cum-attendant, in order to impart training in operation and handling of various Audio Visual equipments, preparing models and other Audio Visual teaching aids and to promote their use for better achievement in teaching/learning programme of the schools in this Union Territory.

Financial Implications:

It is proposed to purchase different Audio Visual Equipment such as over head projector, epidiascope, 8 mm. film projector as well as moulds and other material for preparing models etc. for the purpose of training for which an amount of Rs. 20,000/- will be required.

It is also necessary to provide some technical and non-ministerial staff required for effective functioning of unit.

Total annual provision to be made for the above purpose will be Rs. 30,000/-.

Target:

It is expected to provide with required Audio Visual Aids to Audio Visual Centres proposed in the plan and also to train teachers for operating the Audio Visual Equipment for promotion of Audio Visual Education.

The total outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh for the Sixth Five Year Plan period will be required.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES**1. Strengthening of Central Library:**

Central Library is to be strengthened with the appointment of Chief Librarian, Assistant Librarians, Library Assistants in order to provide better services and also to cope up with increased work.

Financial Implications:

An outlay of Rs. 1,00,000/- has been made to cover expenditure on salaries and allowances of staff. To look after the increased work, it is proposed to create following posts: —

Sr. No.	Designation	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Chief Librarian	650-1200	2
2.	Asst. Librarians/Lib. Grade I	425-700	2
3.	Library Assistants/Lib. Grade III	260-400	4
4.	Book Sorter/Lib. Grade III	260-400	1
5.	Stock Attendant/Lib. Grade III	260-400	2

2. Development of Central Library:

The main object of the scheme is to purchase new books and furniture for the use of students, scholars and research workers and also for office expenses.

Financial Implications:

An outlay of Rs. 4,00,000/- has been provided to cover the expenditure on books and furniture.

3. Photocopying and microfilming of rare documents:

The main object of the scheme is to duplicate rare books and manuscripts by approved methods, such as Zerox, Photograph and Microfilm. And also to build a collection of rare books photostats & microfilm pertaining to Goa from other sources in India and abroad — to facilitate research workers.

Financial Implications:

An outlay of Rs. 50,000/- has been provided to cover the expenditure such as on raw material, cost and postage.

4. Bibliography of Goan Authors:

The main object of the scheme is to compile a bibliography of books published in Goa, Daman and Diu since liberation. No systematic effort to list the books published in Marathi, English, Konkani and Portuguese, etc., has yet been made. A comprehensive classified bibliography of all publications is an absolute necessity. This helps us to know the literary contributions made by the Goan authors.

Financial Implications:

An outlay of Rs. 50,000/- has been provided to cover expenditure in salary and travelling allowances of staff. To undertake the above compilation work, it is proposed to create the following posts. The Research Assistant will be paid a consolidated pay of Rs. 500/- per month.

5. Management of Books:

The main object of the scheme is to register, catalogue, classify and arrange books in order, which have been transferred from Customs, A. I. R., Secretariat, Education, etc. These books cannot be used unless they are properly processed as mentioned above. There are about 25,000 such books, pamphlets and Official Gazettes.

Financial Implications:

An outlay of Rs. 1,00,000/- has been provided to cover expenditure on salaries and allowances to staff. To look after the above activities, it is proposed to create the following posts: —

Sr. No.	Designation	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Lib. Grade I/Assistant Librarian ...	425-700	1
2.	Lib. Grade II/Cataloguer ...	260-400	1
3.	Peon/Book Cleaners ...	196-232	2

6. Implementation of press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as modified upto 1st March, 1961:

The object of the scheme is to implement the Act. As per the Act every printer in Goa, Daman and Diu is required to send two copies of

books, periodicals and newspapers etc., printed by him to the Central Library free of cost.

Financial Implications:

An outlay of Rs. 50,000/- has been provided to cover expenditure on salary and allowances of staff. In order to enforce the Act, it is proposed to create the following post.

Sr. No.	Designation	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Registering Officer/Lib. Grade II	330-560	1

7. Keeping the Library open for 12 hours i.e. 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.:

The object of the scheme is to keep the Home Lending Section, Periodical Section and Reference Section open for 12 hours. At present the above sections are working for limited hours i.e. 6½ hours. Most of the public libraries all over India work throughout the day. This will facilitate use of books by larger number of readers.

Financial Implications:

An outlay of Rs. 2,50,000/- has been made to cover the expenditure on salary and allowances of the staff. To keep the library open for 12 hours, it is proposed to create the following posts:

Sr. No.	Designation	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Lib. Grade I/Assistant Librarian	425-700	3
2.	Lib. Grade III/Library Assistants	260-400	6
3.	Peon/Library Attendant	196-232	2

8. Development of Library Movement:

This is a continuing scheme. The main object of the scheme is to provide literature to the people to enable them in improving their knowledge and keeping it abreast of the new developments in the country and also to make them understand India's Social, Political and Economics and various current nation building schemes and projects.

State Library Planning Committee constituted by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has recommended opening of village libraries one in each village having 5,000 or more population and one taluka library, one in each Taluka.

During the Sixth Plan, it is proposed to open 4 Taluka Libraries.

Financial Implications:

An outlay of Rs. 2,00,000/- has been provided to cover expenditure on salaries and allowances of the staff and on books and furniture and office expenses. To look after proper functioning of above libraries, it is proposed to create the following posts.

Financial Implications for Taluka Libraries:

Sr. No.	Designation	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Lib. Grade I/Asst. Librarian	425-700	4
2.	Lib. Grade III/Library Assistants	260-400	4

9. Extension Services:

At present under the control of the Central Library, there are three taluka libraries. By the end of the Sixth Plan there will be, in addition to the above 4 taluka libraries. In order to motivate readers to take advantage of these libraries and also to encourage people to open libraries of their own in their towns and villages, it is essential to have Extension Services. Periodical inspection of these libraries is also essential for their smooth working.

Financial Implications:

An outlay of Rs. 50,000/- has been provided to cover expenditure on salaries and allowances of staff. To look after the above activities, it is proposed to create the following posts:

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Assistant Inspector of Libraries/ Sr. Librarian	550-900	1
2.	Field Officers /Lib-Grade II	330-560	3

10. Purchase of Motor Vehicle:

Central Library is not possessing any light vehicle of its own. In order to facilitate transport of books to village and taluka libraries and also to inspect them at regular intervals, it is felt, essential to purchase a vehicle. In order to have economy, it is proposed to purchase a "Matador". Books are purchased by the Central Library and these are to be sent to respective libraries.

Financial Implications:

An outlay of Rs. 1,00,000 has been provided towards the cost of the vehicle, maintenance and salary and allowances of a driver.

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Driver	260-350	1

11. Department of Libraries:

As per the recommendations of the State Library Planning Committee, a library bill has been drafted and the same is under consideration. If the bill is accepted and becomes an Act, there will be a separate department of libraries.

Financial Implications:

In order to look after the work of the department, it is proposed to create the following posts. An outlay of Rs. 50,000/- has been provided to cover the expenditure on salary and allowances of staff.

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	State Librarian/Dy. Director Librarian	1300-1700	1
2.	Asst. Accounts Officer	550-900	1
3.	Lower Division Clerk	260-400	1

12. Construction of Library Building (Capital Expenditure):

Library is a growing organisation. Books are added every year and they need space. Presently Central Library building is not spacious enough to carry out the normal activities of a Public Library. A reading room is separated from the main building for want of space and is functioning in Massano de Amorim building. A few books are kept for want of space in the Central Library, and in Government Teachers' Training Hostel at Porvorim.

Central Library has been allotted an area of 4600 sq. mts. of land in Nehru Bridge Business District Complex. The scheme was included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, no construction work was undertaken. The Scheme is being included in the Sixth Plan and a token provision of Rs. 21,00,000/- has been proposed for the purpose.

b) Sports & Cultural Affairs**PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GAMES AND SPORTS & YOUTH WELFARE****INTRODUCTION**

Physical Education, Sports, Games and other Youth Welfare activities have made a very good progress in this Union Territory since Liberation. In order to accelerate all these activities and spot out the talents in various games, sports, Youth Welfare and Cultural activities a separate Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs has been established in the year 1973. The establishment of this Directorate has facilitated implementation of various programmes of Physical Education, Sports, Games, Youth Welfare and Culture on a sound scientific basis which was otherwise not possible. This has helped the budding sportsmen/Artists to develop their talent and enter in the National/International field of Sports/Cultural activities and achieve good success in the same.

The new Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs has successfully attempted to extend its service to the children, young as well as old to improve upon their health, character and enhancing their moral values and aesthetic sense. It has helped the people to get together while displaying or exhibiting the talents which has helped to develop brotherhood and national integration.

I. REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

It was necessary to provide opportunities to students and young people in channalising their leisure into useful activities. Facilities are therefore provided in Physical Education, games, sports and youth services with the expansion of such activities through the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs. During the Fifth Five Year Plan Period, all the Secondary Schools have been provided with trained Physical Education Teachers and in order to enrich their knowledge and orient them in the field of sports and games, in-service training programmes have been conducted for 1,500 teachers in Primary, Middle and 250 teachers in Secondary Schools every year.

The N. C. C. activities have been suitably expanded by raising the senior N. C. C. Infantry strength from company to Battallion. The National Service scheme activities have been popularised in the Colleges with total enrolment of 3,500 students, who were actively engaged in the community development schemes, like Youth against Dirt and Disease, Afforestation and Tree-plantation, Rural Reconstruction, Adult Education and many other schemes of the utmost social utility. The Scouts and Guides Movement has been popularised with the total enrolment of about 50,000 Scouts and Guides.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan Period, Sports and Games activities in the private sector have been given an encouraging response under the guidance and control of Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports. About 33 State Level Associations and about 350 clubs have been established in this Union Territory. The Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports has constructed an Indoor Stadium Complex which is used regularly by the 200 budding sportsmen in Badminton, Table Tennis, Weight Lifting, Gymnastics etc. As need was felt for construction of more Stadia and development of playgrounds in the Union Territory, Village Panchayats, Municipalities, as well as schools and colleges are being encouraged to construct Stadia, Playgrounds by giving suitable grants. Coaching facilities in different games and sports have been provided both to the student and non student Youth by opening Regional Coaching Centre at Panaji and Sub-Centres at Mapusa and Margao. Ten Coaches in different games and sports have been appointed for this purpose. About 10,000 student and non-student youths have been benefited out of the coaching facilities.

In order to encourage indigenous type of the activities of Physical Education among the rural children 31 Institutions have been released grants for establishment of the Vyayamshalas. 40 Rural Sports Centres have been established in order to encourage sports activities in the rural areas. A twenty one days State Level Coaching Camps are being organised every year for the talented sportsmen covering 150 Sportsmen per year. The National Physical Efficiency Drive Scheme is made most popular with the participation of over 27,000 youths every year and topping the list of the National Award Winners at All India N. P. E. P. Competitions.

II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN 1980-85

The main aim and objectives of the Sixth Plan is to widen the facilities in Physical Education, Games, Sports and Youth Welfare activities extended in the Fifth Plan period and concentrate more on the development of playground facilities in the Union Territory as there is great dirth of playgrounds in all the sectors as games and sports cannot be tribed regularly in the absentia of the same. It is also proposed to construct Sports-cum-Cultural hall and develop the playgrounds of the educational institutions.

It is proposed to carry out some of the basic programmes for which the seperate Directorate has been established viz. conduct of Sport Meet Tournaments for Primary, Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary School students for civil servants, women etc. It is also proposed to give suitable grants to inter-collegiate for conducting sports and participation at the University level tournaments at Bombay. It is also proposed to establish a Sports School, Sports Hostel and Physical Education cum Research Cell in order to strengthen the Sports and Physical Education activities on sound scientific basis right from the young age and concentrate more on the cream sportsmen in the territory.

In order to develop Physical Education, Games and Sports on scientific lines, it is proposed to conduct Refresher Courses, Seminars, in Sports and Physical Education, Yoga Classes, Film Shows and publish literature on Games and Sports. It is also proposed to give financial assistance to needy sportsmen/sports organisers in indigent condition. It is also proposed to give diet to the sportsmen during the Coaching Camp period.

It is proposed to develop the permanent campsite for N.C.C./N.S.S./ Scouts & Guides at Mapusa. It is also proposed to start the scheme of Inter State Exchange of Youth in order to incalculate brotherhood, sense of discipline and National Integration among our youth and give them an opportunity to know India and Indians. The financial Assistance will be extended to promote, Scouts & Guides, N.C.C. & N.S.S. activities in schools and colleges.

III. PROGRAMME FOR THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980-85

An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh is proposed to be utilised during the Sixth Plan Period for Physical Education, Games Sports and Youth Welfare as detailed below: —

	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1) Physical Education and Sports	134.50
2) Youth Services	15.50
Total	150.00

The Outlay separately proposed for "Art and Culture" is Rs. 100.00 lakh. The details of which are given seperately after the write up of the schemes of Physical Education, Games, Sports and Youth Welfare.

The Scheme-wise details of the VIth Plan Outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh for Physical Education, Sports, Games and Youth Welfare are detailed below:

PHYSICAL EDUCATION & SPORTS

1. Grants to 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, during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. At present there are 34 State Level Sports Associations and about 300 Sports Clubs. It is expected to increase to 40 and 450 respectively during the VIth Plan period 1980-85. Govt. of India have approved a revised pattern of assistance, in order to widen the scope of State Sports Council for promotion of sports among non-student youth in rural and urban area.

A total amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan for the purpose of payment of grants at enhanced rates to such new Associations and Sports Clubs as well as conduct of Tournaments/Competitions at State/All India Level, to meet the state share of the expenditure on the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of State Annual Coaching Camps and supply of Sports equipment to 60 Rural Sports Centres and constructions of Sports Hall at Campal and grants for the development of playgrounds.

The break-up will be as detailed below: —

	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1) Regular activities of Sports Council & grants to Sports Associations/Clubs	5.00
2) Conduct of Tournaments/Participation in Nationals	8.00
3) Construction of Sports Hall	5.00
4) Scholarship to Sportsmen	1.00
5) State share on the centrally sponsored schemes N.S.O. & Rural Sports Centres	1.00
Total	20.00

2. Sports Talent Scheme:

(a) *Financial Assistance to the Outstanding Sportsmen/Sports Organisers in indigent conditions:*

There may be some outstanding sportsmen/sports organisers in indigent condition due to old-age, accident, ill-health and there may not be any body to help and support them. They, being outstanding, never cared for job of earnings but participated in sports and may be passing time in very stringent economic position. In order to help such sports organisers/sportsmen it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh to give regular financial help to such persons every year @ Rs. 200/- per month during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. It is also proposed to give immediate financial help to the players met with accident on playground to meet the medical expenses.

(b) Scholarships & Stipends:

It is proposed to depute one outstanding Goan Sportsman for B.P.Ed. and one for M. P. Ed. every-year and extend him scholarship of Rs. 150/- and Rs. 250/- p. m. till he/she completes the course. It is also proposed to depute two candidates every year for film and T.V. institute, Bombay or any other course in cultural activities conducted by National Academies in Culture or the famous institute like Shantiniketan and give them scholarships worth Rs. 250/- per month for whole duration of the course. Hence a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the same during the Sixth Plan period, 1980-85.

(c) Child Welfare Programme:

It is proposed to supply sports-kit, sports-equipment and conduct special programmes like Bal-Anand Melawas, Cultural Programmes/dramas etc. for the boys and girls in the primary and middle schools with special emphasis on the young and budding sportsmen under the auspices of Inter National Year of the child. Hence a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed during the Sixth Plan Period, 1980-85.

Total provision for the above schemes in Rs. 3.00 lakh during the Sixth Plan Period, 1980-85.

3. Awards for Special Talents in Games and Sports:

This is on-going scheme which envisages award of certificates and plaques to the outstanding Sportsmen/Promoters in the field of Physical Education, Games and Sports in the Union Territory. So far 15 awards have been given during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The award constitutes a Bronze Plaque of Late Goan Warriar Jiwabadada Kerkar worth Rs. 1,500 and a certificate. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the scheme during the Sixth Plan period.

4. Sports Festivals:**(A) Sports Festivals for Primary and Middle Schools***(Rs. in lakh)*

	Recurring	Financial Outlay		Total
		Non-Recurring	Capital	
1. Group-level	0.70	—	—	0.70
2. Taluka-Level	1.30	—	—	1.30
3. Zonal and State Level	1.60	—	—	1.60
Total ...	3.60	—	—	3.60

There are nearly 1,200 Primary and 100 Middle Schools in the Territory and in order to spot the sports talent at the grass-root level and in order to evoke enthusiasm in Sports and Games among the Primary School students, the Sports Festivals in Athletics and other games are held at group, Taluka, Zone and State Level with the total participation of about 40,000 students per year during Fifth Five Year Plan. During

Sixth Plan Period, it is proposed to establish 140 groups in the 13 Talukas of the Territory. The details of the expenditure per annum are as under: —

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>	
1) Rs. 100/- per group for 140 groups	0.14
2) Rs. 2,000/- per Taluka for 13 Talukas	0.26
3) Rs. 32,000/- at the Zonal & State Level	0.32
Total ...	0.72

A provision of Rs. 3.60 lakh is therefore proposed for the scheme for the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

(B) Sports Festivals for Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools

(Rs. in lakh)

	Recurring	Financial Outlay		Total
		Non-Recurring Capital		
1. Conduct of tournaments at Taluka, zone and State Level	1.75	—	—	1.75
2. Conduct of coaching camps prior the participation in Nationals	1.25	—	—	1.25
3. Participation in the National tournaments	5.90	—	—	5.90
Total ...	8.90	—	—	8.90

It is a new Scheme. There are nearly 240 Secondary Schools and 20 Higher Secondary Schools. The organised efforts are required for the conduct of Sports for the Secondary and Higher Secondary students. Hence, it is proposed to conduct the Sports meet in about 20 events for boys and girls first at Taluka, then at Zone and State level.

It is also proposed to conduct the closed coaching camps for the selected players, prior to participation in the Nationals and pay boarding expenses @ Rs. 10/- per day and T. A. It is also proposed to meet the expenditure of T. A./D. A. of the players participating in the Nationals level tournaments of Rural Sports, Schools Games & Sports, C. K. Nayadu Cricket Tournaments, Subroto Mukherjee Cup Football Tournament, Jr. Nehru Hockey Tournament, etc. It is also proposed to supply sports kit and track suits to all the National participants in the above sports.

The details of the expenditure per annum are as under:

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>	
1) Conduct of tournament at Taluka, Zone and State in about 20 events for Boys & Girls	0.35
2) Conduct of coaching camps for 10 days for about 250 players with boarding expenses @ Rs. 10.00 per day	0.25
3) Participation in the National level tournament T.A./D.A. expenses including Sports kit and track etc.	1.18
Total ...	1.78

A provision of Rs. 8.90 lakh is proposed for the scheme during the Sixth Plan Period.

Thus a total provision of Rs. 12.50 lakh is proposed for sports festival under (a) and (b) above during the Sixth Plan Period.

5. Civil Services Tournaments:

(Rs. in lakh)

	Recurring	Financial Outlay		Total
		Non-Recurring	Capital	
1. Tournament expenses	0.50	—	—	0.50
2. Coaching camp expenses	0.15	—	—	0.15
3. Purchase of sports kit	0.25	—	—	0.25
4. Purchase of sports equipment	0.25	—	—	0.25
5. Participation in the National tournaments	2.10	—	—	2.10
6. Conduct of Nationals	0.75	—	—	0.75
Total ...	4.00	—	—	4.00

Since 1975-76 the Civil Servants of this Territory are participating in the Civil Services Tournaments at the State level and selected teams are sent for the participation at the National level. This type of tournament is a must for the Civil Servants for recreation and welfare. It is proposed to meet the expenses on the conduct of tournaments, coaching camps prior to participation in the Nationals, supply of sports kit for the selected players, participating in the Nationals and purchase of sports equipment for the conduct of tournaments and coaching camps. It is also proposed to meet the T.A./D.A. expenses of all the State and Central Govt. employees directly under the scheme.

The details of the expenditure per annum are as detailed below: —

(Rs. in lakh)

1) Tournament expenses @ Rs. 15,000/- per year	0.10
2) Coaching Camp expenses for 100 players for 10 days @ Rs. 3/- charges	0.03
3) Purchase of sports kit for 100 players on an average of Rs. 50/- per head	0.05
4) Purchase of sports equipment for tournament and coaching camp	0.05
5) T.A./D.A. expenses for participation in the National tournaments	0.42
6) Conduct of Nationals in Goa on an average	0.15
Total	0.80

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the scheme for the entire Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

6. Establishment of Sports Library:

In order to enable the youth to avail of the facilities and knowledge regarding Sports, Games, Physical Education and Cultural activities, the Sports library has been established during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period. In order to purchase more books on Sports and Culture, a provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh is made during Sixth Plan Period 1980-85. It is proposed to create following posts:—

Name of the Post	No. of Post	Scale in Rs.
Library Attendant	1	210-250

7. Establishment of Sports-School-cum-Hostel:

It is a long felt need of this Union Territory to establish a Sports school in order to nurture the sports talent in the Territory in order to bring them up in Games and Sports from the young age. It is proposed to start classes from Std. VIII to Std. X where the normal syllabus in academic side shall be followed but only outstanding sportsmen from the Primary Schools and sub-junior Competitors in different games and sports shall be admitted in the school. They shall be given free education, free accommodation in the hostels specially constructed for sportsmen. It is also proposed to accommodate free of cost outstanding students from Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges. It is proposed to admit about 150 students in the said school and meet the boarding expenses @ Rs. 150/- to Rs. 175/- per month in order to give balanced diet including bed tea, breakfast, lunch in afternoon with snacks and dinner. They will be provided with appropriate track suits and other sports kit, required sports equipments shall be supplied. It is proposed to create the following posts:

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Physical Education Training-cum- Research Officer & Principal of the Sports School	1100-1600	1
2.	Sr. Grade I Teacher	550-900	2
3.	Jr. Grade I Teacher	440-750	2
4.	Rector	425-640	1
5.	U. D. C.	330-560	1
6.	L. D. C.	260-400	1
7.	Peon	196-232	1
8.	Groundsman	196-232	2
9.	Sweeper and Scavenger	196-232	1
10.	Cook	196-232	2
11.	Helper	196-232	1
12.	Watchman	196-232	2
	Total	...	17

The likely expenditure on this account is as detailed below:

		<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1)	Salaries of the staff	6,00,000
2)	Boarding and lodging expenses	14,00,000
3)	Construction of hostel and sports school building	15,00,000
4)	Maintenance and purchase of sports equipment and other contingencies	5,00,000
Total		40,00,000

It will serve as a centre of research in sports and physical education. The Principal of the College shall work as the Research Officer. The training programme of the Primary and Middle schools can be entrusted to this institute and vice-principal shall work also a training officer. The coaches of the department shall be used to coach the boys and girls in different games and sports. The facilities of the sports complex shall be used for the regular practice in games and sports.

This sports school shall help the young and budding sportsmen to come up in sports and earn name and fame for Goa and India. It will work as a research centre in Sports/Physical Education. Even though the provision required is Rs. 40.00 lakh a token provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh shall be Capital Outlay for buildings.

8. Establishment of Sports Complexes and Acquisition of land and construction & Maintenance of Sports Complexes/Swimming Pools/ /Sports-cum-Cultural Halls Office buildings etc.:

(Rs. in lakh)

	Recurring	Financial Outlay		Total
		Non-Recurring	Capital	
1. Construction of sports complexes	—	—	50.00	50.00
2. Maintenance of the sports complexes	3.00	—	—	3.00
Total	3/00	—	50.00	53.00

This is an ongoing scheme which envisages the construction of Multipurpose-Sports-Complexes at Panaji, Mapusa, Margao and Vasco. The land admeasuring 89,000 sq. metres at Panaji, 80,000 sq. metres at Mapusa, 30,000 sq. metres at Margao has been already acquired. It is proposed to acquire suitable land at all the other Taluka places in order to construct one sports complex at each of the Taluka places. It is proposed to construct the Stands, Change-rooms, Sports Halls for the different Games and Sports including Swimming Pool. It is also proposed

to construct one Sports-cum-Cultural Hall at each Taluka place adjacent to Sports Complexes. The detailed likely expenditure will be as below:

	Rs. in lakh
1) Panaji Sports Complex including Swimming Pool & Sports-cum-Cultural hall and office building ...	110.00
2) Mapusa Sports Complex including Swimming Pool & Sports-cum-Cultural hall	100.00
3) Margao Sports Complex including Swimming Pool and Sports-cum-Cultural hall	70.00
4) Vasco Sports Complex including Swimming Pool and Sports-cum-Cultural hall	70.00
5) 9 Taluka Sports complexes with Sports-cum-Cultural halls including cost of acquisition of land admeasuring between 30,000 to 40,000 sq. mts.. The total cost of one such sports complex may come to Rs. 50.00 lakh	450.00
Total	800.00

The present premises of the office is not sufficient to accommodate the staff. It is proposed to construct the office building at sports complex, Campal, Panaji in order to accommodate the staff of the department. The construction cost of the same has been included in cost of construction of sports complex at Campal, Panaji.

It is also proposed to create the following posts including the establishment of an Engineering Cell in order to look after the construction of Sports Complexes/Swimming Pools/Sports-cum-Cultural halls etc. and also to look after the maintenance of the same.

Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Scale in Rs.
Asstt. Engineer	1	650-1200
Stadium Incharge	13	550-900
Lower Division Clerk	13	260-400
Stadium Attendant	13	260-400
Groundsmen	26	196-232
Watchmen	39	196-232

The total capital outlay required for construction of these sports complexes shall be about 8.00 crore and the expenditure on the salaries of the staff may come to Rs. 25.00 lakh. The sports complexes are proposed to be constructed through stages. Hence a token provision of Rs. 53.00 lakh is made during Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

9. Establishment of Training-cum-Research Cell in Physical Education:

It is proposed such type of training cell in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and a token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is made. Out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh shall be a capital outlay for buildings.

It will serve as a Centre of Research in Sports and Physical Education. The Principal of the College shall work as the Research Officer. The training programme of the Primary and Middle schools can be entrusted to this Institute and vice-Principal shall work also as a training officer. The coaches of the department shall be used to coach the boys and girls in different games and sports. The facilities of the sports complex shall be used for the regular practice in games and sports.

The Research Centre in Sports/Physical Education will serve the young and budding sportsmen and hence a token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh for the Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85 of which Rs. 1.00 lakh shall be the capital outlay.

10. National Physical Fitness Programme:

(Rs. in lakh)

	Recurring	Financial Outlay		Total
		Non-Recurring Capital		
1. Contingent expenditure for 200 testing centres @ Rs. 50/- per centre P. A.	0.50	—	—	0.50
2. Honorarium to the teachers manning 10 training-cum-testing centres @ Rs. 40/- per month for 10 teachers	0.30	—	—	0.30
3. Expenditure towards the Institution of awards @ 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 Union Territory since 1963-64. Every year the scheme has shown considerable increase in participation.

This scheme also covers up the non-student population of the Territory and as such the school authorities, where the testing centres are established, are reluctant to meet the expenditure on contingencies from their own sources. In order to give some encouragement to the mass-participation in 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 Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, a number of testing centres will be raised to 200 with a participation of more than 30,000 persons per year.

Government of India have already approved a scheme of implementation of National Physical Fitness Programme in this Union Territory and as per the said scheme 10 Testing-cum-Training Permanent Centres have been established in order to give opportunities to student and non-student participants to practice and obtain knowledge of the N. P. F. P. tests. These centres are entrusted to the teachers, who will

be paid a monthly honorarium of Rs. 50/- for manning these Centres and the honoraria to these teachers will be to the tune of Rs. 6,000/-. Further an expenditure of Rs. 4,000/- per annum will be incurred for Institution of State Awards to the best competitors which will be given incentives for better achievements in the form of certificates and utility articles such as sports kits etc. Hence, a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 period.

11. Coaching Scheme:

(Rs. in lakh)

	Recurring	Financial Outlay		Total
		Non-Recurring	Capital	
1. Establishment charges	1.50	—	—	1.50
2. Coaching expenses and other charges including diet to the trainees	2.40	—	—	2.40
3. Stipend to outstanding deputed to N. S. N. I. S., Patiala	0.10	—	—	0.10
Total	4.00	—	—	4.00

The Government of India have revised the coaching schemes in 1971-72. In accordance with the revised scheme, one Regional Coaching Centre has been established in the Union Territory. A State Level Committee has also been formed to look after the arrangement of the centre and its smooth functioning. Now the coaching sub-centres have been established at Mapusa-Margao. These facilities need to be extended further to the Urban and rural areas.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to depute outstanding players in various games and sports for the regular coaching course conducted by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala/Bangalore and an amount of Rs. 200/- per month is given to them as stipend during their training period of 10 months. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, 8 trainees have covered. It is proposed to cover 5 Trainees @ one trainee per year during Sixth Five Year Plan, Period. On return, after the successful completion of the training, they will subsequently be absorbed in the post of coaches provided under the scheme.

Government of India have approved the scheme of supply of diet to the outstanding players during coaching camp period at the cost of Rs. 38,000 per annum.

The following staff is proposed for the scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 period.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of Posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Asstt. Director (Coaching)	1	650-1200
2.	Coaches	5	550-900
3.	Groundsmen	8	196-232

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan for all the above activities.

12. Construction of Swimming Pool/Development of Playgrounds for the Government Schools:

(Rs. in lakh)

	Recurring	Financial Outlay		Total
		Non-Recurring	Capital	
Development of Playgrounds ...	—	—	7.50	7.50
Total	—	—	7.50	7.50

So far no provision has been made in the budget for the development of the playgrounds for the Government schools. So many schools are having sufficient area which necessarily need development with immediate effect.

In order to develop these playgrounds, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 7.50 lakh during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 in order to cover 20 playgrounds.

13. Grants to University/Inter-Collegiate Committee for participation in University tournaments:

Government of India have approved the scheme of release of grants maximum to Rs. 25,000/- on matching basis to Inter Collegiate Committee for conduct of tournaments in the Territory and participation of University Level Tournaments at Bombay. This scheme will help the students from the goan colleges to participate in the University Level Tournaments. If the University is established, it will help the University students to participate in the All India Inter University Tournaments. A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakh have been made during Sixth Plan period 1980-85 for this scheme for payment of grants to the Inter-Collegiate Committee, Goa.

14. Supply of Sports Equipment to Government & Non-Government Schools:

(a) Grants to Non-Government Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools for purchase of sports equipment.

This Scheme is being implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and 100 Schools have been so far covered. Many of the Non-Government Schools do not have adequate sports equipment to give the facilities to the school children to take part in the sports and games activities. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 period to cover about 200 Non-Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools @ Rs. 500/- grants on matching basis.

(b) Purchase of Sports equipment for the Government Primary, Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools:

This is a continuing scheme of the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Only about 500 Govt. Primary and all the Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools have been supplied with the sports equipment.

However, all the schools could not be covered and also as sports equipment falls under recurring item, it is to be provided on regular basis to facilitate the school children to take part in sports and games. The sports material is to be purchased and supplied to the Government Schools regularly. It is also proposed to supply sports equipment to coaches in different games & sports & T. S. O.s for conduct of sports activities at all the Taluka places. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 period towards the purchase of Sports material for the Government Schools and for coaches and Taluka Sports Centres. Total provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been made during the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

15. Grants to construction of Stadium/Pavilion/Play-grounds:

(a) Grants to Non-Government Secondary, Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges for development of Playgrounds:

This Scheme is being implemented from the Fifth Five Year Plan Period and about 40 Educational Institutions have been benefitted by developing the playgrounds. Many more Institutions are coming up for the grants. In order to cover the remaining institutions, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 3.50 lakh during Vth Five Year Plan period for extending financial assistance to the educational institutions for development of play-grounds @ Rs. 25,000/- in case of 5.6 acres of land @ Rs. 10,000/- in case of 3 acres of land and @ Rs. 8,000/- for lesser land available for development of play-grounds.

(b) Grants to Village Panchayats for construction of Stadium/Pavilion:

This scheme is being implemented from Fifth Five Year Plan Period which envisages the release of grants for construction of Stadia/Pavilion and development of play-ground for the village panchayats. However, due to the clause of matching share the village panchayats are not coming ahead to receive grants. Hence, it is proposed to release grants to village panchayats on 100% basis to the maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakh per village panchayat in order to facilitate them to acquire open spaces and develop play-ground admeasuring between 15000 to 30000 sq. metres with stands, pavilion and one small recreation room. It is proposed to cover 10 villages in a year. The total amount required during Sixth Plan Period is Rs. 100.00 lakh. However a token provision of Rs. 6.50 lakh is proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period, 1980-85.

Thus the total provision made for the same is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

16. Strengthening of the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs:

(Rs. in lakh)

	Recurring	Financial Outlay		Total
		Non-Recurring Capital		
1. Establishment Charges	5.00	—	—	5.00
2. Other charges	1.50	—	—	1.50
Total	6.50	—	—	6.50

A separate Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs has been established for the purpose of accelerating sports, games activities in this Union Territory.

An amount of Rs. 6.50 lakh is proposed to meet the expenditure on salaries of the staff during Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85. It is proposed to purchase 2 vehicles, furniture etc.

In addition to present staff the following staff is proposed to: —

Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Scale in Rs.
Asstt. Director of Sports/Physical Education	3	650-1200
Asstt Dist. Physical Education Inspector Sports Officers ...	7	550-900
Superintendent	1	550-750
Accountant	1	425-650
Upper Division Clerk	4	330-560
Auditor	1	425-640
Lower Division Clerk	4	260-400
Marathi Typist	1	260-400
Peon	6	196-232
Driver	2	260-400
Watchman	3	196-232

Hence, a provision of Rs. 6.50 lakh has been made during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85 for the purpose.

17. Refresher Courses and Seminars:

In order to bring the standard of the sports and games on sound scientific footing, it is proposed to hold Refresher Courses and Seminars for the teachers of Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary Schools as well as Colleges, looking after the Physical Education and Sports activities. This will enable them to exchange views and obtain recent knowledge in games and sports. These Seminars will be regularly held at the Taluka and State Level. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for this purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85.

18. Films on Sports, Cultures and Youth Activities:

It is proposed to exhibit films on sports and youth activities, culture for the purpose of giving wide publicity to sports and games and other cultural and youth activities. Technical knowledge of these activities will also be gained by the youth through the exhibition of such films. A provision of Rs. 1.20 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85 towards the purchase of films, film-projector and maintenance and salaries of the existing staff. It is also proposed to purchase the advance technical films.

19. Development of Yoga Education:

It is very essential to spread the Yoga activities in educational institution and also among the public at large. Yoga has proved to be a very good activity for each and every individual in a number of ways. Yoga is becoming very popular in the rest of the countries in the world. Yoga classes need to be conducted for students, teachers and public at large regularly, in order to create health habits in them.

A post of Yoga expert is created in the scale of Rs. 550-900 in order to conduct the Yoga activities and guide the Secondary School and other Voluntary Youth Organisation in the regular practice of Yoga. The people from the rural and urban areas are being involved. Hence it is proposed to make the provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh to meet expenditure on the salaries of the staff during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85.

20. Promotion to Literature pertaining to Sports, Physical Education Recreation and Culture:

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85 for the promotion of Literature pertaining to Physical Education, Sports, Recreation, Health Education, Culture or any other suitable and useful topic from Goan author or outside. This will also help to encourage persons to write their own literature on sports games, culture and youth services for benefit of the educational institutions and public at large. The authors will receive the remuneration for writing the book as per the rules. It is proposed to publish two books in a year. During the Fifth Five Year Plan a total of 5 books have been published under this Scheme.

The books published under this scheme will be distributed free of charge to all the Departments, Educational Institutions, Sports Clubs and Associations, Public Libraries in this Union Territory and 2 copies to the Education and Sports Departments in other States and National Level Sports Bodies/Institutions.

YOUTH SERVICES

21. National Service Scheme:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in this Union Territory from 1974-75 onwards. The strength of 2300 volunteers and 1150 Volunteers have been allotted to this Union Territory for regular and special camping programme respectively with pro-rate sanction of Rs. 60/- in case of regular N. S. S. and Rs. 80/- in case of special camping programme in the ratio of 7 : 5, 7 and 5 being Central and State Government's share respectively.

The provision made under this scheme is as detailed below:

				<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
Establishment expenses	...	...	...	1.00
State Government's share for Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	4.00
Total	...	...	...	5.00

The staff required under the scheme is as detailed below:

Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Scale in Rs.
Project Officer	1	650-1200
Field Worker	2	550-900
Upper Division Clerk	1	330-560

Hence, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85 for the establishment and state share of grants to release to Colleges opting for N. S. S. The central share of Rs. 7.00 lakh will be released by Government of India during the Plan Period.

22. Celebrations of the Days of National Importance:

To promote National integration and create enthusiasm among the people of the Territory, the National Importance Days viz., Independence Day, Goa Liberation Day and Republic Day are celebrated on the grand scale at the State Headquarters, as well as at all the taluka places. Competition, in singing, Folk dance, Float-Competitions, Mass P.T. & Physical displays are organised at all the places on these days.

The children are given refreshments, prizes etc. for the performance. The T.A./D.A. expenditure of the troupes is also met out of this provision. It is also proposed to celebrate the birth/death anniversaries of National heroes and meet the expenditure under the said scheme. As this is a good scheme leading towards National Integration and enfusing enthusiasm amongst the youth, it is proposed to continue the scheme. Hence a provision of Rs. 1.30 lakh is made during the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

23. Inter State Exchange of Youth:

In order to give the youth of this Territory an opportunity to participate in the Youth programmes organised by different States at Inter State Level, it is proposed to have this scheme. This will lead to National Integration as it provides opportunity to Youth to live together with the Youth of other States, to know their culture, problems and thus foster brotherhood. In view of the above, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh to meet the expenditure of T.A./D.A. etc. on the participation of 4 troupes in the Youth Exchange Programmes of Inter State during the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

24. Establishment, Construction and maintenance of Permanent, Camp, site:

		Financial Outlay			
		Recurring	Non- -Recurring	Capital	Total
		(Rs. in lakh)			
Establishment of permanent					
Camping site ... ..	...	1.00	1.00	13.00	15.00
Total ... ..	...	1.00	1.00	13.00	15.00

The land admeasuring 50,00 sq. metres at Pedem Mapusa has been selected for the permanent camping site for Scouts, Guides, N.C.C., Social Service etc. It is the ideal site as it is located in hills and even the market, medical and other facilities are available at the nearest at Mapusa.

Separate provision for construction and development of camp site has been proposed under capital-outlay on Education, Art and Culture.

It is necessary to purchase some tents, shamiyanas for the outdoor camping.

The staff which will be required to look after the camp site will be as below: —

Name of Post	No. of Posts	Scale in Rs.
1) Campsite Incharge	1	425-640
2) Store keeper	1	330-560
3) Watchman	2	196-232

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the purchase and salaries of the staff during the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

25. Grants to Goa Bharat Scouts and Guides:

Scouting and Guiding has been introduced as a compulsory subject in all the High Schools in the Territory and as such the activities of the same have been enormously raised during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period with total participation of 15,000 Scouts and Guides every year.

In order to facilitate the Association to conduct, training courses, rallies, Jambories etc. for the Scouts, Guides, Scouts Masters and Guide Captains, it is necessary to release sufficient amount as grant-in-aid to the said Association. It is proposed to release grants @ Rs. 75,000/- per annum on 100% basis. Hence a token provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme during Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

26. Grants for the establishment and maintenance of Vyayamshalas:

In order to encourage indigenous activities of Physical Welfare for the children of the various Rural and Urban places such as 'Dands', 'Baithaks', 'Indian Games' and other indogenous and sports activities, this scheme has been started during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period; total 26 such Vyayamshalas have been established @ Rs. 5,000/- grants per Vyayamshala.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85, it is proposed to establish about 20 Vyayamshalas and also give all the old and new Vyayamshalas, the maintenance grant in order to facilitate these Vyayamshala to appoint part time teachers, organise competitions, coaching camps and repair and purchase the additional material on the basis of 75% of the admissible expenditure or the deficit subject to a ceiling limit of Rs. 3,000 per Vyayamshala and extend financial help for construction of buildings for Vyayamshalas @ 50,000 each Vyayamshala on 75% basis.

Hence a token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85.

27. National Cadet Corps:

The National Cadet Corps has come into existence in this Union Territory in the year 1967. At present there are 3 N.C.C. Units of Army, Navy and Girls Wing. It is possible that the strength under N.C.C. Infantry and Girls will be increased. Hence as per the peace establishment table it is necessary to create the Ministerial posts to look after the Ministerial work. The staff required under the Scheme is as detailed below: —

Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Scale in Rs.
U.D.C.	1	330-560
L.D.C.	2	260-400
Driver	1	260-400
Chowkidar	1	196-232
Peon	1	196-232
Lascar	3	196-232

It is also proposed to establish Air Wing N.C.C. in Goa and provide boating facilities to the Naval Wing N.C.C. as per the request of the Director General N.C.C.

Hence a token provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed during the plan period 1980-85.

ART AND CULTURE

INTRODUCTION

Since the establishment of the separate Directorate of Sports and Culture, the promotion of Art and Culture is being looked after by this Directorate. The Kala Academy for Goa, Daman and Diu is an autonomous body which is established in the year 1971 in order to promote music, dance, drama, literature, fine art, plastic-art, etc. This institution has been established as per the directives of Government of India which is run on 100% grants released by the Govt. through the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs, as per the approved pattern of assistance. The age-old famous Goan institute of "Academia de Musica" been amalgamated in the Kala Academy as the Western Music Wing. The Kala Academy is also running 'Goa College of Art' affiliated with Bombay University with a total strength of about 125 students.

The Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs is also promoting Art and Culture by giving grants to cultural organisations, by conducting various competitions in cultural activities, implementing the scheme of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, conducting the 21 days Course on 'Appreciation of Fine-Arts', supply of Cultural equipment etc.

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

During the Plan period 1978-83 an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakh was sanctioned for the regular activities of the Kala Academy for construction of the Kala Academy Complex, construction of the building of Goa College of Art, planetorium, grants to cultural organisation, establishment of cultural unit etc.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh have been released to Kala Academy for conduct of various regular activities viz. Theatre training course, establishment of Research and performing unit, Western Music Wing and the faculty of music. Drama competitions, folk art festivals, exhibitions in paintings, children's theatre movement; collection of folk-songs, music, literature etc. publication of books, library museum, Goa College of Art, faculty of music, awards to Goan Writers for their outstanding books, etc.

An amount of Rs. 85.00 lakh has been released so far for the construction of the Kala Academy Complex. The construction work has been entrusted to C.P.W.D. as a deposit work. The foundation work of the Complex is complete and construction of the superstructure work is nearing completion. The total revised cost of the Complex has now come to Rs. 210.00 lakh as the cost of air-conditioning, acoustastic treatment etc. has been included in order to give modern touch to the same.

There are about 20 other Cultural Institutions which are actively engaged in promotion of Western and Indian Classical Instrumental & vocal music, dance, drama, painting etc. They have been given grants worth Rs. 3.50 lakh on 50:50 matching basis or the deficit whichever is less as per the pattern of assistance duly approved by Government of India.

The age-old famous painting of the Institute Menezes Braganza need to be preserved and hence a post of Curator and a Museum attendant have been created and efforts are being made to preserve the paintings and antiques.

The schemes of Inter-state exchange of Cultural Troupes, purchase of musical instruments for the Government and Non-Government schools etc. have been implemented.

II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

It is needless to emphasize that the activities of Kala Academy are on 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 grants from the Government.

The Kala Academy has drawn its programme for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 amounting to Rs. 153.00 lakh keeping the following major objectives in view:

- (a) Regular activities of the Kala Academy for promotion of Art and Culture in the Union Territory.

- (b) Completion of the Kala Academy Complex with the revised total estimate of Rs. 210.00 lakh.
- (c) Construction of the building for Goa College of Arts as per the affiliation condition of the Bombay University.

It is also proposed to strengthen the Cultural Wing of the department by adding a post of the Asstt. Director and Deputy Director of Culture and other ministerial staff to look after the increased work of the control and guidance in promotion of cultural activities.

It is proposed to give grants to Secondary Schools for purchase of cultural equipment. It is also proposed to give grants to cultural organisations which may be increased from 16 to 25 in the sixth plan period 1980-85.

Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, financial assistance to needy artists, cultural talent search scholarships, Institution of awards for special talent in Art and Culture are some of the few new schemes proposed to be impemented during plan 1980-85, period.

III. PROGRAMME OF THE PLAN 1980-85

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed to be utilised during the plan period 1980-85 by the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs for the promotion of Art and Culture in this Union Territory. The break-up of which is as under:

	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
i) Direction and Administration	2.00
ii) Fine Art Education: —	
(a) Grants to Kala Academy	15.00
(b) Construction of Kala Academy Complex and building for Goa College of Art, Planetorium	65.10
iii) Promotion of Art and Culture	17.90
	100.00

The scheme-wise details of the plan outlay 1980-85 of Rs. 100.00 lakh proposed for the promotion of Art and Culture by the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs are given below: —

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Establishment of Cultural Unit:

In order to have a check and control over the working of the Kala Academy and other cultural organisations established in this Territory and also execute State and Central Government's Cultural Programmes/ /Schemes, the Cultural wing has been established in the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

It is necessary now to strengthen the unit by creating following posts in addition to the previous posts.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Asstt. Director Culture	650-1200	1
2.	Upper Division Clerk	330-560	1
3.	Peon	196-232	1

It is proposed to give award of certificate, Nataraj Plague and a cash award of Rs. 1000/- to the outstanding artists in the field of Art and Culture, viz. music, dance, drama, painting, literature, sculpture, plastic art, modelling and other work of culture.

This scheme will cover about 50 recipients during Sixth Plan Period 1980-85. Hence a total provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is made for the plan period 1980-85 to meet the expenditure on salaries and awards.

2. FINE ARTS EDUCATION

2.1 Grants to Kala Academy:

Kala Academy for Goa, Daman and Diu conducts programmes viz. (i) Training camps in dramatic art; (ii) Drama and other competitions and cultural festivals; (iii) Children theatre movement; (iv) Collection of folk songs, music, literature, painting etc.; (v) Publication of books; (vi) Library and Museum; (vii) Goa College of Arts; (viii) Faculty of music; (ix) Awards to Goan writers for outstanding books; (x) Folk Art Festival; (xi) Financial assistance to outstanding artists/writers in indigent condition; (xii) Organisation of various competition in cultural activities; and (xiii) Organisation of class in various cultural field.

In order to facilitate to take up the above programme and add suitable programmes, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed during the plan period 1980-85.

2.2 Grants to Kala Academy for the construction of the Academy Complex:

Kala Academy has been established by the Govt. of India, Daman and Diu in 1970 with a view to promote and develop music, dance, drama, literature, fine art, plastic art, etc. In order to widen the scope of activities in a massive and effective manner, the Academy has decided to build its own Art Complex in Panaji. The work of construction of this prestigious complex has been entrusted to C.P.W.D. as deposit work. The foundation work of the said complex is completed and the construction of superstructure work is nearing completion.

An amount of Rs. 85.00 lakh has been released for the construction of the said complex during 1979-80. The total revised estimate of the said complex have come now to Rs. 2.10 crore as the cost of Air conditioning, acoustical treatments etc. has now been included in order to give modern touch to the same. Hence token provision of Rs. 45.00 lakh is made during the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85 completion of the construction of Kala Academy complex.

2.3 Grants to Kala Academy for construction of building for Goa College of Art:

The Goa College of Art is being controlled by Kala Academy which is financed by Govt. on 100% basis. The said College is being run in a private building at Miramar. The college is affiliated to the Bombay University and according to the affiliation condition it should have a building of its own including the students hostel and teachers quarters. It is therefore proposed to construct a building for the college adjacent to the Kala Academy Complex at Campal, Panaji where Govt. has allotted the land of 36,000 sq. mts. to Kala Academy. The total construction area required for the college will be about 800 sq. mts. The total estimated cost of the proposed building will be about Rs. 50.00 lakh. However a token provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh is made during the Sixth Plan Period in order to release the same as the grants-in-aid to Kala Academy for construction of the said building.

2.4 Setting up of a Planetorium in Goa:

Introduction:

With a view to promote and foster socio-educational activities in this Territory the Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu has included in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the scheme of setting up of a Planetorium in the Education Sector.

Though much spade work has been done in the matter, and even a Preliminary Project report drafted, the scheme could not be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan due to financial constraints. Hence the present proposal is to include this scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Scope of the Scheme:

The scheme envisages the construction of a Planetorium with an amphitheatre for 180 persons with an Astronomical Observatory and other ancillary installation including a library research room, cafeteria etc. to be constructed at Panaji or any other suitable place in Goa. The scheme will provide facilities in the study of astronomy and will be useful not only as an educational tool for academic studies of various schools and colleges, but will provide a larrying centre of amateur for studies and research in astronomy. In addition, it will serve as an recreational centre for the local public and as an important touristic attraction.

Financial Aspects:

The estimated cost of the scheme based on the Preliminary Project report is Rs. 45.00 lakh. The Planning Commission had eariler suggested that this scheme could be embarked upon with financial assistance (donations) from Industrialists and other munificent individuals and organisations, in view of financial constraint of plan funds.

Accordingly, Government constituted a high level committee and among various other measures, the Income Tax Commissioner, was moved

to grant exemption to donations for setting up the Planetorium, under section 80(G) 2a(V) of I. T. Act, 1961.

It is proposed to raise Rs. 25.00 lakh from the public donations, so that the contribution of the Government will be of the order of Rs. 20.00 lakh.

It is proposed to release the amount to Kala Academy as per the approved pattern of assistance to Kala Academy, which is an autonomous body, fully controlled by the Govt. as grant-in-aid/contributions for the construction of the Planetorium in Goa. A token provision for Rs. 0.10 lakh is therefore, made under this scheme for the Sixth Plan 1980-85.

III. PROMOTION OF ART AND CULTURE

3.1 Establishment of Art Gallery for Institute Menezes Braganza:

The Institute Menezes Braganza posses an Art Gallery-cum-Museum which started being organised since its reinstitution in 1975. The Gallery has about 120 paintings and 25 sculptures beside 300 plates depicting the history of art of Europe and a number of prints of famous work of art among the painting. There are some rare French, Portuguese and European painting, some of which are perhaps not existing in any other Art Gallery in the Country. In order to develop the Gallery in modern lines, with acquisition of more work of art and make use of new methods of preservation of paintings and other specimen of art, a post of Curator and Museum Attendant has been created during Fifth Five Year Plan period. Hence a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is made during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 in order to meet the expenses of salaries and purchase of paintings, arrangements etc.

3.2 Grants to Cultural Organisations:

In order to develop and encourage cultural activity, this Administration is providing grants to nearly 18 voluntary cultural organisations established in this Union Territory on the basis of 75% of the total expenditure admissible, or the deficit whichever is less. It is also proposed to give grants for construction of the building and ad-hoc establishment grants. During Fifth Five Year Plan Period an average amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh per year has been released as the grants-in-aid. A provision of Rs. 6.40 lakh is proposed during the Plan Period 1980-85.

3.3 Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troupes:

The objective of this scheme is to create opportunities by which people from different parts of India will come to know about the others culture and to promote educational and cultural integration in the country. By this scheme, it is proposed to take significant contribution to national progress, development and cultural awareness. For this purpose, as per the directions of Govt. of India, selected troupes of musicians, dancers and dramatists will be enabled to visit states, other then their own. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme run on matching basis by the States and Central Govt. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is made to meet the State Govt. share of the expenditure during Sixth Plan 1980-85.

3.4 Supply of Cultural Equipment:

Under this scheme it is proposed to purchase cultural equipment for the use of the students in the Government, Primary, Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in order to encourage cultural activities among the school students, 20 schools will be given equipment worth Rs. 0.20 lakh every year. Hence a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made during the plan period 1980-85 to 50 Government schools.

Many of the Non-Government Secondary schools are also not having adequate equipment for cultural activities viz. Harmonium, Tabla etc. to give facilities to school children to take part and practice in the cultural activities. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided during Sixth Plan period 1980-85 for payment of grants to the schools at the rate of Rs. 750/- each on matching basis covering about 260 schools. A total provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is made during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85.

3.5 Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers and Artists in indigent circumstances:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was in operation since 1952-53. This scheme envisages financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters and art indigent circumstances to dependents of such writers and artists as they leave families unprovided. During the Fifth Five Year Plan period 35 artists are benefitted under the scheme.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 period it was expected that about 40 artists will be benefitted under the scheme @ Rs. 0.70 lakh per year.

Now Government of India has sent directives to this Union Territory to treat this scheme as a state scheme and make necessary provision in the budget during Sixth Plan Period. About 40 artists will be given financial assistance @ Rs. 200/- Rs. 150/- and Rs. 100/-. Hence a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been proposed for the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

3.6 Establishment of Cultural Resources and Training Unit:

The scheme propagation of culture among college and school students sponsored by Government of India, Department of Culture is being implemented in this Union Territory since 1976. Under the said scheme the department has so far conducted four courses for Secondary and College teachers and the fifth course is planning for the year 1980. In all 189 teachers from Government/Non-Govt. Secondary schools so far have been trained. The total expenditure on the organisation of these courses have been spent from the central funds and with the completion of the Vth course the department would be in a position to cover up all the Secondary schools.

The Department of Culture, Govt. of India was entrusted the work of organising the courses on appreciation of Arts and Culture and refresher courses for the teachers of Secondary schools from all over the country. These courses comprise of lecturers on philosophy, religion, aesthetics, architecture, sculpture, painting, literature, dance, music, theatre, folk arts, handicrafts etc. The workshops on particular aspects

of arts/crafts are also organised. At present the Department of Culture, Government of India has transferred this subject to C.C.R.T. established at New Delhi.

The Department of Culture, Government of India vide letter No. F.22-1/80-C.H(4) dated 5-6-1980 under instruction requested the State Government to take initiative to establish such Centre in this State, as the C.C.R.T. at Delhi cannot serve the needs of the larger country taking into consideration the response for such course.

It is therefore proposed to establish the cultural resources and training unit in this department which will be responsible for conduct of the courses in Arts & Culture for Secondary and Elementary teachers in the Territory. Every year the unit will organise refresher courses/ /workshops in music, dance, drama, folk art, theatre, craft, painting etc. for Secondary as well as Elementary School teachers atleast two courses in a year, one for secondary teachers during Diwali and summer vacations when the services of the teachers are easily available. Courses for Primary teachers will be conducted on Zonal basis. If need felt short-term course will be also conducted during Christmas vacation.

The procedure for the conduct of these courses will be followed as done by C.C.R.T., New Delhi in consultation. The unit proposed to be attached to the department as it will be functioning as Government agency and Government controlled institutions will be participating in the programmes. Besides the department is having trained personnels to organise the courses which will save the expenses on appointment of the staff.

The Government will have to spend on the honorarium, T.A./D.A. of visiting experts from outside the Territory and teachers called for training @ Rs. 12/- per head including an expenditure on organisation. The total likely expenditure on this account may come to Rs. 2.75 lakh during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the same.

c) Development of Archives

Goa is very rich in its historical and cultural heritage. The Department of Achives and Archaeology (Museum) deals with the maintenance and systematic preservation of the records of the various Government agencies as per the archival principles. It also deals with the protection, preservation and maintenance of cultural wealth in the territory including ancient monuments, antiquities and museum objects.

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

The 'Archives' was admitted as a 'Plan' item by the Goa Administration only by the end of the second year of the Fourth Five Year Plan viz, 1970-71.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 19.11 lakh was provided for the entire plan period, including capital expenditure for the

development scheme of the Archaeology, Archives and Museum, of which Rs. 12.00 lakh was earmarked for the development scheme viz: Archaeology, Archives and Museum, Rs. 4.00 lakh towards the extension to the existing Archives building and Rs. 3.11 lakh towards construction of multipurpose Museum building. During the period 1974-78, an amount of Rs. 7.20 lakh has been spent on the development of Archaeology, Archives and Museum and an amount of Rs. 8.12 lakh was spent towards the extension to the existing Archives building and Rs. 0.70 lakh towards the construction of the proposed multipurpose Museum building. The agreed outlay for the year 1978-79 was Rs. 14.00 lakh including capital expenditure out of which an amount of Rs. 7.47 lakh has been spent. For the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakh was provided out of which an amount of Rs. 1.94 lakh has been spent. The reorganised set-up of the combined Department of Archives, Archaeology and Museum draws up on the recommendation of the Government of India, Goa Archives Committee and the Goa Government Archaeological Committee, functioned regularly with a marked progress.

The Goa Ancient Monuments, Sites and Remains Act, 1977 has been passed and the administration of monuments and antiquities is being systematically organised by this Act during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

About 50 villages have been surveyed so far from archaeological point of view and about 150 antiquities found during the survey are centralised in the State Museum of Goa, Daman and Diu. The surface exploration was carried out at one place and ancient Buddhist statue of the 7th century has been discovered.

As for the Archives, the equipment for storing, preservation and proper maintenance for the part of the bulk of records extending over 40,000 volumes so far centralised in the Archives has been purchased.

Nearly 5,000 out of 40,000 volumes have been processed according to archival principles and are arranged and preserved systematically.

During the plan period, the selections of records extending over three volumes from Portuguese series of records and three volumes from Marathi (Modi) series of records have been completed. The first volume of Portuguese documents and the first volume of Marathi (Modi) documents are already published. Besides, the Department has also launched its quarterly journal Goa Archives, Archaeology (Museum) News letter in 1977 to cater to the needs of the scholars in addition to its regular programme of publication of record in Portuguese and Marathi (Modi).

The State Museum of Goa, Daman and Diu has also been thrown open to the public in 1977. It contains about 2000 very rare pieces of museum objects throwing light on the ancient history, art architecture and painting of the territory. It contains rare paintings of Christian Art which are extremely valuable. To start with, it is organised in a small rented building.

II. PROPOSAL FOR THE NEW SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980 — 1985)

1. Archaeology:

- a) *Maintenance of Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Survey of Union Territory, exploration and excavation of sites and Centralization of the Antiquities.*

Goa of today bears testimony of rich past. However, archaeologically it still remains untapped. It is necessary to explore and excavate to unearth the finds of the known and unknown past with a view to bring to light the ancient heritage and culture of Goa. Therefore, it is envisaged to conduct villagewise survey of antiquities, to explore and excavate the vital spots of archaeological interest, to purchase the survey equipments film projectors as well as other technical instruments for the purpose. Goa has got ancient monuments which have got special attraction for the foreign tourists. Therefore, systematic maintenance of the ancient monuments scattered all over the territory and their beautification by laying down gardens is also contemplated during the Sixth Five Year Plan. This administration of monuments and antiquities will be controlled by the recently passed Goa Ancient Monuments, Sites and Remains Act, 1977.

The estimated expenditure on the scheme will be about Rs. 1.20 lakh per annum and the total expenditure for the entire Sixth Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 6.00 lakh, including purchase of equipments, excavation of sites, exploration and maintenance of ancient monuments.

The proposed staff is as under: —

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Pay scale (In Rs.)	No. of posts
1.	Assistant Engineer	550-900	1
2.	Senior Photographer	550-900	1
3.	Conservation Officer for monuments	550-900	1
4.	Asst. Supdt. Gardener	550-900	1
5.	Exploration Assistant	425-700	1
6.	Conservation Assistant	425-700	1
7.	Draughtsman (Sr.)	425-700	1
8.	Photographic Assistant	260-400	1
9.	Civil Foreman	260-400	3
10.	Caretaker of monuments	260-400	6
11.	Archaeology Attendants	196-232	5
12.	Gardeners	196-232	6
13.	Monuments Attendants	196-232	40

b) *Direction staff for the implementation of the above scheme.*

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay scale (In Rs.)	No. of posts
1.	Asst. Accounts Officer	550-900	1
2.	Record Clerk	330-560	1
3.	Accounts Clerk	330-560	1
4.	Store Keeper	330-560	1
5.	Receptionist	330-560	1
6.	Compiler Checker	260-400	2
7.	Driver	260-400	1

The estimated expenditure on this scheme will be about Rs. 0.20 lakh per annum and the total expenditure of the entire Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 1.00 lakh.

2. Archives:

Since liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, bulk of records of the past regime extending over 40,000 volumes have been centralised in the Archives Department. Over 40,000 volumes of the past regime are yet to be appraised, acquired and centralized. These records will have to be weeded out, listed, classified, accessioned and preserved according to the archival principles and as per the directives issued from time to time by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Culture as per the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission. *The scheme therefore envisages the management, preservation and publication of the bulk of records, as well as small set ups of Archives at Daman & Diu.*

Under publication programme, preparation of reference media, indexing of important series and publication of Portuguese records of the *ssentos de Conselho de Fazenda* in extense alongwith notes and publication of Marathi (Modi) documents dealing with the relations of the Portuguese with Sawantwadi and Sunda rulers are envisaged. Programme for preservation of records includes reparis, rehabilitation, photo-duplication, restoration work, preservation of documents, testing of material through laboratory process, fumigation and disinfection of records and microfilming.

As for Reference Library, it has the collection of 6000 rare reference books, some of which were purchased since Liberation and the remaining were acquired in the form of donation. These as well as other reference books which are existing and are yet to be purchased are to be systematically classified and maintained for the use of research schools and also the office staff.

a) *Management of Records:*

The estimated expenditure on this scheme will be about Rs. 0.60 lakh per annum and the total expenditure for the Sixth Five Year Plan is

estimated to be Rs. 3.00 lakh including office expenses. The proposed staff is as under:—

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Archivist (Management) ...	2	650-1200
2.	Asst. Archivist (Jr.) ...	2	550-900
3.	Asst. Archivist (Jr.) (one each at Daman and Diu) ...	8	425-700
4.	Sorters ...	12	260-400
5.	Record Attendants (one each at Daman and Diu) ...	20	196-232
6.	Binders ...	20	260-330

b) *Publication of Records:*

The estimated expenditure on this scheme will be about Rs. 0.20 lakh per annum and the total expenditure for the Sixth Five Year Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 1.00 lakh including office expenses. The proposed staff is as under:—

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Archivist (Publication) ...	1	650-1200
2.	Research Asst. (Sr.) ...	1	550-900
3.	Research-Asst. (Jr.) ...	1	550-900
3.	Research-Asst. (Jr.) ...	2	425-700
4.	Record Lifters ...	3	196-232

c) *Preservation of Records:*

The estimated expenditure on this scheme will be about Rs. 0.20 lakh per annum and the total expenditure for the entire Sixth Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 1.00 lakh including office expenses. The proposed staff is as under:—

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Preservation Assistant ...	1	425-700
2.	Reprographic Assistant ...	1	260-400
3.	Xerox Operator ...	1	260-400
4.	Binders ...	20	260-350
5.	Manuscript Repairers ...	1	260-350
6.	Foreman Binder (Sr.) ...	1	425-700
7.	Sr. Photographer ...	1	550-900
8.	Dark Room Attendant ...	1	196-232

d) *Development of Reference Library:*

The estimated expenditure on this scheme will be about Rs. 0.20 lakh per annum and the total expenditure for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 1.00 lakh including Office expenses. The proposed staff is as under: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Assistant Librarian	1	425-700
2.	Library Assistant	2	330-560
3.	Library Attendants	8	196-232

e) *Extension to the existing Archives Building — Phase II:*

The first phase of the construction of the new Archives building is nearly completed by the P. W. D. The construction of Phase II which includes administration block, library hall, seminar hall, will be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh will be required for this scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

f) *Direction staff for implementation of the above scheme is as given below: —*

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Transcriber (Records)	1	425-700
2.	Record Clerk	1	330-560
3.	Receptionist	1	330-560
4.	Compiler Checkers	2	260-400
5.	Telephone Operator	1	260-400
6.	Plumber	1	260-350
7.	Carpenter	1	260-350
8.	Watchman	8	196-232
9.	Farash	1	196-232
10.	Scavanger	1	196-232
11.	Sweeper	1	196-232

The estimated expenditure on this scheme will be about Rs. 0.20 lakh per annum and the total expenditure for the above Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 1.00 lakh.

3. Museum:

a) *Development of Multipurpose state museum of Goa, Daman and Diu, purchase of museum objects and District-Level Museum Set-ups at Daman and Diu:*

Goa replete with cultural and historical heritage abounds in antiquities and art objects scattered all over the Union Territory including

Daman and Diu. The antiquities bear special interest from the point of tourist interest. Some of these antiquities are centralised and displayed in the State Museum of Goa, Daman and Diu housed temporarily in a limited space of a private building. Lot of antiquities are yet to be shifted from various parts of the territory, purchased from the private collectors and displayed on a large scale. The scheme therefore entails acquisition, maintenance, preservation of antiquities, and museum objects in a well developed multipurpose Museum. At present the Museum has in its possession a fairly large collection of objects representing galleries of 1) Ancient History and Archaeology, 2) Art and Craft, 3) Pictures and 4) Anthropology. These galleries are to be developed in addition to the other new galleries in future. Besides, it is proposed to set up district level museums at Daman and Diu respectively.

The estimated expenditure on this scheme will be about Rs. 0.60 lakh per annum and the total expenditure for the Sixth Five Year Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 3.00 lakh including purchase of the museum objects, equipments and other expenses. The proposed staff is as under:—

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Scientific Officer	1	650-1200
2.	Curator (Scientific)	1	550-900
3.	Conservation Assistant	1	425-700
4.	Horticulture Assistant	1	425-700
5.	Laboratory Assistant	1	380-560
6.	Technician (Wood, Textile and Manuscript)	3	380-560
7.	Chemical Assistants	2	380-560
8.	Sr. Gallery Attendants (Two for Daman & Diu)	4	330-560
9.	Sr. Gallery Attendants (Four for Daman & Diu)	8	260-400
10.	Museum Guards	6	196-232
11.	Carpenters	1	260-350
12.	Gardeners	4	196-232

b) Construction of specially Desinged Museum Building for the Development of Multipurpose Museum:

It is proposed to develop all the Museum activities in the Sixth Five Year Plan period in a specially designed museum building for the purpose as it is done in other States. This scheme is a continuous scheme and during the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan the land admeasuring 10,000 sq. metres the other side of Rua de Ourem creek, Panaji, has been acquired for the construction of the said building. The plans and designs of the building are already drawn up and sent to P. W. D. for further action. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh will be required for this scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

c) *Direction staff for the implementation of the above scheme:*

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Manuscript Clerk	1	330-560
2.	Receptionist	1	330-560
3.	Compiler Checker	1	260-350

The estimated expenditure on this scheme will be about Rs. 0.20 lakh per annum and the total expenditure for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 1.00 lakh.

d) Gazetteer

Plan Schemes:

With the completion of the work of compilation and publication of the District Gazetteer Volume of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu during the year 1979-80, following Plan Schemes will be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85:

1. Compilation and publication of a Volume on History and Places of Interest of Goa, Daman and Diu.
2. Compilation and publication of (a) Source Material of the History of the Freedom Struggle in Goa and (b) Who's Who among the Freedom Fighters in Goa, Daman and Diu.
3. Translation of the Gazetteer Volume of Goa, Daman and Diu in regional languages.

Objectives:

The main objective of the **Scheme No. 1**, will be to compile and publish a small volume on the History and Places of Interest. It will narrate the history of Goa and highlight historical and cultural remains briefly. It will also give a brief account of the places of interest in the Territory from the point of view of Tourists and will be made more illustrative by places of monuments, caves, beaches, historical sites etc. The necessary data will be collected departmentally. The Volume when published will serve as a guide to the tourists and the public.

The total expenditure for this scheme during the Five Year Plan Period will amount to Rs. 0.50 lakh.

The **Scheme No. 2(a)**, deals with the work of compilation and publication of the Source Material of the history of the Freedom Struggle in the Territory and its contribution towards the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu from foreign rule. All source material about the freedom movement will be collected, compiled and published in the series of volumes. The work of this scheme will be continued indefinitely as material is available on a large scale in Goa Archives and in various courts.

Necessary steps will also be taken to associate two more non-official members to the existing membership of the Goa Gazetteer Editorial Board as is done in other States.

The expenditure for this scheme including honorarium, travel expenses, office expenses etc., for the Five Year Plan Period will be Rs. 4.30 lakh.

As regards the **Scheme No. 2(b)**, its objective is to compile and publish a comprehensive book about the "Who's Who among the Freedom Fighters" in the Territory. It will include the life sketches of martyrs and hundreds of Freedom Fighters who participated in the Goan freedom struggle. The collection of data, its compilation and publication will be done departmentally.

The expenditure for this scheme during the Five Year Plan Period will be Rs. 0.75 lakh.

The last **Scheme No. 3**, deals with the work of translation of the Gazetteer Volume of Goa, Daman and Diu in regional languages.

The work of the translation of the Gazetteer Volume in the regional languages will be undertaken from the point of wider public appeal.

The Committee as appointed by the Government, however, will advise in the work of translation of the District Gazetteer into regional languages. The total cost of the scheme including printing, office expenses etc. will be Rs. 4.45 lakh during the Five Year Plan.

Staff Requirements:

The following additional staff in general will be required for implementing the aforesaid plan schemes.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Research Officer (Group B—Gazetted)	1	650-1200
2.	Translator (Group C—Non-Gazetted) ...	2	425-750
3.	Research Assistant (Group C—Non-Gazetted)	1	425-700
4.	Library Assistant (Group C—Non-Gazetted)	1	330-560
5.	Head Clerk (Group C—Non-Gazetted)	1	425-700
6.	Accountant (Group C—Non-Gazetted)	1	425-700
7.	U. D. C. (Group C—Non-Gazetted) ...	1	330-560
8.	L. D. C. (Group C—Non-Gazetted) ...	1	260-400
9.	Clerk-Cum-Typist (Group C—Non-Gazetted)	1	260-400
10.	Attendant (Group D)	1	196-232
11.	Peon (Group D)	1	196-232

Technical Education

a) Polytechnic

The Government Polytechnic, Panaji was started in August 1963, soon after Liberation. It has now completed 17 years of its useful service by meeting various diversified needs in Diploma Engineering of this Territory. So far about 500 Diploma Engineers have been trained by this Institute. All the Diploma Engineers have found fruitfull employment in and around Goa. About 50 students are in the field of self employment. The man power report of this Territory indicates that in the next five years there is a demand of about 2,000 Diploma Engineers in different disciplines.

After its establishment in 1963, the Institute undertook different developmental programmes like: construction of main building, workshop, boys' hostel and starting of seven additional courses such as: Diploma course in Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering, Structural Fabrication and Erection Engineering, Stenography and Private Secretarial practice, Industrial Electronics, Mining and Mine Surveying and Post Harvest Food Technology. The last two courses were started in the year 1976.

Following recommendations of the All India committee for re-organisation of Polytechnic education, the Institute has introduced semester system and sandwich courses from the academic year of June 1979.

To enable the Institution to implement the above programme, Board of Technical Examination, Maharashtra State, Bombay has granted partial autonomy. Through the Training and Placement Cell, Industrial Liason and Placement for training is done.

The demand for Diploma Engineers is growing day by day as has been directly indicated in the man power survey report. To meet this growing demand, Govt. has increased the capacity of the Institute from 360 to 600 from June 1978. A total amount of Rs. 58.44 lakh has been provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 25.82 lakh has been utilised for the Annual Plan 1979-80.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

The primary aims and objectives of the Institute during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 would be to consolidate the existing facilities and improve the quality of training. During this plan, efforts will also be made to optimise the resources of the Institute, so also extension programmes to meet the rural needs by way of short courses will also be undertaken. Looking to the heavy rush for admissions to different courses of the Polytechnic, the intake will be increased from 200 to 500 at the end of the Plan period.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

I. SPILL — OVER SCHEMES

1. Scholarship (Stipend for trainees):

To improve the practical training of the students, the Institution has adopted sandwich pattern of education. Under this scheme the students are placed for training in Industries for one year in three phases of 12-12-24 weeks duration. During the training, students are paid a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month per student.

To meet the expenditure on stipends during training a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided.

II. FACULTY DEVELOPMENT

2. Additional Staff:

The Board of Technical Examination, Maharashtra State, Bombay has revised all the courses. Hence the staff pattern of the Institute has been revised in consultation with the western Regional Committee to meet the needs of the various programmes undertaken by the Institute.

It will be necessary therefore to appoint additional teaching and non-teaching staff such as: Senior lecturers, lecturers, technicians, stenographers, Dy. Registrars, etc. For this a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been provided.

3. Staff Training & Quality Improvement Programme:

To upgrade the knowledge and impart new skills to the staff it is necessary to depute staff for training in the Institution industries. For this a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided.

III. OTHER (QUANTITY IMPROVEMENT)

4. Additional courses:

As a part of fifth five year plan two additional courses namely Diploma course in Mining & Mine Surveying and Post Harvest Food Technology have been started. The development by way of purchase of equipments and appointment of staff will continue during the sixth five year plan 1980-85, since the courses have started in 1976 only. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been made for this purpose.

5. Improvement of Testing Facilities and Laboratory Equipments:

(a) Since the courses have been revised and the Institute is now catering to the needs of the industry by way of undertaking testing work and consultancy, it is necessary to modernise laboratories and workshops by procurement of additional tools, equipment and machinery. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 8.25 lakh has been provided.

(b) All India Council of Technical Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India have selected Government Polytechnic, Panaji for

granting direct central assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.00 lakh in the year 1980-81. This Direct Central Assistance has been given to develop the testing facilities of Diversified Diploma courses in Structural Fabrication and Erection Engineering. To meet this expenditure a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the annual plan 1981-82.

(c) To meet the expenditure on A and B a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been provided in the annual plan 81-82.

6. Diversified courses:

At the end of Fourth Five Year Plan programme, two diversified courses like Structural Fabrication and Erection Engineering and Stenography and Private Secretarial Practice have been started.

The development of Stenography and Private Secretarial Practice course has been completed. However, the development of other courses will continue during the annual plan 1981-82 also. For this a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakh has been provided.

7. Libraries, Book Banks etc.:

A Book Bank has been established in the Institution through which a needy and deserving student is given one set of book on nominal fee of Rs. 5/- per academic year. The Institution so far procured 150 sets of books. The scheme will be continued further during the sixth five year plan 1980-85. for which a sum of Rs. 25,000/- has been provided.

8. Staff Quarters:

To develop a proper campus life and to encourage healthy staff students relation and interaction, it is proposed to construct as many staff quarters as possible. There are 35 gazetted staff and about 100 non-gazetted staff. At present there are only 6 - C type quarters and 2 - B type quarters and 2 - E type quarters in the campus. To meet the requirement of the staff quarters, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been provided.

IV. OTHER PROGRAMMES

9. Development of Building and Playground and Production-cum-Training centre:

Because of the increase in intake, additional facilities such as; staff common rooms, Boys' common rooms, Girls' common rooms, parking places, gymnasium, canteen and development of premises are required to be undertaken. For this a sum of Rs. 17.00 lakh has been provided.

NEW SCHEMES FOR THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85)

V. OTHER (QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME)

10. Part time courses:

To meet the requirement of inservice people and to optimise the use of physical facilities already available, it is proposed to start part time courses during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 with an intake of 60. For this a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakh has been provided.

11. Post Diploma Course:

The Polytechnic has so far trained about 500 Diploma Engineers. However, in Goa there are no facilities for upgrading their knowledge nor there are any facilities to meet the specialised needs of the industry. It is, therefore, proposed to start Post Diploma Courses like Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Automobile Engineering, Television Engineering etc. For this a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been provided.

12. Short Courses:

To meet the rural needs and also to meet the specified requirements of the industry, short term need based courses will be started. For this a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakh has been provided.

VI. STUDENTS' AMENITIES**13. Hostels:**

The Institute has got one Boys' Hostel with 180 capacity. This has become inadequate to meet the demand of the students. It is, therefore, proposed to construct additional boys hostel with 60 capacity. Day by day lady students are also seeking admission to the Polytechnic in a growing number. It is proposed therefore to construct a hostel for ladies during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. For this a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakh has been provided.

VII. LIBRARIES, BOOK BANK ETC.**14. Learning resource centre:**

For effective teaching and learning, it is proposed to establish a Learning resource centre in the Polytechnic. For this an initial grant of Rs. 2.50 lakh was received from the Government of India. To develop the scheme further it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh during the sixth five year plan 1980-85.

VIII. OTHER PROGRAMMES**15. Autonomy to Institute:**

The Institute has introduced sandwich courses, diversified courses and additional courses. As a part of Sixth Five Year Plan programme 1980-85, part time courses, short courses and post diploma courses will be introduced.

To implement the above programme effectively and to bring in the necessary flexibility, it is proposed to have full autonomous status to the Institute. Under this scheme, the Institute will organise its own Examination cell with the assistance of the Board of Technical Examinations, M. S. Bombay, for which a token provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been made.

16. Resource Optimisation:

To meet the requirement of the various courses as a part of the development of the Institute, modern equipment and machinery have been installed. It is proposed to use their idle capacity by undertaking

production work wherever possible without dislocation of normal training programme. The scheme will gradually develop culmination in a cell consisting of a co-ordinating Officer, Store-keeper and supporting skilled and unskilled workers. For this a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made.

NEW SCHEME (NEW ITEMS)

17. Starting of Second Polytechnic in South Goa:

In order to meet the growing manpower needs of technicians in this Union Territory, it is proposed to set up a second Polytechnic somewhere in South Goa initially with the courses in Mechanical Engineering, Automobile Engineering and Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Engineering. Hence, a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

b) Food Craft Institute

EXPANSION OF FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE

The Food Craft Institute was established in Goa at the initiative of Government of India in July, 1968. It is run by a society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, having representatives of Central Government and Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, on the Managing Committee, 100% grants on the deficit is to be paid to the said Institute as per the scheme approved by Government of India.

The expenditure by way of grants was made by Government of India for the initial period of 5 years. From August 1973, the liability of the Institute has been transferred to the local administration and grants are being released to the Institute from the local funds.

It is proposed to construct a suitable building for the Food Craft Institute which is at present housed in a rented premises. A suitable plot of land has already been acquired during the year 1979-80 at the Gaspar Dias Beach, Panaji.

As per the original scheme, the construction of the buildings for the Food Craft Institute was to be done through the funds released by the Government of India, through the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation. However, it is now informed that, necessary provision will have to be made by the local government, and if the funds allotted to the Education Department are not sufficient, more funds will be made available by the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. In view of this a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the proposed construction of the Institute building during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

There will be need to purchase additional furniture and equipment which are required for the existing and new courses. Hence, a token provision of Rs. 2.50 lakh has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

A proposal for the conversion of the Food Craft Institute into a fullfledged Regional Catering Institute is under consideration of the

Government and if the same is approved by the Government, steps will have to be taken to have a fullfledged Catering Institute during the Sixth Five Year Plan. There is a need for augmenting the number of staff such as Lecturers, Upper Division Clerks, Lower Division Clerks, etc., hence a token provision of Rs. 2.50 lakh is therefore proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

It is therefore, proposed to provide a total amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh for the same for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

c) Engineering College

The College of Engineering Goa was originally planned for an intake of 120 students, but due to recession of employment opportunities for technical personnel intake was reduced to 60 and the college was started with this intake in the year 1967.

Consequent to this reduction of intake laboratory plan area and equipment were also reduced. Number of staff members given were very inadequate even for an intake of 60 students.

The intake was increased to 90 students from June 1977. Intake was to be increased to 120 students from June 1980, but due to some practical difficulties it is not possible to do so and is likely to be increased to 120 from June 1981.

There are many new electives which are to be started in this college as per Bombay University syllabus and they are to be beneficial for the students in Industries, only a token provision has been made for these new electives due to limited funds put at our disposal. There are many diversified courses which are to be started at this college. These courses are necessary for the development of the territory.

In the revised plan, provision is made for a building for Post Graduate Courses, laboratory for Diversified Courses. Establishment of a new Architectural College in Goa is also proposed in the Plan.

1. Additional Posts for Engineering College:

The project of Engineering College Goa was sanctioned by Government of India with an intake of 60 students per year. Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering degree courses of four years duration were started from the year 1967. The intake has been increased to 90 from June 1977. Consequently additional staff members, laboratory buildings and equipments are needed to meet the requirements.

With the increased intake and revision of syllabus by the Bombay University, teacher students contact hours will increase considerably, Additional teaching staff members supported by other technical and non-technical personnel are necessary. Only few posts were filled in the Vth five year plan consisting of one Lecturer, one Accountant two L.D.C.s and Block Attendant.

AICTE has recommended staffing pattern according to lecture loads as scheduled below: —

- Head of Department for 10 lecture loads.
- One Professor for 12 lecture hours.
- One Asst. Prof. for 14 lecture hours.
- One Lecturer for 16 lecture hours.

Taking into account the increased intake the teaching loads of the departments have been worked out. According to AICTE norms staffing, pattern should follow the ratio 1:2:4: for Professor: Assistant Professor: Lecturer. Taking this recommendation into account the requirement of the number of posts was worked out.

In all 24 additional posts are proposed to be filled up. Posts of three Professors, one Asst. Librarian, One U.D.C., one L.D.C. two Laboratory Assistants, one Welder and one Plumber are created. Fourteen posts which have since lapsed are proposed to be revived. 18 posts are to be created and filled up. The revised Five Year Plan outlay is maintained at Rs. 25.00 lakh.

2. Book Bank:

The book bank scheme was started in our college in the year 1974-75 as per the direction of the Central Government. The purpose of the scheme is to provide sets of text books to the needy students so as to benefit them. The sets are intended to be provided to 25% of the students. During the period of 1974-75, sets costing Rs. 39.00 lakh were purchased. Out of these books worth Rs. 0.33 lakh were purchased though the plan allocation of Goa Government and books worth Rs. 0.06 lakh through the funds given by the U.D.C. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is allocated under this scheme for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). Ten sets are proposed to be purchased during the year 1980.

3. Quality Improvement Programme:

Quality Improvement Programme is a scheme of Government of India for the improvement of quality of teachers of Engineering colleges. Under the scheme an opportunity is given to the teachers to improve the teaching and instructional abilities and keep in pace with the latest development in the field of technology. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme in the original VIth Five Year Plan. Outlay proposed in the Revised Plan 1980-85 is also Rs. 5.00 lakh. Six teachers are presently deputed under the programme, two teachers are to come back after completing the training in the academic year. Two more teachers are to be deputed for a period of three years in August, 1980.

4. Starting of Sandwich Diversified Courses:

It is proposed to start diversified courses in Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering under Electrical Engineering. Under Mechanical Engineering only a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed in the five year plan.

5. New Electives:

New electives as given in the Bombay University syllabus are to be introduced at the final year Engineering level.

The Bombay University has provided a number of electives to be offered to the final year students. Only few electives are being offered at present due to inadequate staff strength. It is necessary to offer more electives under the scheme. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made.

6. Buildings:

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period the following buildings were constructed.

- 1) Extension of Electrical and Mechanical Blocks.
- 2) Extension of Library.
- 3) Second Hostel.
- 4) Canteen Building.
- 5) Residences two 'A' type blocks (12 flats), 1 'C' type block (6 flats) and 'D' type block (6 flats).

The total amount of expenditure incurred is of the order of Rs. 41.42 lakh.

In the Five Year Plan covering the period from 1980-85 Rs. 33.00 lakh are provided for construction works, Rs. 26.00 lakh for functional buildings and Rs. 7.00 lakh for residential buildings.

The following additional construction works are proposed in the revised plan.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 4) Laboratory for Diversified courses | Rs. 4.00 lakh. |
| 2) Building for Post Graduate courses | Rs. 1.00 lakh |

7. Machinery and Equipment Tools and Plant:

Because of increase in intake, the starting of new electives change in syllabus etc. more equipments are needed for the existing laboratories and for the new laboratories to be set up. As such provision of Rs. 23.00 lakh is proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

8. Campus Development:

The Development of the campus was started in the year 1979. The first phase consisting of fencing and putting soft soil is in progress and this alongwith the second phase involving development of garden and construction of children park are to be taken up during 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for the purpose.

9. Sports Complex at College of Engineering Farmagudi Campus:

There is plenty of land available at Farmagudi Plateau in the college campus for the purpose of very good sports complex and the site has already been approved by the Government in principle.

The purpose of the scheme is to provide a comprehensive sports complex which will be provided with all facilities and play fields etc. of national standards, so that games and sports activities of inter school, inter collegiate and even inter state level would be included.

A provision of Rs. 77.00 lakh (Rupees seventy seven lakh) would be required for the construction of sports complex. However only a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made in the plan in view of paucity of funds.

10. Starting of Architectural College:

It is proposed to start a Architectural college from June 1981, leading to the Degree of Bachelor in Architectural college of Bombay University. The existing facilities of Engineering college will be utilised as far as possible. However separate provision will be required under the following heading.

							(Rs. in lakhs)
1) Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00
2) Staff pay & allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00
3) Equipment for laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00
4) Library	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00
5) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00
							50.00
							50.00

Medical, Public Health and Sanitation

α) General Health

The Directorate of Health Services after liberation expanded its activities in various fields of Public Health. Many National Programmes were introduced and new projects were taken up in the interest of providing positive health to the population of this territory.

By and large the health facilities provided in this territory are comparatively better than those provided in the other States in our country. The estimated birth rate (1977) is 23.12 and the registered death rate is 8.36 (1977) per thousand population. The infant mortality and the maternal mortality rates are 38.82 per thousand live births and 0.40 per thousand live births respectively. These indices indicate the quality of maternal and child health services reoriented to the population. The doctor population ratio is 1:1145 and bed population ratio is 1:333.

On Medical Education side the territory has been provided with ample facilities. There is a Medical College with an intake capacity of 70 students every year and facilities for post graduate and diploma courses. There is also Pharmacy College with annual admission of 30 students for Diploma Course, 32 for Degree Course and 10 for Laboratory Technician Course. A Basic Nursing School with 55 annual admission and 2 A. N. M. Schools with 60 annual admission (30 in marathi medium and 30 in English medium) are also functioning in this territory. During the Fifth Plan period some new programmes such as Community Health Volunteers Scheme, Expanded Programme on Immunization have been taken up with the assistance of Government of India. As a part of National Policy the scheme of the Multipurpose Health Workers is being implemented and the training programme is under progress.

This territory has at present, 33 hospitals under Public Sector with 2269 beds as on 1-1-1979 and 31 Rural Medical Dispensaries (Subsidiary Health Centres). Under Health Services there are 27 hospitals with 1541 beds, under Medical College, 4 hospitals with 652 beds and 2 more hospitals are under Central Govt./Semi Govt. that of Central Hospital Tiska and Marmagoa Port Trust Hospital with total capacity of 76 beds. Besides, this territory has been provided with a fairly good number of specialised health clinics, Urban/Primary Health Centres with its sub-centres, Family Welfare Centres, Post Partum Programme Units etc.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UPTO THE END OF 1979-80

a) Medical Assistance:

As already mentioned earlier there are 33 hospitals including the Port Trust Hospital, Central Hospital Tiska and 15 hospitals attached to Primary Health Centres with a total bed strength of 2269. 2 Dental Clinics each at Satari and Sanguem talukas have been established, in addition to already existing 8 clinics and 1 Mobile Dental Clinic, to provide dental facilities to the rural population. Eye and ENT clinics at Daman and Diu are functioning. Besides these, one Homoeopathic Dispensary has already been set up in the Urban Health Centre, Panaji during 1977-78

so as to introduce the indigenous system of medicine at Govt. level for the first time in this territory. In addition to these facilities, 31 Rural Medical Dispensaries and other specialised clinics attached to the National Programme such as Filariasis, Leprosy, Malaria, S.T.D., T.B. Control etc. have been provided to the population.

b) Minimum Needs Programme:

By the end of 1979-80 staff quarters for Primary Health Centres at Betki, Curtorim, Sanguem have been constructed. Also 15 Sub-Centres have been opened, being 10 Sub-Centres in 1974-75, 3 in 1976-77 and 2 in 1978-79 in rural areas in addition to previous 50, thus 65 Sub-Centres are functioning to cater the health need of the rural population.

During the year 1976-77, 3 Primary Health Centres, namely at Ponda, Curchorem and Pernem have been upgraded into 30/40 bedded rural hospitals.

c) Training Programme:

One Basic Nursing School and 2 Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Schools were continued to function upto 1979-80. The strength of the Basic Nursing School has been increased from 30 students to 55 students due to amalgamation of the School of Nursing attached to Goa Medical College with the Basic Nursing School of the Health Service during the year 1976.

d) Control of Communicable Diseases:

i) Malaria Eradication Programme:

This programme was taken up for implementation in this territory in the year 1963. During the year 1969, this programme entered successfully into maintenance phase. But due to special conditions prevailing in the Marmagoa Port area and mining areas, a special surveillance/vigilance unit has been maintained in the N.M.E.P. Programme attached to Directorate of Health Services.

As per the Govt. of India's recommendation a new strategy called Modified Plan of Operation for implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural) has been introduced in this Territory in April, 1977 covering entire Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and also extending activities of N.M.E.P. to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli by establishing District Level Head Quarters at Ponda and Daman and State Level Head Quarters at Panaji.

ii) Filariasis Control Programme:

The Filariasis Control Programme which was reorganised on the National Level pattern in 1965 has succeeded in bringing down the Filariasis infection. The entomological dissection work has been extended to Filariasis Control Units at Margao, Vasco and Mapusa, since 1977.

iii) T. B. Control Programme:

This programme was started in the year 1963. Under the programme, direct B.C.G. vaccination has been advocated for all persons below 20 years of age. On an average 1500 new cases are detected every year.

iv) Smallpox Eradication Programme:

The Smallpox Eradication Programme was introduced in this territory from February, 1965. This scheme has entered into maintenance phase. Under this programme, on an average of 0.030 millions primary vaccinations and 0.100 millions revaccinations per year were carried out.

Due to global Smallpox Eradication the programme is performing vigilance duties in addition to Primary vaccinations of the new born till a decision is taken by the Government of India about future strategy vis a vis Smallpox vaccination activities.

v) Sexually Transmitted Diseases:

The V. D. Control Programme now called as Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme was established in the year 1963. There are two clinics functioning at present, one at Panaji and the other at Vasco da Gama attached with laboratories.

vi) Leprosy Control Programme:

The Programme was started in the year 1964. All its activities of conducting surveys etc. are carried out with the help of 22 S. E. T. Centres and one Leprosy Control Unit. During the year 1977-78 two more Urban Leprosy Centres each at Vasco-da-Gama and Panaji have been established. Also during 1978-79, one Temporary Hospitalization Ward with 20 beds attached to P. H. C. Ponda and one reconstructive Surgery Unit attached to orthopedic Surgery Department of Goa Medical College, have been established.

vii) Expanded Programme on Immunisation:

In order to tackle the problem of the childhood preventable diseases effectively and to reduce morbidity and mortality in the children population due to these diseases a new programme called Expanded Programme on Immunisation has been launched all over the country during the year 1978-79. This Programme is a felt need specially in the rural areas as can be seen from the increased number of children being efficaciously immunized under it against the communicable but preventable diseases.

e) Other Programme:

i) Family Welfare Programme:

The Family Welfare Programme is a Centrally Sponsored scheme introduced in this territory in the year 1964. Since its inception, 26389 sterilisation and 6441 IUDDS were performed. Also, on an average about 2000 persons per year have adopted conventional contraceptive including oral pills.

The M. C. H. Services have been integrated into Family Welfare Programme since 1972.

ii) School Health:

In this territory fairly large number of children population in the age groups 5 years above are attending the schools. Hence this programme is of paramount importance for early detection and prevention of diseases and defects in the school going children.

There are 4 units under this Programme, being one at each of the Urban areas of Panaji, Vasco-da-Gama, Margao and Mapusa.

iii) Health Education Programme:

It is a well known fact that more provision of health and medical services will not be useful to the people unless the people are themselves prepared to accept the services provided for them and made aware of various facilities available to them for the betterment of their health. Therefore, the health education programme has been established in this territory with the sole objective of educating the masses, so to achieve successful implementation of all health programmes at the rural level.

There are 4 Units under this programme, being one at each of the Urban areas of Panaji, Vasco-da-Gama, Margao and Mapusa.

iv) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (I. C. D. S.):

Though primarily the I. C. D. S. Scheme is a responsibility of the Directorate of Social Welfare, its health component is to be looked after by the Health Services. It aims at an integrated approach to early childhood services comprising all children in the age-group 0-6 years and also expectant and nursing mothers.

The scheme is being successfully implemented in Bicholim Block in an integrated manner, being its health component looked after by the P. H. C. Bicholim.

Similarly, the Pernem Block has already been selected for the implementation of the scheme and the work is in progress. Also Sanguem Block has been approved for the purpose of bringing the same under the I. C. D. S. Scheme.

v) Drugs Control:

1. Drugs Control Office:

The Primary responsibility of Drugs Control is to assure the public about the efficacy and safety of drugs available in the market and the safety of the cosmetics manufactured in the country. Subject to this limitation, the Drugs Control office protects the consumer interest by allowing only such products and trades to supply drugs and cosmetics in the market of standard quality. This obligation is met by the Drugs Control Office by licencing under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, and Rules made thereunder, only the competent establishment and by regulating their performance through frequent inspections to the premises, where drugs are manufactured and offered for sale and by random sampling of drugs from very point of manufacture and distribution. The Drugs Control Office is Controlling 5 important section named: (1) Drugs Control Office, (2) Food Cell, (3) Combined Food and Drugs Laboratory, (4) Quality Control Cell for Liquor, (5) Medical Stores Depot.

Under the Drugs Control Office the following Acts are being enforced.

- (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable)

Advertisement Act, 1954 and the Rules made thereunder. (iii) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 to the extent prescribed by the Narcotic Policy by the Govt. of India. (iv) The Drugs Price (Display and Control) Order 1970. (v) The Pharmacy Act, 1948. (vi) The Preventive of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955.

Besides these, this office is issuing Essentiality Certificate for the import of raw materials and component machinery, required for the pharmaceutical industry, under the Import Trade Policy of the Govt. of India. The State Drugs Controller is given the authority to recommend the raw materials from canalised items to I. D. P. L. and State Trading Corporation.

Since all the above proposed schemes covering administration, inspection and sampling, analysis and prosecutions will be inter-dependent, it is considered to form a homogenous unit, and to form units at district level so that a consumer or any other member of public is able to meet his needs or get his grievances redressed at district level.

2. Food Cell:

The matter of implementation of Food Laws have been a subject of discussion of Control Council of Health and Parliament. The two men committee appointed by the Govt. of India to review the position of the enforcement machinery and Laboratory facilities has recommended that at initial stage there should be one Food Inspector for every 50,000 population. For effective system of implementation of Food Laws, the basic features are: (i) Administrative Control, (ii) Inspection & Sampling, (iii) Analysis. It will be therefore very necessary that the administration which is implementing the PFAA and rules made there under and going to implement the Goa, Daman and Diu Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules is properly staffed and equipped.

3. Combined Food and Drugs Laboratory:

With the appointment of more Drug Inspectors and Food Inspectors in the Sixth Five Year Plan as proposed in the above schemes, the collection of samples of food and drugs will be done on a tremendously large scale. Any delay in testing the samples results that the sample reported of not standard quality, being sold in the market by the time the analytical report is received by the enforcement machinery. To achieve this goal a proposal for the strengthening of staff is necessary.

4. Quality Control Cell for liquor:

The manufacture of liquor is a major cottage industry involving varying modes of manufacture from primitive to modern techniques of manufacture using sophisticated equipment. Since the demand of country liquor is more than the actual production in some cases like Cashew Fenny etc. There is a rebound on the standard quality of liquors sold in the market. To check and to lay down the standards and to help the small industries in controlling the quality of the products marked by them, this cell has been created, the cell requires additional staff to control the adulteration.

5. *The Medical Store Depot:*

The Medical Store Depot is an organisation which is attached to Drugs Controller Office since the beginning. The main function of the depot is to procure drugs and surgical instruments and distribute the same to the various health units attached to the directorate. The turn over upto the time of liberation was not exceeding 1.5 lakh. In the year 1966 a few posts had been sanctioned and created when the Directorate of Health Services was being expanded to a considerable extent in the various fields of health care and today, it is already voluminous organisation catering the needs of hundred of units covering also two major hospitals (Hospicio and Asilo), one mental hospital, one T.B. hospital etc. and thus the work of M. S. D. which was only limited to start with, has now considerable increase as it has to procure and supply not only the increased quality of drugs but also, various other items namely surgical equipment and machinery, laboratory Chemicals, glass-ware and other sophisticated instruments, X'Ray instruments, machinery equipments and chemicals, dental materials and machineries etc. The value of the item purchased has already crossed Rs. 40.00 lakh and is expected to reach about 1 crore by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) which therefore demands immediate strengthening of the unit with a proper set up so as to be able to meet the increasing requirement of the source working for the betterment of Public Health Care. For this purpose a separate scheme for the expansion of the M. S. D. has been proposed as altogether a separate scheme.

f) Other Health Units:

Nutrition Cell and an Epidemiological Cell were established during the Fourth Plan period.

The Health Intelligence Bureau was reorganised and strengthened during the year 1976-77 with additional staff.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

In framing the proposals for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 the following points have been taken into consideration:

1. It has been proposed to establish 85 new sub-centres in addition to 65 already set up/to be set up in rural areas, thus providing one auxiliary nurse midwife (female health worker) and one basic health worker (male health visitor) for every 5 thousand population.

2. It has been proposed to ensure minimum package of health services to the population of this territory covering promotive, preventive, curative and re-habilitative aspects of the health. Also it is decided to strengthen the health education and to increase allocation on preventive programmes so as to effectively achieve reduction of communicable diseases.

3. It has been proposed to bring down further already reduced birth rate in this territory which is estimated to be 23.12 per thousand

population during the year 1977, and therefore, to strengthen Family Welfare Programme.

4. Since women of reproductive age group and children, represent a sizeable bulk of population of this territory it has been proposed to improve M. C. H. Services in the rural areas to provide comprehensive integrated health to the rural people.

5. The National Programme of Control and Eradication of some of the major diseases are being strengthened with the sole objective of further reduction in the prevalence and incidence of diseases to a level where it would cease to be a major public health hazards. It is also proposed to integrate in a phased manner all the ongoing programmes at the Primary Health Centres Level.

6. The preventive health measures are crucial for sustained improvement and they are proposed to be intensified through provision of:

- a) Safe water supply to the entire urban and rural population.
- b) Provision of sewerage facilities to all the main towns of this territory and implementation of sanitation schemes in the rural areas as well as disposal of urban waste.
- c) Improvement of environmental sanitation and hygiene by giving high priority to better working and living conditions and slum clearance and prevention of water and air pollution.
- d) Improvement of the nutritional status of the population and protection of the vulnerable section of the population by providing supplementary preparations to pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and pre school children coming from economically backward areas.
- e) Achieving total prevention of food, drugs and liquor adulteration.

7. It is a well known fact that childhood diseases preventable by immunisation are contributing for a large morbidity and mortality in the lower age group of the population. To tackle effectively this problem it has been proposed to intensify immunisation activities at all levels so as to ensure that each and every susceptible child of this territory is protected against these diseases.

8. Strengthening of curative services by providing additional technical manpower such as doctors, nurses, other para-medical staff, equipment and other facilities.

9. Introduction of services of indigenous system of medicines in this territory such as ayurvedic, unani, yoga, etc. and reinforcement of the existing homoeopathic services.

REVISION OF THE SIXTH PLAN

a) GENERAL HEALTH

PROGRAMME FOR THE REVISION OF THE SIXTH PLAN

The total amount proposed during the Sixth Plan from 1980-85 and Annual Plan for 1981-82 on Health Services is as under: —

(Rs. in lakh)

State Sector	Proposed provision	
	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3
i) Minimum Needs Programme	55.00	11.00
ii) Control of communicable diseases (Operational Cost)	39.23	11.34
iii) Hospitals and Dispensaries	191.05	28.02
iv) Training Programme	25.40	4.20
v) I. S. M. and Homoeopathy	3.35	0.53
vi) Other Programmes	35.97	9.91
Total	350.00	65.00

The details of the State Programmes are as follows: —

I. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

A. Primary Health Centres:

This is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme, construction of building and staff quarters have been taken up. The construction of staff quarters for Primary Health Centres Bali and Sanguem are completed and that of Primary Health Centre Curtorim is nearing completion.

The Construction of staff quarters viz. A, B, C and D types at the Primary Health Centres Betki, Canacona, Curchorem, Ponda, Diu, Bicholim and Pernem have been taken up. It is proposed to construct two more "D" type quarters for each Primary Health Centre since one doctor under Family Welfare Programme and one Public Health Dentist has been provided to each Primary Health Centre.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been made for capital, out of which, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed during the year 1981-82.

B. Sub-Centres:

During the Fifth Plan Period, 13 more Sub-Centres have been established as per the health strategy i. e. one sub-centre for every 10,000 population. Construction of building for sub-centres Kotombi, Gaondongrem and Pirna are in progress.

For the implementation of Multipurpose Workers Scheme, Government of India has recommended a provision of one sub-centre for every

5,000 rural population according to 1981 Census. In view of this, it is proposed to increase the number of sub-centres from existing 65 to 150. In other words, it is proposed to establish 85 sub-centres during the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to construct buildings as well as staff quarters for sub-centres which are, at present, functioning in rental buildings. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided, out of which, Rs. 13.00 lakh for Revenue and Rs. 7.00 lakh for Capital during the Plan period. Proposed outlay during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 3.55 lakh.

The requirement of additional staff is as follows:—

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (Female Health Worker)	260-350	85
Basic Health Workers (Male Health Workers)	260-350	85
Attendants/Peons	196-232	85

C. Upgrading of Primary Health Centres:

During the Vth Five Year Plan, 3 Primary Health Centres namely Ponda, Curchorem and Pernem have been upgraded into 30/40 bedded hospital. As per the Government of India recommendation, 1 Primary Health Centre out of 4 is to be upgraded. Therefore, under the circumstances, no more Primary Health Centres have been proposed for upgradation during the plan period 1980-85.

It is also proposed to construct staff quarters for the upgraded Primary Health Centres namely at Pernem, Ponda, Curchorem. A provision of Rs. 27.00 lakh has been made under the scheme, out of which Rs. 18.00 lakh for Revenue and Rs. 9.00 lakh for Capital. For the year 1981-82, the proposed outlay of Rs. 6.45 lakh.

II. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

A. T. B. Control Programme:

Under this programme, one T. B. Control Unit at Panaji and 2 Hospitals one at Margao (T. B. Sanatorium) and another at Mapusa (T. B. Hospital) are functioning, at present. In order to strengthen the Services of these hospitals. It is also proposed to improve facilities at T. B. Sanatorium Margao by providing modern equipments, drugs etc. and also to carry out necessary repairs of the buildings to accommodate the increased number of indoor patients. The construction of T. B. Isolation Ward (25 beds) at Mapusa and a Ward of 50 beds at Margao has been taken up.

An outlay of Rs. 17.43 lakh is provided, under this scheme, out of which Rs. 13.98 lakh for Revenue and Rs. 3.53 for Capital, during the plan period. An outlay of Rs. 5.54 lakh is proposed during the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is as follows: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
Medical Officer Grade II	700-1300	1
Pathologist/Bacteriologist (Medical)	700-1300	1
Medical Officer Grade III	650-1200	1
Biochemist	550-900	1
Dietician	550-900	1
Physiotherapist	425-700	1
Staff Nurses	425-640	6
Ward Sisters/Masters	455-700	2
Social Workers	330-560	1
Pharmacist	330-560	2
U.D.C. Accounts/Clerk	330-560	1
Stewards	330-560	1
L. D. C.	260-400	1
Lab. Assistant	250-350	1
Lab. Attendant	210-270	1
Servants	196-232	7

B. Filaria Control Programme:

The Filaria Control Programme has been introduced long back in this territory.

At present there are 4 'A' type control units in operation in this territory.

During Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish already sanctioned clinics and also to make provision for the additional staff in the under-staffed clinics. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been provided during the plan period under revenue since there is no capital expenditure to be incurred out of which, Rs. 1.65 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Health Inspector	330-560	8
Health Assistant	260-350	8
Superior Field Worker	200-250	3
Field Workers	196-232	20

C. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme:

At present 2 Clinics with attached laboratories are functioning one each at Panaaji and Vasco-da-Gama. It is proposed to establish one more clinic during the year 1980-81 recently approved by the Government,

A provision of Rs. 3.80 lakh has been made under this scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan for revenue out of which Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is as under: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Staff Nurses	425-640	1
Lab. Technician	330-560	1
Servants	196-232	1
L. D. C.	260-400	1
Sweepers	196-232	1

D. Dental Clinics:

According to the resolution of the Central Council of Health 1973, it was proposed to have one Dental Clinic attached to each Primary Health Centre. During the Fifth Plan period 2 Dental Clinics namely at Canacona and Pernem have been established. At present, all together 10 clinics and one Mobile Dental Clinic are functioning. Also one Dental Cell at the head quarters of Directorate of Health Services has been established to coordinate and monitor activities of these clinics.

A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakh is made during the plan period under the scheme out of which Rs. 2.75 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

E. Cancer Treatment Centre:

Action has already been initiated to transfer the Deep X'Ray Unit to the Goa Medical College, Panaji which was attached to the Directorate of Health Services. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh which was allotted during the Sixth Five Year Plan i. e. 1980-85 to this centre will be utilised for the strengthening of Rural Health Scheme (Primary Health Centre).

F. Malaria Eradication Programme:

As per the Government of India's recommendation, a new strategy called 'Modified Plan of Operation' has been introduced in this territory recently covering entire Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and also Dadra and Nagar Haveli by establishing District level head quarters at Ponda and Daman. This new set up will provide a good scope for regular surveillance for every detection and treatment of Malaria positive cases and total coverage by spraying in Malaria endemic areas to break the transmission.

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme during the plan period, out of which Rs. 0.80 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
U. D. C./Accounts Clerk	330-560	2
Malaria Inspector	330-560	4
Computer	260-400	1
L. D. C.	260-400	1
Peon	196-232	1

III. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Apart from the preventive side of the services, there is also need to provide better and improved services to the public under the curative side.

A. Upgrading of Cottage Hospitals:

It is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme it is proposed to upgrade Chicalim Hospital with specialised services by providing specialist like Gynaecologist, Surgeon, Anaesthetist and other Para Medical staff with necessary equipment and buildings.

A provision of Rs. 14.13 lakh is made in the Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 9.13 lakh for Revenue and Rs. 5.00 lakh for Capital. An outlay of Rs. 3.87 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Surgeon	1100-1600	1
Gynaecologist	650-1200	2
Jr. Anaesthetist	650-1200	2
Radiographer	205-320	3
X'Ray Technician	330-560	3
Staff Nurse	425-640	6
Pharmacist	330-560	2
Compounder	330-480	1
L. D. C.	260-400	1
Driver	260-350	1
Dresser	200-250	6
Physiotherapist	196-232	1
Servant	196-232	18
Ayas	196-232	2
Cook	196-232	1
Sweeper	196-232	1

B. Additional Posts for X'Ray Institute:

Under this scheme, it is proposed to create additional posts for X'Ray Institute and an outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakh is provided during the VIth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Accounts Clerk	330-560	1
Sweepers	196-232	1

C. I. D. Hospital:

The present building where the I. D. Hospital is functioning which can accommodate 40 beds, is proposed to be utilised for the General Hospital, attached to the Primary Health Centre, Ponda which has been upgraded into Rural Hospital, since Infectious Diseases do not require such a big Hospital for hospitalization of such patients.

In order to confine the patients suffering from infects contigeous diseases, a separate ward of 10 beds is constructed. It is also proposed to construct staff quarters. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh, is provided in this scheme under capital since the staff attached to the hospital are paid from Non-Plan budget. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

D. Expansion of Mental Hospital:

From the year 1981-82, the existing 350 bedded Mental Hospital under the Directorate of Health Services and the Department of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour under the Goa Medical College will be integrated and an Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour will be established. No provision has therefore been made for the period 1981-82 to 1984-85.

E. Paediatric Ward:

Providing of health assistance to the children is one of the recommendations of the Director General of Health Services. As per these recommendations, necessary steps are being taken up to provide paediatric beds to the Hospitals/Primary Health Centres etc. During the VIth Plan period, Paediatric ward at Siolim has been established in addition to the existing Paediatric wards at Daman, Sanquelim, Chicalim and Curchorem. During the VIth Plan period, it is proposed to provide Paediatric wards at the upgraded hospitals attached to the Primary Health Centres, Ponda and Pernem. It is also proposed to establish a Maternity cum Paediatric ward in Pernem Taluka as a scheme under special component plan for the Scheduled Castes.

A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh is made during the plan period under the scheme, out of which Rs. 25.00 lakh for Revenue and Rs. 5.00 lakh for Capital. An outlay of Rs. 3.40 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff for the existing Paediatric wards and for the establishment of the new Maternity cum Paediatric is as follows:—

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Junior Gynaecologist	700-1300	1
Medical Officer	650-1200	3
Ward Sister	455-700	1
Staff Nurses	425-640	6
Compounder	330-450	1
U. D. C./Accounts Clerk	330-560	2
Laboratory Technician	260-430	4
Driver	260-350	2
Ward Girls	196-232	3
Ayas	196-232	2
Chowkidars	196-232	4
Cook	200-250	2
Asst. Cook	196-232	2
Sweeper	196-232	4
Ward boy	196-232	3
Dhobi	196-232	1
Peon	196-232	1

F. School Health Programme:

School Health Programme was introduced in this territory in the month of September, 1965 and since then 4 School clinics have been established in Panaji, Mapusa, Margao and Vasco-da-Gama. It is already been established a School Health Bureau attached to Directorate of Health Services in order to supervise and coordinate the school health activities.

During the VIth Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to set up 10 more School Health Clinics attached to Primary Health Centre in addition to 5 such clinics recently approved by Govt. so as to cover entire school going population of this territory.

A provision of Rs. 4.25 lakh is made during the plan period under revenue, out of which Rs. 0.17 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below:—

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Chief Medical Officer	1100-1600	1
Junior School Health Officer	650-1200	15
U. D. C./Accounts Clerk	330-560	1
L. D. C./Typist	260-400	15
Compiler Checker	260-400	1
Attendant	196-232	15
Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	260-400	15

G. Eye and Ent Clinics:

Eye and ENT Clinics have been established at Daman and Diu during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively in order to provide these facilities to the population of Daman and Diu.

During the VIth Plan period, it is proposed to provide sophisticated equipments and instruments to these clinics and a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been made during the plan period.

H. Expansion of Hospicio Hospital:

Hospicio Hospital has been taken over by the Govt. from 1-1-1977. This is the only General Hospital at Margao catering the needs of the entire South Goa. The existing bed strength of 220 beds is found not sufficient considering the rush of patients in certain departments like Surgery, Gynaecology, Paediatrics. It is, therefore proposed to provide with additional 100 beds to the Hospital during the VIth Plan period as well as specialised facilities. A provision of Rs. 52.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs. 34.00 lakh for Revenue and Rs. 18.00 lakh for Capital. An outlay of Rs. 7.39 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional post is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Senior Orthopaedic Surgeon	1100-1600	1
E. N. T. Surgeon	1100-1600	1
Ophthalmologist (Eye-Surg.)	1100-1600	1
Radiologist	1100-1600	1
Physician Sr.	1100-1600	1
Obstretician	1100-1600	1
Medical Legal Officer Gr. I	1100-1600	1
Junior Psychiatrist	700-1300	1
Skin Specialist	700-1300	1
Junior Ophthalmologist (Eye Surgeon)	700-1300	1
Serologist	700-1300	1
Asst. Radiologist	700-1300	1
Asst. Paediatrician	700-1300	1
Medical Officer cum Hematologist	700-1300	1
Pathologist	700-1300	1
Pathologist (Blood Bank)	700-1300	1
Medical Officer (Radiology Department)	650-1200	1
Casualty Medical Officer	650-1200	4
Office Superintendent	550-750	1
Ward Sisters	455-700	4
Statistical Assistant	425-700	1
Compounder	330-480	2
X'Ray Technician	330-560	2
Store Keeper	330-560	1
Dietician	550-900	1
Social Worker	330-560	1
Medical Record Technician	330-560	1

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
L. D. C.	260-400	6
Medical Record Clerk	260-400	3
Technician in Blood Bank	260-430	1
Plumber	260-350	1
Kitchen Supervisor	210-270	2
Peon	196-232	2
Barber	196-232	1
Mali	196-232	2
Telephone Operator	260-400	3
Tailor	260-350	2
Driver	260-350	2
Servants	196-232	10
Watchman	196-232	3
Physiatherapist	196-232	1
Sweeper	196-232	1

I. Expansion of Asilo Hospital:

The Asilo Hospital at Mapusa has been taken over by Government from 1-1-1977. This Hospital is the only Hospital catering to the needs of the entire North Goa. The existing bed strength of 136 is found insufficient considering the heavy rush in certain department like Surgery, Gynaecology, Paediatrics. It is therefore, proposed to provide with additional 114 beds as well as specialised facilities like Orthopaedic, Surgery, ENT etc. during the Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 49.82 lakh is made during the Sixth Plan, out of which Rs. 34.82 lakh for Revenue and Rs. 15.00 lakh for Capital. An outlay of Rs. 6.49 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Sr. Radiologist	1100-1600	1
E. N. T. Surgeon	1100-1600	1
Orthopaedic Surgeon	1100-1600	1
Obstretician	1100-1600	1
Serologist	700-1300	1
Medical Officer cum Hematologist	700-1300	1
Surgeon Jr. Orthopaedic	700-1300	1
Pathologist	700-1300	1
Pathologist (Blood Bank)	700-1300	1
Jr. Psychiatric	700-1300	1
Skin Specialist	700-1300	1
Jr. Radiologist	700-1300	1

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Casualty Medical Officer	650-1200	4
Dietician	550-900	1
Ward Sister	455-700	4
Staff Nurse	425-640	20
Statistical Assistant	425-700	1
Medical Record Clerk	330-560	1
Social Worker	330-560	1
L. D. C.	260-400	2
Tailor	260-350	1
Servant	196-232	10
Sweeper/Scavenger	196-232	10

J. Leprosy Hospital:

The Leprosy Hospital at Macazana is located at such a place which is very far from the village and not easily accessible. It is, therefore, very essential to provide residential quarters for the staff working in the Hospital. It is, therefore, proposed to construct staff quarters during the VIth Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

K. Primary Health Centres (Repairs):

The existing Primary Health Centres require additions and alterations, repairing etc. In order to carry out these works, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh is made during the VIth Plan period, out of which, Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

L. Urban Health Centres:

Most of the Urban Health Centres are functioning in rented buildings. In order to provide buildings as well as staff quarters a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh is made for capital outlay during the VIth Plan period, out of which Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

M. Rural Medical Dispensaries:

In order to provide buildings as well as staff quarters for the existing 31 Rural Medical Dispensaries which are functioning at present in rented buildings a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is made for capital outlay during VIth Five Year Plan period out of which Rs. 1.15 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

N. Maternity Homes:

The existing Maternity Home and Family Welfare Centre at Shiroda require some staff quarters for the staff working at this Maternity. Therefore a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided during the VIth Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

IV. TRAINING

A. Nursing School:

At present, one Basic Nursing School and one Auxiliary Midwife School are functioning under this Directorate. The strength of the basic nursing school has been increased from 30 to 55 students due to amalgamation of Basic Nursing School for Goa Medical College to these services. The strength of the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife School is 60 students, being 30 in Marathi medium and 30 in English medium. It is proposed to increase the strength of Basic Nursing School from 55 to 70 students. The admission will be done twice a year. A provision of Rs. 25.40 lakh is made, out of which Rs. 19.80 lakh for revenue and Rs. 5.60 lakh for capital during the VIth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 4.20 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Public Health Nursing Supervisor ...	700-900	1
Home Sister ...	455-700	1
Public Health Nurse ...	425-700	2
Head Clerk ...	425-700	1
Clinical Supervisor ...	425-640	5
UDC/Storekeeper/A/C. Clerk ...	330-560	2
Librarian ...	330-560	2
House Keeper ...	330-560	5
Driver (Heavy) ...	330-560	2
L.D.C. ...	260-400	2
Driver (Light) ...	260-350	1
Chowkidar ...	196-232	4
Dhobi ...	196-232	1
Cook ...	200-250	3
Asst. Cook ...	196-232	2
Peon ...	196-232	2
Mali ...	196-232	2
Sweeper ...	196-232	2

V. INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY

A. Indian System of Medicine:

In order to introduce Ayurvedic, Unani and Yoga in this Territory it is proposed to establish one Ayurvedic Clinic during VIth Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 1.30 lakh is made under this scheme during the VIth Plan, out of which Rs. 0.06 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-1982.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Ayurvedic Physician	650-1200	1
Pharmacist	330-560	1
L.D.C./Typist	260-400	1
Peon/Attendant	196-232	1

B. Homoeopathy:

During the Vth Plan period, one Homoeopathic Dispensary at Urban Health Centre, Panaji has been established with Homoeopathic Physician in order to introduce Homoeopathic Medicine at Government level. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided under the scheme, out of which Rs. 0.47 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-1982.

VI. OTHER PROGRAMMES

A. Strengthening of Directorate of Health Services:

Taking into consideration the various activities under the Health Services consequent to the implementation of various schemes under the Five Year Plan, the administrative machinery is proposed to be strengthened with necessary additional staff. It is also proposed to establish a planning cell in order to keep liason on the activities of the Five Year Plan and to have better control as well as to co-ordinate the work of implementation of plan schemes.

A provision of Rs. 3.62 lakh is made under the scheme, out of which Rs. 3.22 lakh for revenue and Rs. 0.40 lakh for capital, during the plan period. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Planning Assistant	550-900	1
Accountant	425-640	1
Stenographer Sr.	425-700	1
Accounts Clerk	330-560	2
Auto-Mechanic	330-560	1
L.D.C.	260-400	2
Telephone Operator	260-400	1

B. Health Garage:

A Health Garage has been set up recently comprising of Goa Medical College and Directorate of Health Services to look after the vehicles of these two Departments. It has been established at the Medical College campus at Bambolim.

An outlay of Rs. 3.30 lakh is provided under the scheme out of which Rs. 1.85 lakh for revenue and Rs. 1.45 lakh for capital proposed for the year 1981-82.

C. Drugs Controller Office:

Prevention of Food Adulteration:

In order to check adulteration, the two men committee appointed by Government of India to review the position of enforcement machinery and laboratory facilities for the proper implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, had recommended that at the initial stage, there should be one Food Inspector for every 50,000 population. Initially, 3 Food Inspector were appointed during the Vth Plan period in order to introduce the scheme in this territory. It is proposed to create additional posts Food Inspectors for every 50,000 population during the Vth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is made under this scheme during the plan period, out of which Rs. 0.55 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-1982.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Sr. Food Inspector	550-900	3
Food Inspector	425-700	6
Sampling Assistant	196-232	11
Head Clerk	425-700	1
U. D. C.	330-560	2
L. D. C.	260-400	4
Driver	260-350	1
Watcher	210-270	1
Servant	196-232	1
Sweeper	196-232	1

D. Food and Drugs Laboratory:

During the Vth Plan, a Food and Drugs Laboratory with a small team of technicians has been established to collect samples of food and drugs and analyse them in the laboratory. The collection of these samples will have to be done on a tremendous large scale and as such, it is necessary to augment the testing facilities in the existing food and drugs laboratory both for food as well as for drugs. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing laboratory during the VIth Five Year Plan with additional staff as well as equipment in order to get samples tested as earlier as possible.

A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh is made under the scheme during the plan period, out of which Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below:—

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Sr. Scientific Officer	700-1300	2
Chemist	550-900	2
U. D. C.	330-560	1
Storekeeper	330-560	1
Pharmacist	330-560	1
Electrician	260-430	1
Peon	196-232	1
Sweeper	196-232	1
L. D. C.	260-400	1

E. Quality Control Cell for Liquor:

The manufacture of liquor is a Major Cottage Industry involving various methods of manufacture from primitive to modern techniques of manufacture using sophisticated equipment. Since the demand for country liquor is more than actual production, particularly in some selected brands like Caju Fenny, Palm Fenny, there is bound to be deterioration in quality and standard of the product. In order to check and help the small industries in controlling the quality of the product marketed by them. It is proposed to expand the liquor cell which was established during the year 1977-78 with only one assistant chemist and one laboratory assistant.

An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh is provided under revenue during the VIth Plan period, out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below:—

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Jr. Scientific Officer	650-1200	1
Chemist	550-900	1
Asst. Chemist	425-700	1
Storekeeper	330-560	1
U. D. C.	330-560	1
L. D. C.	260-400	1
Lab. Assistant	260-430	1
Peon	196-232	1

F. Strengthening of Medical Stores Depot:

The Medical Stores Depot of this Directorate is attached to the Drugs Controller Office since the beginning. The main function of the Depot is to procure drugs, medicines and surgical instruments and distribute the same to various health units under the Directorate of Health Services. Today, it is already a voluminous organisation catering the needs of more than 100 units including Hospicio Hospital, Asilo Hospital, Mental Hospital and 2 T. B. Hospitals etc. Thus, the work of Medical Stores Depot, which was initially very limited, has now been considerably increased.

It is therefore, proposed to strengthen with additional staff to cope up with the increased work load.

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is made under the scheme during the VIth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 0.89 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-1982.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below:—

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Pharmaceutical Chemist	650-1200	1
Asst. Pharmaceutical Chemist	550-900	2
Head-Clerk	425-700	1
Storekeeper	330-560	1
Pharmacist	330-560	3
Compiler Checker	260-400	2
Driver	260-350	1
Hamal	196-232	3
Peon	196-232	1

G. Strengthening of Drugs Control Office:

The Drugs Control Office continues to function as an Unit of Directorate of Health Services with Drugs Controller as Head of the Unit who has under him five important sections namely:—

(1) Drugs Control Office (2) Combined Food and Drugs Laboratory (3) Food Cell (4) Quality Control Cell for Liquor (5) Medical Stores Depot. He is assisted by one Dy. Drugs Controller, two Assistant Drugs Controllers and on the testing side, by one Public Analyst (Jr. Scientific Officer at present). The legislation which are enforced through the agency of this office are:—

- (i) Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and the Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable) Advertisement Act 1954 and the Rules made thereunder.
- (iii) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 to the extent prescribed by the Narcotic Policy of the Government of India.
- (iv) The Drugs Price (Display and Control) Order 1970.
- (v) The Pharmacy Act 1948.
- (vi) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

Since all the above proposed schemes covering administration, inspection, sampling, analysis and launching of prosecutions will be interdependent, it is considered to be an homogeneous unit at the Head Office with Sub-Units at District Level so that a consumer or any member of the public is able to meet his needs or get his grievances redressed at the District Level. For this purpose, it is proposed to strengthen Drugs

Controller Office. During VIth Five Year Plan by creating additional staff as shown below. An outlay of Rs. 3.45 lakh is provided during the VIth Five Year Plan, out of which, Rs. 0.90 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Drugs Inspector	650-1200	3
Law Officer	550-900	1
Head Clerk	425-700	1
Steno/Typist	330-560	1
U. D. C.	330-560	3
Accounts Clerk	330-560	1
Statistical Asst.	425-700	1
L. D. C.	260-400	4
Driver	260-350	1
Watcher	210-270	2
Servants	196-232	3
Sweepers	196-232	3

H. Environmental and Pollution Cell:

Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has declared National Institute of Oceanography as the Board's Laboratory. The Environmental and Pollution Cell of Directorate of Health Services which is at present engaged in collection and analysis of industrial effluents would also be declared as the laboratory for the purpose of the Act 1974 for prevention and control of water pollution shortly.

Air Pollution Act will come into force as soon as Parliament passes the Act. Besides, the Members Secretary of Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has agreed in the environmental committee meeting that the Environmental Pollution Cell of Directorate of Health Services can be made into a full fledged State Laboratory to analyse water sewage and trade effluents. In view of the fast growing industrialisation of this territory, it is proposed to strengthen the cell with equipment and additional staff during the VIth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 5.30 lakh has been made during the VIth Plan period, out of which, Rs. 1.25 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Sr. Scientific Officer	700-1300	1
Sr. Scientific Asst.	550-900	1
Head Clerk	425-700	1
Scientific Asst.	425-700	2
Accounts Clerk/U. D. C.	330-560	1

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Storekeeper	330-560	1
Sr. Lab. Assistant	330-560	3
L. D. C.	260-400	1
Driver	260-350	1
Lab. Attendant	210-270	2
Peon	196-232	1

I. Health Intelligence Bureau:

The present Health Intelligence Bureau is proposed to be strengthened during the Sixth Five Year Plan with some additional staff as the medical coding programme is to be introduced.

A provision of Rs. 1.30 lakh is made during the VIth Plan period, out of which, Rs. 0.15 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below:—

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Research Assistant	550-900	1
U. D. C./Accounts Clerk	330-560	1
Investigator	330-560	1
L. D. C.	260-400	1
Peon	196-232	1

J. Epidemiological Cell:

A small unit of Epidemiological Cell is in existence with the Epidemiologist and one Field Assistant. It is proposed to strengthen the cell in order to conduct epidemiological investigation during the epidemics and survey of other diseases and to give suggestions on control measures of the same. An outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakh is provided during the plan period, out of which Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below:—

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
L. D. C.	260-400	1
Peon	196-232	1

K. Health Education Bureau:

At present there are four Zonal Educational Units and a Cell attached to Directorate of Health Services for Health Education. Each one of the Units is under the charge of one Health Educator. A full fledged Health Education Bureau is proposed to be established during VIth Five Year Plan in order to assist the people to achieve health by their own actions and efforts and also to stimulate people to fully utilise the medical and Public Health facilities provided by the Government. Behavioural science have established that new ideas and information will motivate the people to act only if the people get through the process of learning and realise that the recommended changes will lead to them their value and aims of life. The full fledged Bureau, when it is established will supervise and coordinate the health work of education activities. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided during the plan period, out of which, Rs. 0.28 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Dy. Director (Health Education)	1100-1600	1
Health Education Officer	700-1300	1
Stenographer	330-560	1
L. D. C.	260-400	7
Peons	196-232	7

L. Nutrition Cell:

Nutrition Cell being already a committed liability the provision of the amount during the VIth Five Year Plan has been allocated for strengthening of the rural Health Schemes.

M. Medical Research Cell:

In order to provide incentive for research work and to guide research programmes a small Medical Research Cell was set up in the Public Health Laboratory. However, the amount earmarked for the same will be utilised for operational research at periferal areas under Primary Health Centres.

N. Expansion of Public Health Laboratory:

The Public Health Laboratory has undertaken tremendous work in its section of bacteriology, biochemistry, water and sewage, haematology and Clinical Pathology. It has become necessary to develop and equip bacteriological and biochemistry section of the laboratory with some modern equipment in order to give quick and accurate results.

This being the state laboratory of the Directorate of Health Services, any steps taken to improve the above field will be beneficial to various health centres, hospitals and laboratories of other health programmes etc.

A provision of Rs. 1.45 lakh is made during the VIth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Microbiologist	330-560	1
Sr. Lab. Technician	330-560	2
Instrumentician	550-900	1
Asst. Instrument Technician	425-700	1
Technical Asst.	425-700	2
Lab. Attendant	210-270	2
Head Clerk	425-700	1
Stenographer	330-560	1
U. D. C./Accounts Clerk	330-560	1
L. D. C.	260-400	2
Sweeper	196-232	1
Peon	196-232	1

O. Health/Medical Library:

During the VIth Plan period it is proposed to strengthen and expand all our health/medical activities by providing necessary additional man-power, material, equipment etc.

This quantitative development needs to be further strengthened with qualitative inputs and therefore it is proposed to have a good reference library for the whole of the Health Services.

This wing of the Health Services is an important component for the development of the knowledge and efficiency of the staff for keeping them abreast of the latest development in health and medical matters. We have already a very good number of the reference books, reports, journals, revision etc. which need to be systematically organised and augmented further on a planned basis.

An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided during the Sixth Plan period, out of which, Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

The requirement of additional staff is shown below: —

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
Librarian (Medical)	425-700	1
L. D. C.	260-400	1
Peon	196-232	1

P. Minor Works:

A provision of Rs. 0.27 lakh is proposed in order to meet the expenditure on unforeseen items on capital side during the Sixth Five Year Plan, out of which, Rs. 0.07 lakh is proposed for the year 1981-82.

b) Employees State Insurance Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Act has been extended to this territory since October, 1975 and at present covers the employees drawing a wages of Rs. 1,000/- per month engaged in power using factories employing more than 10 persons, in non power using factories employing more than 20 persons and in shops, hotels, establishments, theatres, road transport employing more than 20 persons. On 31st March, 1980 about 12,976 insured persons families were covered under the Act. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 it is expected that the coverage would extend to about 15,000 insured persons families.

The benefits provided under the Act are (i) Sickness benefit, (ii) Maternity benefit, (iii) Disablement benefit, (iv) Department benefit, (v) Funeral benefit and (vi) Medical benefit.

The benefits provided under the Act are (i) Sickness benefit, (ii) by availing of the Services of General Medical Practitioner (Insurance Medical Practitioner IMP). It has now been proposed that in some areas where the number of insured persons families has been increased considerably the panel system could be shifted over to service system whereby medical facilities will be provided to insured persons at the dispensaries. It has been observed that the number of insured persons families with the Registered Medical Practitioners is increasing in some areas like Ponta 2602, Margao 2013, Vasco 2143, Zuarinagar 772 and Cortalim 606. It is, therefore, felt necessary to set up a dispensary nearer to the above places.

The advantage of the service system is that round the clock medical facilities could be made available whereas the same is not possible in case of panel system as the Doctor appointed under the scheme are available for few hours. Besides this, cases needing observation, emergencies, maternity can be admitted in the bed which is not available at the clinic of the Doctor. In this system medicines will be provided for patient in the dispensaries itself and also ambulance facility is likely to be provided.

In order to run the dispensary it has been proposed to create the following posts besides strengthening of Headquarters staff.

Sr. No.	Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Medical Officer	650-1200	2
2.	Sr. Medical Record Keeper	425-700	2
3.	Pharmacist	330-560	2
4.	Medical Record Keeper	330-560	1
5.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	260-350	2
6.	U. D. C.	330-560	2
7.	L. D. C.	260-400	3
8.	Laboratory Technician	260-400	1
9.	Dresser	200-250	1
10.	Peon/Sweeper	196-232	5
11.	Driver	260-400	1

To run the Scheme throughout Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme. The cost of construction of building for the dispensary will be met by the E. S. I. Corporation and the expenditure on salaries of staff supply of medicines etc. will be met by E. S. I. Corporation and Local Government at the ratio of 8:1 respectively.

c) Goa Medical College

INTRODUCTION

Medical Education was in existence in Goa since 1842, but it was upgraded to Medical College in 1963 after the liberation of Goa, Daman & Diu. The Goa Medical College scheme was approved as a Plan Project by the Planning Commission. The Scheme for upgrading this Institution was also approved by the Ministry of Health in February, 1983.

In order to meet the requirements of such type of Institution and to make it an integrated College of Medicine in this Territory, additional facilities were provided partly during the Fourth Plan Period (1969-74), partly during the Fifth Plan Period and the project is expected to be completed in all aspects during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The land covering an area of 86,7398 hectares was acquired for the construction of Bambolim Complex. Further 20 hectares is in the process of acquisition.

In addition to construction of Goa Medical College Complex at Bambolim the local P. W. D. has also undertaken construction of Operation Theatre Building at the existing campus at Panaji and is expected to start construction of Operation Theatre and Blood Bank extension at Ribandar Hospital.

DEVELOPMENT DURING FOURTH PLAN PERIOD

Though the constructions of the Bambolim Project were initiated during the Fourth Plan Period the progress was poor due to procedural and other difficulties.

The following works were completed:—

- 1) Animal House — Rs. 4.14 lakh.
- 2) Boys Hostel for 70 students — Rs. 3.60 lakh.
- 3) 20 Nos. of type IV quarters — Rs. 5.62 lakh.

In addition, the construction works of the Anatomy and Administrative Blocks, main College building, residences and hostels also was initiated during this period.

PROGRESS OF WORK — VTH PLAN PERIOD

(upto 31-3-1980)

1. Capital:

The CPWD continued to be the main construction agency for the constructions at Bambolim. The concept of a Hospital at Bambolim

went through a considerable change. Initially it was proposed to have a 250 beds referral hospital and subsequently, it was decided to have a comprehensive, full fledged Medical College Hospital of 750 beds. This has since received the approval of Planning Commission. The Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu also decided that all further constructions be entrusted to the local P.W.D., for which purpose the works Div. XIX was raised. The achievements in civil constructions during this period are as follows: —

A. *Constructions by CPWD:*

1) Administrative and Anatomy Block	=	Rs. 131.00 lakh
2) *Six Storeyed College building	=	
3) Residential Quarters		
Type I	... .. 60	Rs. 7.82 lakh
Type II	... .. 80	Rs. 12.62 lakh
Type III	... .. 32	Rs. 7.78 lakh
Type V	... .. 16	Rs. 8.94 lakh
Type VI	... .. 1	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Development & Services		Rs. 7.00 lakh
4) Hostels for students		
Four hostels in all with accommodation for 372 students		Rs. 65.00 lakh
5) Embalming block for the Department of Anatomy		Rs. 2.92 lakh
6) 22 Garages for vehicles		Rs. 4.30 lakh

* Only construction to be completed and expected to be completed by September/October 1980.

B. *Constructions by PWD (Works Div. XIX):*

	% of Work accomplished	Rs. in lakh
1) Faculty Block	100%	20.60
2) OPD A	90%	21.59
3) OPD C	60%	7.55
4) Fover of OPD	40%	6.89
5) Mortuary	75%	2.23
6) Miscellaneous		

Incinerator sheds, side laboratory and other infra-structural facilities	2.10
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The said works will be completed in the VIth Five Year Plan and will involve a spill over expenditure of Rs. 19.20 lakh.

2. Acquisition of Equipment:

The major equipment acquired during Fifth Five Year Plan are as under:

- 1) Medical Spectrometer
- 2) Duplex Image Intensifier
- 3) Cystoscopes
- 4) X'Ray Generator 200 MA
- 5) Fiberscope Gastroscope
- 6) Esophagoscope
- 7) Ultrasonic Diagnosis apparatus
- 8) Spectrophotometer
- 9) X'Ray Machine 200 MA
- 10) EEG Machine
- 11) Cardiotocograph
- 12) X'Ray Machine 30 MA
- 13) Portable Defibrillator Monitor
- 14) Steriliser (Autoclave)
- 15) Electro Surgical Unit
- 16) Bird Respirators
- 17) Artificial Kidney Unit
- 18) Austrap apparatus

The amount spent yearwise is given below:

1974-75	— Rs. 6.29 lakh
1975-76	— Rs. 9.62 lakh
1976-77	— Rs. 14.66 lakh
1977-78	— Rs. 20.01 lakh
1978-79	— Rs. 16.89 lakh
1979-80	— Rs. 14.59 lakh
Total	— Rs. 82.06 lakh

3. Strengthening of Administration of Goa Medical College & its associated Hospitals:

The number of posts created groupwise is given as under:

Group A	— 19 posts
Group B	— 5 posts
Group C	— 148 posts
Group D	— 11 posts
Total	— 183 posts

The amount spent for payment of salaries of the staff works out to 37.47 lakh.

VITH PLAN 1980-85

The proposals for this plan period can be projected as follows:

I. GOA MEDICAL COLLEGE COMPLEX AT BAMBOLIM

1.1 Construction of teaching Block for GMC at Bambolim and ancillary buildings:

This is a continuing scheme. An outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakh is to be provided for the spill over of works under construction at Bambolim. The College building with the Sixth floor is expected to be completed in September/October, 1980.

1.2 Construction of 750 bedded hospital & Other buildings:

Besides the works which have been initiated in the Fifth Plan Period and are under completion, the new works to be taken up at Bambolim under this scheme during the Sixth Plan Period include O.P.D.'s for various departments, adjacent facilities, inpatients facilities, services and administration and other special services. A provision of Rs. 360.00 lakh will be necessary to complete these works during the Sixth Plan Period.

1.3 Residential Quarters for the staff:

With the shifting of the entire Medical College Complex to Bambolim it will be of utmost importance to provide accommodation for most of the staff to make a fuller use of their services and for this purpose various categories of residential quarters ranging from Type A to Type F in all around 685 are proposed to be built and a provision of Rs. 128.00 lakh is proposed.

1.4 Construction of indoor/Outdoor Sports Complex, swimming pool etc.:

Recreational facilities are to be provided to the students of the Medical College as it forms part of general curriculum. For this purpose it is proposed to have an indoor stadium, football ground and a swimming pool and an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

1.5 Other facilities:

In the form of land acquisition, land development, sewerage plant, electric sub-station, water tanks, telegraphs, school etc. are also proposed as it is expected to form a complete unit with all the necessary facilities for the staff and students. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh is to be provided.

II. CONSTRUCTION WORKS AT PANAJI/RIBANDAR/TB HOSPITALS

Construction of centrally air-conditioned operation Theatre building with two lifts etc., is under construction at the Panaji Hospital and it is expected to complete the same during the Sixth Plan Period. So also extension for the Blood Bank and construction of an Operation Theatre is also proposed at Ribandar Hospital and some alterations at T.B. Hospital. A total provision of Rs. 18.00 lakh is made in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

III. ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT

With the completion of Goa Medical College Complex at Bambolim, the equipment which is necessary for the patients' care, teaching and research programme are to be provided. It is proposed to purchase all such equipment like Free Standing Crystal Zeise Axiomet Microscope, knitt photo Electric Calorimeter, Polygraph, Automatic Blood Cell Counter, pipettes and distributors, Precision Apparatus for skull Radiography, Automatic Processing Unit, 700 MA X'Ray Machine, 200 MA X'Ray Machine, Plain Paper Copier Machine, Operation Ceiling Lights, Operation Table, Boyle's Apparatus, Respirators, Laminar flow machine, Cryo Surgery Unit, Ultrasound B Scan, Ultrasonic Doppler arterial scanning system, Operating Microscope, Photocoagulator, Binocular Microscopes, etc.

The amount proposed to be spent during the Sixth Five Year Plan is around Rs. 75.00 lakh.

IV. STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATION OF GOA MEDICAL COLLEGE & ITS ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for meeting the expenditure on the salaries of staff including new additional posts like teaching, nursing, technical, etc. which are necessary for expansion of medical facilities in the new Medical College Complex at Bambolim.

V. REORIENTATION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

As per the directives received from the Central Govt. regarding promotive, preventive and curative Health care in the Rural areas, it is proposed to adopt three Primary Health Centres, Mandur, Ponda and Pernem for this purpose. The staff of the Medical College will be required to attend Taluka Hospitals by rotation for the purpose of improving the Hospital services available in those areas. The Medical College will also extend co-operation in providing the peripheral units mainly with expertise and assistants in laboratory services, Radiology services, implementation of national programmes, control of communicable diseases, nutrition, Maternal and Child Health Services and Family Planning.

The training of the undergraduate medical students will be re-cast within the integrated comprehensive health services complex making provision in the time table for the posting in the rural areas where they be actively involved in the services extended by the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres. During the undergraduate period of training at least 8 weeks annual posting in rural areas will be provided in the time table. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh is made in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

VI. GOA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Government of Goa, Daman and Diu decided with the concurrence of University of Bombay to start "Goa Dental College and Hospital" in this territory from this academic year. The Dental council of India has been approached for their approval which is expected shortly. To start

with this Institution will function at Goa Medical College, Bambolim. Initial teaching responsibility will be taken care of by Goa Medical College for this Institution.

It is well known that with the arrival of the refinements of civilization Dental diseases increase in prevalence and severity. Since the demand rises sooner than one would expect, the provision for increasing the manpower supply is to be made by way of increasing facilities for Dental Education. Hence Goa Dental College and Hospital aims at producing Dental professionals with a full commitments to deliver Dental care to the people of Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The Govt., therefore reserves a right to procure a bond from the students seeking entrance into the College for serving anywhere in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu if required to do so by the Government after completion of their education. These provision may or may not be enforced according to the discretion of the Government.

The selection of the applicants desirous of admission into the Goa Dental College & Hospital shall be on the basis of this prospectus which is specifically aimed at selecting suitable talents for admission and at the same time entering to the need of admission of such students who have passed an intermediate examination in science or a Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination in science or an equivalent examination from any of the Colleges or Schools of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. It is also aimed at giving a reasonable representation to the local talents amongst the student community.

The Goa Dental College and Hospital provides four years course leading to a Degree of Bachelor or Dental Surgery (B. D. S.) as per new B. D. S. Course 1978 laid down by the Dental Council of India and approved by the Central Government effective from 25-1-1978.

d) Pharmacy College

INTRODUCTION

The Goa College of Pharmacy was established in the year 1963 by upgrading the Pharmacy Course of the old (Portuguese) Goa Medical School and affiliating it to the University of Bombay. The primary function of the college is to conduct the course of studies leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm.) of the University of Bombay and supervised by the Pharmacy Council of India. The University of Bombay has also approved this college for conducting the post-graduate course for the degree of Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm.) by research and five staff members have been approved as research guide for this purpose. In the year 1965 the college obtained permission for conducting the two year course leading to the Diploma in Pharmacy under the auspices of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi. In 1974-75 the college started a job-oriented diploma course for the Diploma in Laboratory Technology under a board of examiners appointed by the Government.

The intake capacity of the B. Pharm. course is presently 24 students per year and it is proposed to increase this capacity by atleast two more seats during the academic year 1981-82. For the Diploma in Pharmacy course 30 students are admitted each year. Efforts have been made to get ten additional seats sanctioned for the second year to admit students who have passed the Higher Secondary examination and wish to do this course. This increase is likely to be sanctioned from the year 1981-82. For the course of Diploma in Laboratory Technology 10 students are admitted each year. As regards the M. Pharm course each guide can register a maximum of 10 students each.

The programmes to be undertaken in the original plan for 1978-83 were: —

- 1) Construction of Hostels for the Pharmacy College (Boys Hostel).
- 2) Construction of Ladies Hostel.
- 3) Starting of a Production-cum-training centre.
- 4) Provision of additional facilities in the college.

With the change in the priorities as recommended by the Inspection Committees of the University of Bombay the following are the schemes which now comprise the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

- 1) Strengthening of Goa Pharmacy College.
- 2) Construction of Hostels for Pharmacy College (Boys Hostel).
- 3) Construction of Ladies Hostel.
- 4) Starting of Production-cum-training Centre.
- 5) Provision of Additional Facilities in the College.

The details of these schemes together with the financial break-up for the five years are as given herebelow.

1. Strengthening of Goa Pharmacy College:

Under this scheme it is proposed to accommodate the expansion of the teaching and administrative services in the College. Additional staff required for teaching as recommended by the expert committee of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) Government of India and the University of Bombay as well as staff required for the administrative services in the hostel, etc. are proposed to be created under this scheme. So also equipment, instruments etc. required for the laboratories and also furniture, utensils required for the hostels will be provided for under this scheme. The posts proposed under this scheme are: Assistant Professor (1); Administrative Officer (1); Instructor of Physical Education (1); Assistant Registrar (1); Demonstrator (2); L. D. C. (2); Lift Operator (1); Sweepers (3); Peons and Hamals (4).

The financial break-up for this scheme for the Sixth Five Year Plan is as under:

			(Rs. in lakh)	
Year			Revenue	Capital
1980-81	...	...	2.00	—
1981-82	...	...	2.00	—
1982-83	...	...	2.00	—
1983-84	...	...	2.00	—
1984-85	...	...	3.00	—
Total			11.00	—

2. Construction of Hostels for Pharmacy College (Boys Hostel):

Land for this project was acquired in the year 1977-78 at a cost of Rs. 2.62 lakh. Construction was under taken in 1978-79 when the compound wall was built and ground levelling work was done at a cost of Rs. 1.19 lakh. In 1979-80 actual construction work of the hostel building was taken up and Rs. 6.41 lakh were spent (which included some amount which was spent on the setting up of two additional laboratories). The financial provisions for this scheme for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 are as follows under Capital Outlay.

		(Rs. in lakh)
Year	Provision under Capital Outlay	
1980-81	3.00	
1981-82	3.00	
1982-83	2.00	
1983-84	(nil)	
1984-85	(nil)	
Total		8.00

All provisions made for this scheme are for construction works only. Provisions for furniture, utensils, etc. and staff required for the hostels are made under the scheme 'Strengthening of Pharmacy College'.

3. Construction of Ladies Hostel:

The original plans for the boys hostel were to be changed to have a separate wing with no interconnection to provide accommodation for the lady students of this institution. This step was proposed to be undertaken as no suitable plot of land was available within close distance from the college. Rs. 9.00 lakh were earmarked for this proposed ladies hostel for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Out of which, Rs. 3.00 lakh were to be spent during the year 1980-81. However as per the recommendations of the State Council for Technical Education it has been proposed to construct a joint hostel to house the lady students of the three Government institutions i. e. Government Polytechnic, Kala Academy's College of Art

and Goa College of Pharmacy. In view of this it has been decided to drop this scheme from the year 1981-82 onwards and the amount which was provided for this scheme for the year 1980-81 i.e. Rs. 3.00 lakh will be spent on the boys hostel.

4. Starting of Production-cum-Training Centre:

This centre was proposed to be started as the University of Bombay was proposing to include a training of six months as part of the B. Pharm. course. So also it was decided that the manufacturing capacity of this centre would be utilised to manufacture and supply to the hospitals and dispensaries of the Government medicines of common use.

Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided for some construction works for this unit during the year 1980-81 only.

5. Provision of Additional Facilities in the College:

Under this scheme it is proposed to fulfill the conditions laid down by the University of Bombay and the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare (Dept. of Education) Government of India in respect of the laboratories of the college both for graduate and post-graduate courses. So also a modern animal house is to be set up under this scheme. The requirements of this Scheme for the Sixth Five Year Plan are Rs. 1.00 lakh each in 1980-81 and 1981-82 (Total Rs. 2.00 lakh).

e) Institute of Psychiatry & Human Behaviour

The Government must have taken a decision to integrate and upgrade the various Mental Health Services in this Union Territory and establish an Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour. Initially this Institute will comprise of the existing 350-bedded Mental Hospital under the Directorate of Health Services and the Post-graduate Department of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour under the Goa Medical College. The existing Mental Hospital with 350 beds caters mostly to the grossly disturbed psychiatric patients and also to the various other patients who require isolation and in-patient care services and there are no credible facilities for the investigations and active management for the care of in-patients in the existing irremediable anti-therapeutic environment of the hospitals. This is ethically and scientifically unacceptable in the modern times.

At the Postgraduate department of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour of the Goa Medical College the facilities include 20 bedded in-patient unit (b) active out-patient Department (c) specialised clinics like Child Guidance Clinic, Drug and alcohol dependents clinics and (d) a follow up clinic with 24 hours emergency care in the Casualty (e) Rural Mental Health Clinic to serve certain selected rural sectors of Goa.

The Department of Psychiatry alone looks after more than 20,000 old new cases in a year. In addition over 10,000 patients are treated in the out-patients and in-patients sections of the Mental Hospital. The above mentioned Mental Health Services are provided not only to the people of Goa but also to the adjoining territories of Karnataka and Maharashtra States.

The Department of Psychiatry at the Goa Medical College has the special facilities for teaching the under graduates and post graduates courses like M.D., D.P.M., from 1970 and approved by the Medical Council of India and the Bombay University.

In many ways the existing psychiatric services in Goa are the best in our country with 0.43 psychiatric beds per 1000 population in contrast to the national average of 0.03 per 1000 population and between 17 to 18 psychiatrist for a million population in constant to the national average of 1 per million.

Given necessary assistance and critical but constructive guidance and support, the possibilities of future development of mental health services in the part of the western region are excellent and Goa could be made a model for the other territories to follow.

In the current context of public health measures in a welfare state, the creation and establishment for such an institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour will give an opportunity to promote various health care objectives of our Government.

Various Mental Health Care Programmes under one umbrella will also avoid duplication of existing services and in the long run will economically and administratively be more rewarding.

To create such integrated Mental Health Services in Goa will naturally require much sustained drive as well as administrative and financial support to further upgrade such services and the teaching component of the existing services which will not only be helpful for the territory of Goa but also to the western region of India. The territory of Goa because of its compactness, higher economic standard, literacy rate and with good working communication system with basic infrastructure both in terms of manpower and service facilities and other available resources, is in a better position to plan programme and give purposeful directions for an effective Mental Health Care not only for this part of India but to develop modern services which can be extended to other areas. The existing services can be further expanded and made more effective by proper integration. In view of the available infrastructure in the field it is proposed to establish an Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour at Panaji-Goa with the following objectives: —

1. To provide and to develop an advance centre in the field of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour and Neuro-Sciences for the proper care and scientific management of the patients.
2. To develop postgraduate training facilities in Psychiatry and Human Behaviour and Neuro-sciences.
3. To extend and integrate Psychiatry and Human Behaviour Sciences with other disciplines both within and outside Medical Education.
4. To undertake research in the area of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour and Neuro-sciences.

To achieve the above objectives, the Government has decided that:

- (a) The existing Psychiatric and Human Behaviour and Neurosciences services in the territory of Goa, the Mental Hospital, department of Psychiatry and peripheral Psychiatric Clinic for the Rural Population should be integrated;

This will avoid duplication of existing services and would help in providing continuity of care to the patients not only in the Institute but also in the community as Psychiatric patients require prolonged and continuous follow-up;

- (b) the training to the M.B.B.S. and Postgraduates students should be continued and other postgraduate training facilities in other disciplines linked with the above objectives may be developed.

Financial Implications:

(a) In order to ensure that the above decisions of the Government are implemented and the various services connected with Psychiatric treatment and Human Behaviour are properly integrated, supervised and directed, it is necessary to create a post of Director in the scale of Rs. 2250-2750. Similarly a few additional posts at the level of Assistant Prof. in the fields of Community Psychiatry, Forensic Psychiatry, Child Psychiatry, Geriatric Psychiatry and Psycho-Pharmacology, Neurology and Social Anthropology etc. also need to be created. This will involve a financial implication of approximately of Rs. 10.00 lakh for the Sixth Five Year Plan Period, including Rs. 2.00 lakh for the year 1981-82.

(b) It is proposed to provide a small complex for the proposed Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour in the vicinity of the Bambolim Medical College Complex near Panaji. This small complex will comprise of the administrative block, a teaching and service block and a small research wing comprising of a 100-bedded unit, to meet the needs of the acute Psychiatric patients and provide necessary support to the general hospital. Full details of the costs involved in this project are being worked out and at this stage a token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh (including Rs. 2.00 lakh for 1981-82) is proposed.

The above additional needs are minimum considering the benefits which the people of the territory of Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra are going to get of this Institute. Further, the Psychiatry has moved a long way during the last few decades and it is necessary that the existing services which are out-dated need urgent attention in a welfare state.

Thus the total financial implementation of this project during the Sixth Plan period comes to Rs. 25.00 lakh of which the expected expenditure in 1981-82 is Rs. 4.00 lakh.

Sewerage and Water Supply

I. REVIEW OF OVERALL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1960-61

Prior to the liberation of Goa (i. e. December, 1961), there was only one water supply system viz. 1.75 MGD Opa Water Supply System supplying water to Urban Centres like, Panaji, Margao, Vasco and Ponda partly. There were also three Municipal Water Supply Schemes in the towns of Sanguem, Pernem and Valpoi covering a fraction of local population. The other areas not covered by the above schemes were meeting their water supply demands from private wells. No town in this Territory was covered under sewerage system before liberation.

After liberation of Goa, the capacity of Opa Water Supply System was increased to a total 16.25 MGD in two stages to cover the additional areas and to meet increasing demands of the towns already covered under this system and also to cover as many number of enroute villages as possible as also to supply the water to industries enroute.

Considering the demand of the Mapusa and Bicholim towns and surrounding villages, an independent scheme was implemented tapping Assonora River and having a capacity of 2.5 MGD. Sanquelim water supply scheme was also commissioned having a capacity of 1 MGD.

In addition to above, drinking water wells and tube wells were constructed in many villages.

On the front of Sewage disposal, the Panaji town which is the capital of Goa, was covered under the Sewerage network and was provided with the Sewage Treatment Plant. The scheme to cover the Vasco da Gama town which is the port town of Goa under Sewerage Scheme is in progress and Sewage Scheme for Margao Town is also planned to be taken up for execution, in the Financial Year 1981-82.

Water Supply:

Goa:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| i) Towns covered till the end of the year 1978-79
out of a total number of 11 towns | 9 |
| ii) No. of villages partly or fully covered till the of
the year 1978-79 out of a total oof 429 villages
under piped water supply schemes | 59 |
| iii) No. of villages partly or fully covered till the end
of 1978-79 out of the total 429 villages under drink-
ing water wells programme or tube wells | 123 |

Sewerage Scheme:

Goa:

1. Towns covered till the end of 1979-80 out of total
of all towns ...

The above achievement is by no means insignificant, though it is however, not fully adequate. The aim is to attain total coverage of the entire Urban and Rural population of the territory with assured Water Supply and to Cover the Major towns of Goa under the Sewerage System.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEMES

Supply of potable water to the population and disposal of the sewage by proper treatment by modern methods is an important indicator of the civic development. Measures to prevent spread of communicable diseases and bring about general betterment in the standard of life of the community is an important and inevitable feature of the objective.

Also as a desirable health measure from the sanitation point of view, all important towns are required to be covered with sewerage system and surface drainage.

III. THE APPROVED OUTLAYS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

For each of Minor heads the expenditure for the year 1978-79 and the outlays approved for 1979-80 and proposed outlay for 1980-81 are as follows:

1. Direction and Administration:

All the Sewerage and Water Supply Schemes are executed through staff paid from 282, Public Health (Plan and Non-Plan) and the outlay provided under this minor head indicates proportionate establishment charges debited to this sector. The proposed outlay for the sixth five year plan 1980-85 is 129.03 lakhs.

The expenditure incurred during the year 1979-80 is Rs. 13.65 lakh. The outlays approved for 80-81 is Rs. 17.39 lakh and the proposed outlay for 81-82 is Rs. 19.09 lakh.

2. Survey and Investigation:

The establishment charges of the Circle Office, Investigation Division and the newly created Division XXVI is debited directly to this Sub-Head. The proposed outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 68.00 lakh.

The expenditure incurred during the year 1979-80 is Rs. 6.77 lakh. The outlay approved for 80-81 is Rs. 12.00 lakh and the proposed outlay for 81-82 is 14.60 lakh.

3. Research:

A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for carrying research in the field of water supply and sewerage.

4. Training:

The Officers of the P.W.D. are deputed for various trainings conducted by the C.P.H.E.E.O. Government of India NEERI NAGPUR, University of Roorkee etc. During the year 1979-80, no expenditure was incurred under this head. No outlay was provided for the year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been proposed for the year 1981-82. The proposed outlay for entire Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2.00 lakh.

5. Machinery and Equipment:

The proportionate Tools & Plants charges credited to budget head "282-Public Health (NON-PLAN), are shown under this Sub-Head. The proposed outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 14.90 lakh. The expenditure during 79-80 was Rs. 1.57 lakh and the outlay approved for 80-81 is Rs. 2.04 lakh and the proposed outlay for 81-82 is Rs. 2.21 lakh.

6. Sewerage Schemes:

To cater to the evergrowing population of Vasco Urban agglomeration sewerage scheme to Vasco Town has been taken up for execution during 1978-79.

The following works taken up during 1979-80 are nearing completion:

1. Laying and jointing of sewerage including other accessories in various drainage districts of Vasco and its suburbs.
2. Construction of pumping stations of various diameters in various drainage districts and providing fixing other accessories.
3. Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes and C.I. specials for rising main of various diameters in various drainage districts.
4. Construction of staff quarters.

The tender for the work of Sewage Treatment Plant amounting to Rs. 45 lakhs are under finalisation and it is proposed to be taken for execution during 1980-81.

The preliminary estimate amounting to Rs. 281.5 lakh, for providing Sanitary Sewerage System to Margao town had already been technically approved by C.P.H.E.E.O., New Delhi. The Administrative approval and expenditure sanction for Rs. 281.5 lakh have been accorded. The outlay proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 313.50 lakh. The approved outlay for 80-81 is Rs. 57.26 lakh.

The Vasco Sewerage Scheme is expected to be completed by the year 1982. The proposed outlay for these schemes during 1981-82 is Rs. 45.00 lakh.

7. Urban Water Supply Scheme:

The expenditure during 1979-80 was Rs. 151.22 lakh. The outlay approved for 1980-81 is Rs. 151.08 lakh. The proposed outlay for 1981-82

is Rs. 175.75 lakh. Some of the important schemes envisaged under this head are as follows:

i) Expansion of Opa Water Supply System ...	56.96
ii) Expansion of Assonora Water Supply System	7.15
iii) Canacona Water Supply System	11.50
iv) Madei Water Supply System	0.10
v) Water Supply Scheme to Daman & Diu and Ghogla	21.30
vi) Other Miscellaneous Water Supply Schemes	20.56
vii) 160 MLD Water Supply Scheme from Saulauli Impoundage	58.18
	175.75

The details of work included in each of the above are as given below:

I) *Opa Water Supply System:*

The outlay proposed for 81-82 is Rs. 56.96 lakh:

- a) Additional capacity of Water Treatment Plant of Opa and allied works.
- b) New minor water supply schemes and extension of existing net-works.
- c) Water supply connection to industrial areas like Sancoale, Siroda, Usgao etc.
- b) Extension of water supply to Altinho, Dona Paula and other areas of Panaji-Margao and Vasco-da-Gama.
- e) Additional Rising Main at Opa.
- f) Laying of additional Opa, Panaji conveying main.

II) *Assonora Water Supply System:*

Some of the important works envisaged under this system are the outlay proposed during 81-82 is Rs. 7.15 lakh:

- a) Water Supply Scheme to Mapusa, Bicholim, Tivim (Bodiem), Assonora, Siquerim, Aguada, Porvorim, Penha de Franca, Sangolda, Saligao, Colvale, Siolim, Pilerne, Marra, Parra, Sirsaim.
- b) Augmentation of Assonora Water Works etc.

III) *Canacona Water Supply Scheme:*

The construction of 5 MLD Treatment Plant, rising main, distribution line, service reservoir of the 5 MLD Canacona Water Supply Scheme is nearing completion. The scheme is expected to be commissioned by the beginning of 1981-82. The proposed outlay during 1981-82 for the work

to be under taken under this scheme is Rs. 11.50 lakh. During 1981-82, it is proposed to take up the following scheme:

- 1) Extension of distribution line to Bhatpal, Partagal.
- 2) Construction of 'A' type quarters.
- 3) Construction of approach road and fencing to treatment plant reservoir and quarters.

IV) *Madei Water Supply Scheme:*

The preliminary estimate amounting to Rs. 12.00 lakh for Madei Water Supply Scheme had already been prepared. There is a proposal to entrust the work of preparation of detailed Project to leading technical consultants in the filed subject to the approval of C.P.H.E.E.O. The proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

V) *Water Supply Scheme to Daman & Diu and Ghogla:*

The provision made under Water Supply and Drainage Section will cover the requirements of Daman and Diu. The proposed outlay during 1981-82 is Rs. 21.30 lakh.

VI) *Other Miscellaneous Schemes:*

The works spilling over the year 1979-80 are:

- a) Sanquelim Distribution networks.
- b) Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme to Pernem, Sanguem, Curchorem etc.
- c) P.H.E. Complex of works at Ponda, Panaji, Vasco, Mapusa, Opa, Assonora, etc.

The proposed outlay during 1981-82 is Rs. 6.00 lakh.

VII) *160 MLD Water Supply Scheme from Salauli Impoundage:*

To cater to the over-increasing demand for water supply from domestic and industrial consumer, a new scheme utilising water from the Salauli Impoundage Reservoir is being proposed.

The installed capacity of the Opa Water Supply System is already utilised fully. Hence, the proposal. It is proposed to supply treated water from the new scheme to zones of Margao, Vasco and other areas of South Goa.

The estimated sanction of the preliminary cost of the new scheme is Rs. 16.00 crores. The preliminary estimate for the intake and pumphouse of the scheme amounting to Rs. 21.5 lakh had already been technically cleared by C.P.H.E.E.O. The construction of intake and pump house will be taken up during 1981-82. The work of Rising Main treatment plant will be started during 1981-82.

The proposed outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for all the above schemes in Urban Water Supply is Rs. 1456.11 lakh.

VIII) *Rural Water Supply under normal programme:*

The rural population shall get the full benefit of protected water supply during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Based on the recommendation of N.G.R.I., Hyderabad, it is proposed to construct 171 wells in 111 villages, out of which 20 wells will be constructed in 10 villages, the construction of which had already been taken up in the year 1980-81. It is anticipated to cover 6 villages during 1980-81 under piped water supply and 2 villages under bore and dug/tube wells and 5 villages under open wells. It is proposed to cover 5 villages in 81-82 under piped water supply, 5 villages under tube wells and 2 villages under open wells.

All the tube wells and dug wells are found to be yielding sufficient quantity of water, it is proposed to take up rural piped water supply with tube wells and dug wells as source during 1981-82. Outlay proposed for 1981-82 under this minor head is Rs. 10.00 lakh. Besides, this, it is proposed to cover some villages under this programme by extending the distribution from:

- a) Opa Water Supply System.
- b) Assonora Water Supply System.
- c) Sanquelim Water Supply System.
- d) Sanguem Water Supply System.

The work of improvement to the existing distribution in villages fed from the above water supply system will also be taken up under their minor head. The outlay proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 34.90 lakh.

IX) *Minimum Need Programme:*

The Government of India in their several letters have fixed the year 1981 as the target date to cover up all the 170 problem villages in this Territory. Out of this, 104 have been partly or fully covered upto 31-3-80 and another 66 villages are expected to be completed by 80-81. All schemes for providing drinking water to villages with independent sources like open wells, tube wells, waterdrawn from rivulets and springs etc. with or without distribution net-works are included in this minor head. The anticipated expenditure during 80-81 will be Rs. 32.10 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 81-82 is Rs. 62.95 lakh. The outlay proposed for this scheme for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 158.51 lakh.

The new proposed Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for water supply and sewerage is approved at Rs. 22.00 crores. The work load during 78-79 was 2.04 crores. Whereas, that for 80-81, 81-82 will be to the tune of Rs. 2.98 crores and 3.30 crores respectively.

X) *Inter-nation Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD):*

The period 1981-90 has been declared as the 'International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade' and the Government of India has directed the State Government/Union Territories to make necessary

provisions in Sixth Five Year Plan as well as in Decade programme to cover:

1. 100% urban population with safe water supply.
2. 100% rural population with safe water supply.
3. a) 100% urban population (Class I cities) with sewerage and sewage treatment plant.
b) 80% of urban population (Class II cities) with either sewerage system or sanitary toilets with safe disposal system.
4. 25% rural population to be covered sanitary toilets.

Following schemes are proposed under this programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan:

1. Margao Sewerage Scheme
2. Mapusa Sewerage Schemes
3. Provisions of sanitation facilities in about 60 villages.

The present technical staff set-up for implementation of water supply and sewerage programme is one Circle with three Works Divisions which can cater to a maximum work load of 1.5 crores per annum considering maintenance (0.80 crores) and revenue collection (1.5 crores) of the existing schemes. One Division which was proposed for the implementation of Salauli Water Supply Scheme during 78-79 was created during 79-80. During 79-80 one more additional Division was proposed to be created for implementation of Madei Regional Water Supply Schemes and Margao Sewerage Scheme. At present, there is no separate Division for investigation of water supply and sewerage schemes. The Division XVII which was created mainly for investigation and survey for water supply to sewerage schemes, is now charge of execution and maintenance of Rural Water Supply Scheme. Hence, it is proposed to create one Division for Investigation and Survey (Water Supply and Drainage) during 1980-81.

Thus considering the expenditure of Rs. 80.00 lakh per Division/year and Rs. 300.00 lakh per Circle/year, the additional requirements of staff is as follow:

Year	Circle (Commula- tive)	Work Division (Commula- tive)
1979-80	—	1
1980-81	1	2
1981-82	1	3

One separate division for investigation is to be created. Proposal for creating monitoring cell is already forwarded to the Government since C.P.H.E.E.O. is insisting for creation of the cell.

2% of the total budgetary provision will be reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

Housing

a) General Housing

I. HOUSING BOARD

After liberation of the Territory, acute shortage of houses was felt due to the influx of population from outside. This problem further aggravated consequent upon the growth of cities in the Territory. Hence need for setting up a Housing Board for the Territory to take up housing programme to benefit the Low Income Group, Middle Income Group, Industrial Workers and economically Weaker Sections of the society arose. The Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Board was therefore set up in 1968 to frame and execute various types of housing schemes to help in solving the housing problem of the middle class and poorest sections of the society. The Board is executing the following schemes:

1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Section of the Community.
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
4. Slum Clearance Scheme.
5. Land Acquisition and Development.

These schemes are correlated with the different income groups. Therefore they aim at providing houses/flats/developed plots to the various income group people at reasonable costs within their means.

The back-ground and objectives of each scheme are as follows:—

1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker sections of the community:

The housing scheme for industrial workers contemplates grant of financial assistance by the Government of India to the State Government/ Union Territory and through them to other approved agencies for the construction of houses to industrial workers and persons of economically weaker sections. This scheme is subsidised by the Central Government to the extent of 50%. The remaining 50% being given in the form of loan provided the scale of accommodation and the cost of construction are kept within the ceiling cost prescribed.

The scheme aims at providing houses on subsidised rental basis to industrial workers and for the economically weaker section of the community whose wages do not exceed Rs. 350/- per month. Under this scheme the Board has constructed 34 tenements at Corlim and 24 at Pilliem. Construction of another 48 tenements at Sancoale are nearing completion.

Under this scheme 50 tenements are proposed to be constructed during the Sixth Plan period at Margao, Vasco-da-Gama.

An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakh has been approved for this scheme.

2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Board constructs houses for allotment on hire purchase and outright sale basis. Persons with an annual income of less than Rs. 7200/- are covered under this scheme.

The Board has so far constructed 146 tenements under this scheme at the various places in Goa. viz — Porvorim, Baina, Margao and Ponda and another 98 tenements taken up during 1980-81 are in progress. Its allotment is made by inviting registration of intending purchaser for flats/houses. This scheme enables the hire purchasers to be owner of the tenements, he lawfully holds after 10/20 years by paying initial deposit of 20% of the cost of the house and thereafter the balance in 120/240 instalments.

The benefit of this scheme accrues to the persons whose income is below Rs. 7,200/- per annum. By providing houses at reasonable cost to the people belonging to low income group category, the scheme helps to check increase in rent of premises.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct about 200 tenements during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 at Ponda, Margao, Porvorim and Daman.

An amount of Rs. 36.00 lakh is therefore provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan for being given to the Housing Board as loan for construction of these tenements.

3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme:

This scheme like the one mentioned earlier envisages construction of MIG houses by the Board at various places in Goa. This scheme also enables the tenant to be the owner of the tenement as the case with LIG scheme

This scheme contemplates construction of houses/flats for those persons whose annual income range between Rs. 7,201/- to Rs. 18,000/-.

The Board has so far constructed 208 tenements under this scheme at the places like Panaji, Porvorim, Ponda, Baina and Margao. In addition to this, 162 MIG tenements are taken in hand during the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan to meet the increasing demand.

The Board further contemplates construction of 150 tenements under this scheme at Porvorim, Margao, Vasco and Daman during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs. 63.00 lakh is provided for the entire plan period which will be made available to the Housing Board as loan for the construction of these tenements.

4. Slum Clearance Scheme:

Slums have developed in major cities of Goa viz. Vasco-da-Gama and Margao consequent upon their growth after liberation.

Considering the social evils which are created due to the slums in most of the cities/towns, the implementation of these schemes has assumed a great importance. The Board has developed 450 open plots and 180 platforms at Chimbél to accommodate the slum dwellers shifted from Panaji. In order to rehouse the slum dwellers at Vasco-da-Gama (Baina), 264 tenements at Vaddem have already been completed, another 192 tenements at the same place are nearing completion. For clearance of slum at Margao, construction of 250 tenements has been planned.

The scheme is financed by Central Government to the extent of 50% loan and 50% subsidy.

The two important principles on which the scheme is based are as under: —

(1) There should be a minimum dislocation of the slum dwellers and efforts should be made to rehouse them as far as possible at the existing sites of slums or sites nearby in order to ensure that they are not uprooted from the field of employment;

(2) In order to keep down rents within the paying capacity of slum dwellers, emphasis should be laid more on provision of the minimum standards of environmental hygiene and essential services rather than on any elaborate structure.

The main objective of the scheme is to rehouse slum dwellers who stay in huts or temporary structures which are in dilapidated or insanitary conditions by providing them alternate accommodation at subsidised low rents.

Slum clearance scheme plays an important role in the housing programme due to great benefits that accrue to the weaker sections of the society. Annual income of the slum dwellers has to be within Rs. 4,200/- per annum. The area that is cleared of slums can be put to better use by the Government.

It is proposed to construct additional 94 tenements at Vasco-da-Gama for the clearance of slums at Baina and Mangor Hill areas, during the Sixth Five Year Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakh has been approved.

5. Land Acquisition and Development:

Land is the pre-requisite for taking up any housing scheme. Under this scheme the Board acquires land in bulk and develops by providing amenities such as asphalted roads, water sewages and electricity lines. Developed land is then sold to the intending purchasers in the form of plots or utilised for the other schemes of the Board as E.W.S., L.I.G. and M.I.G. housing. So far the Board has acquired 97.51 Ha. of land in urban and semi-urban areas of Goa, of which 33 Ha. is already developed. With a view to extend the housing activities which have been so far confined to urban and semi-urban areas only to rural areas, action has been initiated for acquisition of Comunidade land.

This scheme is intended to help in solving the problems of housing by large scale acquisition of land and its development in selected places.

This scheme contributes directly to implement M.I.G. and L.I.G. schemes by providing necessary land as well as giving scope to the construction of new schemes for the persons registered for the purchase of plots. By making available to the prospective house builders a sufficient number of developed plots at a reasonable cost, speculation in land prices is checked.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to acquire 53 Ha. of land during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 at places like Margao (Davorlim), Vasco-da-Gama (Vaddem, Baina), Mapusa, Bambolim, Ponda and Daman at an estimated cost of Rs. 85.00 lakh. Nearly 39 Ha. of land will be developed for which an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh is expected to be spent during the Five Year Plan. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 115.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme which will be given to the Housing Board in the form of loan.

b) Village Housing Project Scheme

Background of the Scheme:

Under this Scheme loans upto Rs. 5,000/- in each case are sanctioned to the bonafide residents of Villages selected under this scheme for construction/improvement of houses in rural area. The total number of Villages selected under Village Housing Project Scheme is 223 in Goa, 4 in Daman and 3 in Diu.

Financial requirements:

The outlay provision for Fifth Plan was Rs. 9.88 lakh (Revised). During 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 the expenditure of Rs. 2.38 lakh, Rs. 2.00 lakh, Rs. 2.00 lakh and 1.55 lakh respectively was incurred and for the year 1978-79 Rs. 2.00 lakh provided for this scheme have been spent fully. The outlay proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 20.00 lakh.

Target:

During the Fifth Plan i.e. 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, 174 number of houses constructed/improved and during the year 1978-79, 38 houses have been constructed. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 it is proposed to achieve 250 number of construction/improvement of houses. Physical target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 10.43 lakh.

c) House Sites for Landless & Rural Housing

1. Background of the Scheme:

The scheme is intended to provide house-sites free of cost to families of landless agricultural labourers in Rural area who do not already own a house site or built up house/hut on land of their own. The size of the plot to be provided is to the extent of 100 sq. mts. after development of the same at Government cost. With the house-sites so provided the allottees would have to build his house/hut thereon with their resources,

and they are being assisted by loan under V.H.P.S. members of S.C/S.T. whom financial assistance is to be provided at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- in general area and Rs. 2,500/- in hilly region through the Social Welfare Department.

So far 1233 families were enrolled as rural landless agricultural labourers. All these 1233 rural landless agricultural labourers have been provided sites under the scheme free of occupancy price of the area of 100 sq. mts. each after developing the same at the cost of Rs. 300/- per site in general area and Rs. 500/- in case of hilly area. Besides the 1051 landless persons/families of weaker section other than agricultural labourers have been identified requiring house sites for their settlement.

In most of area where sites have been allotted there is no adequate drinking water supply. Generally the house sites allotted at one place do not exceed 20 to 30 in number. It is proposed to provide for such house sites a covered masonry well under the scheme to serve a cluster of say 20-30 house sites. Also other facilities such as provide public toilet, electricity, etc.

It is proposed to identify more rural agricultural labourers, if any. It is proposed also to make available the scheme to the landless families of weaker section, other than agricultural labourers by providing them house-sites.

2. Objectives of the Scheme:

The workers can live in peace without being constantly threaten with eviction by the owners of land on which they have their houses/hy

3. Financial Requirement:

The total outlay during the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs. 7.00 lakh. The expenditure during 1974-75 was nil and that for the year 1976, 1976-77 and 1977-78 was Rs. 0.71 lakh, Rs. 0.93 lakh and Rs. 0.3 lakh respectively. The approved outlay for 1973-79 is Rs. 1.00 lakh of which Rs. 0.82 lakh have been spent as some of the sites granted to landless labourers do not require any development. The approved outlay for this scheme for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 is Rs. 5.00 lakh which would be utilised for development of House sites and construction of paved streets, wells, etc.

4. Physical Targets:

So far 1233 houses sites have been granted to the rural landless agricultural labourers. During the year 1975-76, 667 house-sites were granted, in the year 1976-77, 563 house sites were granted and during the year 1977-78, 1 (one) house site was granted and 2 house sites in 1980.

d) Police Housing

This scheme was introduced with the aim of providing accommodation to members of Police Force as it is an essential service since the presence of Police Personnel is required at the Head Quarters round the clock for answering the call of emergency arising out of law and order

problem etc. As a matter of fact, Police Housing is accorded TOP PRIORITY everywhere in the country by providing rent free accommodation to the Police Personnel. But this facility of free accommodation is so far not extended to Goa Police who continue to pay rent, like many other Government servant

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The main objective of the scheme is to provide family accommodation to as many members of Police Force as possible, if not to all within the shortest possible period. To achieve this goal, a Crash Programme of construction of accommodation is required to be undertaken for which in the Sixth Plan Outlay 1980-85 we are allocated Rs. 2.00 crores and for Annual Plan Outlay 1981-82 Rs. 34.00 lakh. However, the budget estimate 1980-81 was Rs. 25.00 lakh. The revised approved estimates for 1980-81 was Rs. 19.00 lakh. The unreconciled expenditure upto the end of financial year 1980-81 is Rs. 25.22 lakh.

Provision of Rs. 2.00 crores for the Plan Period 1980-81 to 1984-85 will enable to have housing as shown below: —

Sr. No.	Police Stations			
	A.	B.	C.	D.
1. Colem	25	10	—	—
2. Pernem	25	10	—	—
3. Ribandar	25	10	—	—
4. Calangute	25	10	—	—
5. Quepem	25	10	—	—
6. Cuncolim	25	10	—	—
Marmagoa	25	10	—	—
8. Diu	25	5	—	—
9. Daman	25	10	—	—
10. Vonda	25	10	—	—
11. Curchorem	32	10	—	—
12. Panaji	100	50	12	5
Total	382	155	12	5

The unit rate of a quarter as given by the P. W. D. is as follows: —

“A” type Rs. 27,934/- plus 20% increase — Rs. 33,520/-

“B” type Rs. 32,500/- plus 20% increase — Rs. 39,000/-

“C” type Rs. 45,264/- plus 20% increase — Rs. 54,316/-

(D) type Rs. 82,760/- plus 20% increase — Rs. 99,312/-

The cost of all the units proposed by us, therefore works out as follows:—

"A" type — 382 × Rs. 33,520/-	= Rs. 1,28,04,640
"B" type — 155 × Rs. 39,500/-	= Rs. 60,45,000
"C" type — 12 × Rs. 54,316/-	= Rs. 6,51,792
"D" type — 5 × Rs. 99,312/-	= Rs. 4,96,560
	Rs. 1,99,97,992
Excess amount	= Rs. 2,008
Total	= Rs. 2,00,00,000

e) Departmental Housing

INTRODUCTION

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which formed the former Portuguese Colony on Western Coast of India was liberated from the erstwhile Colonial rule in December 1961 and as such this territory was deprived of the benefits on previous three five year plans. Soon after the liberation, the Government Machinery was expanded. This gave rise to creation ample amount of employment potential in Government Departments. Therefore, immediate necessity was felt for accommodation of Government staff preferably in the head quarters so as to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently. During preliberation there was hardly any accommodation available, to Govt. staff. Immediate action was taken by the elected Government to provide residential accommodation to the staff. However, with the increase of government activities there is acute shortage of living accommodation in this territory particularly in urban areas.

In view of above, it is proposed to provide a departmental housing scheme for government staff depending upon the availability of land.

2. Financial requirements for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85:

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is proposed for this sector in the Sixth Plan.

3. Public Housing/Residential Quarters for Government servants under General Pool:

There is acute shortage of living accommodation in this territory, particularly in urban areas which has posed a big problem before the Government. As a result of this short-coming, the rent of houses have gone up sky high. It was difficult for the Government officials to pay such a high rent for the houses in town with the result that there is always a heavy and constant demand on the Government from the staff side through their association for taking up the programme of construction of staff quarters on a priority basis. Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct residential quarters of A, B, C, D and E type in various talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu.

ii. The Public Works Department is entrusted with the construction and maintenance and exploration of essential services like water supply, sewerages, and investigation in all the talukas. The residences near the Offices of Executive as well as maintenance staff is absolutely essential for prompt action in these cases. Due to scarcity of office accommodation with residential quarters, the essential services are handicapped, since prompt and efficient action is not possible in case of break down of essential service urgent repairs and maintenance is also many times inordinately delayed causing undue hardships to the public. Facility for storage is also required in all these cases. Therefore, provision of godowns sheds is also quite essential.

It is proposed, therefore, to provide accommodation at all the taluka headquarters for all the Public Works Department staff entrusted with essential services.

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed for 1981-82 under this sector.

4. Physical Targets & Achievements:

As a result of programme in this sector, residential buildings with a floor area of 13,000 m² would be constructed.

5. Employment Potential:

The total employment potential that would be generated for this sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan is assigned to be 2,85,000 person days out of which 20,000 person days will be of technical personnel, 44,000 person-days non-technical personnel and 2,29,000 person days unskilled personnel.

f) Public Works

INTRODUCTION

With the burst of the activities and consequent inevitable expansion of Government Machinery, immediate necessity was felt for accommodation for offices, stores, godowns, sheds etc. required for discharging various functions.

The existing offices were already housed in very old buildings. As an immediate and stop-gap arrangement the problem was solved with acquired building and houses then available in the locality.

This accommodation in which many of the Government offices are still functioning are old houses of renovated. Once constructed for residential purposes but ultimately converted into offices in the dearth of circumstances and as a need of the hour are not at all having proper office amenities and are very much unsuitable for office functioning. With ever increasing expansion, the arrangement which was intended to be provisional is tending to perpetuate.

The situation was reviewed, it was revealed that Government is spending a lot on renovations of these old buildings and on rent of hired and acquired accommodation. Further these was genuine need for expansion and extension of office space for accomodation increased staff and additional space for public facility and satisfaction. Hence, as a general policy matter it is proposed to construct buildings for the Government for discharging all its functions efficiently. Accordingly offices, office complexes, godowns, sheds etc. required for this purpose are proposed to be constructed under this sector.

This policy which has been endorsed by local Government vide its deliberations in various meeting is also in agreement of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of jails & Judicial lock-ups (refer letter No. VI-240/813/77-GPA IV dated 23-7-77).

The recommendations of the Conference of Chief Secretaries held on 7th May, 1976 are also in consonance with the above policy (Ref. letter No. K-110/318/76-P, dated 29th November '76 Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India.)

In view of the above policy the following programmes for the construction of office buildings, complexes, modifications, extensions, etc. have been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

2. Financial requirements for Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85):

An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh is approved for this sector in the Sixth Plan.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

The Programme of construction of Office buildings, complexes, modifications, extensions proposed for various departments is as follows:

a) Police:

All the Police stations of this Union Territory are housed in old buildings lacking many safety and other requirements. The cost of annual maintenance is ever increasing and with the lack of funds for maintenance many buildings are in dilapidated conditions specially those situated at remote places. It is proposed to construct a complete Police Station Complex with all the amenities and modern requirement at Margao and Vasco cities, the former being a busy commercial centre and the later a port town. When this minimum objective is achieved the same will be extended to other important localities. A provision of 9.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for this minor head. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1981-82 for this work.

b) Jails:

The Aguada Jail wherein at present prisoners are being housed is actually an old military fort of erstwhile Portuguese regime where the political prisoners were detained under military control and is said to

have been constructed some where in 16th century. When viewed with modern concept of Central Jail, this Fort converted into jail is lacking many basic amenities. The very location is not easy for access with no public transport linked with this place. Also no hospital facilities are available. At present only carpentry and tailoring schemes are being implemented as a rehabilitation programme. The location of this jail being a rocky hill, it is not possible to launch the agricultural or horticultural programmes for rehabilitation.

There are already comments and criticisms on the present location of the Jail from the public, visiting boards and Jail committees as regards unsuitability of the present building of the Central Jail. In view of above the Government has agreed for the construction of new Jail to house about 500 to 600 prisoners. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakh has been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose. And an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1981-82 for this scheme.

More or less similar conditions exists at Sub-Jail at Reis Magos wherein a building for Sub-Jail to house 300 prisoners is proposed to be constructed in the compound of the Jail Complex.

It is also proposed to construct cells of Judicial lockups within the compound of Jail complex. The Margao and Mapusa lockups are attached at present to Police Institution which is not desirable. These lock-ups are small and without having any facilities. Moreover Police Department also wants the possession of these lock-ups for their use.

In addition the following works has proposed to be taken up in Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

- i) Modernisation of existing buildings of Jails and lock-ups.
- ii) Rehabilitation centres, factory sheds and other installations for providing rehabilitation facilities to prisoners.

c) Other Office Buildings:

i) Revenue Buildings:

The provision for office to Deputy Collector (South), Margao, Mamlatdar Bardez and Mamlatdar Quepem is absolutely essential in view of the fact that the office of the Dy. Collector (South), Mamlatdar Bardez and the Mamlatdar Quepem are presently functioning in the private buildings, viz. Comunidade buildings Margao, Municipality buildings Mapusa and Municipality buildings Quepem respectively. These offices have to be shifted to Government buildings since huge and considerable expenditure is being incurred by the Government towards payment of rent in all the three cases stated above.

ii) Office buildings complex at Panaji:

The area near new bus terminal at Panaji is proposed to be developed for commercial activities with centralised office complex. These premises which are being developed by the Economic Development Corporation, Goa, Daman and Diu covering an area of 19.75 hectares is

located towards south of Jawaharlal Nehru Bridge and Pato culvert with bus terminal on the eastern side. An area of 35 Ha. of Office Complex has been earmarked for Government Offices with 33% coverage and minimum ground + 2 storeyed structures expected at this locality specially reserved for office buildings, the total scope for construction of new buildings is assessed to be about 35.00 sq. mts. A target of achieving 2000 m² of floor area the provision also included the cost and proportionate share of development of land.

Similarly, it is proposed to construct M.L.A. Hostel, Secretariat Complex Bungalows for Minister, Speaker, Secretaries and other office buildings in Goa, Daman and Diu.

Thus altogether an outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and Rs. 8.00 lakh is proposed for 1981-82 under this sector.

II. OTHER EXPENDITURE

A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakh has been made under this minor head for survey, investigations, strengthening of P.W.D. Planning Research, Training etc.

3. Physical Targets and Achievements:

As a result of programme in this sector, office buildings complexes, sheds, stores, etc. new buildings with a floor area of 3000 m² would be constructed and modifications, extensions and renovations to the buildings will be carried out for an area of 1000 m².

4. Employment Potential:

The total employment potential that would be generated for this sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan is assessed to be 2,70,000 mandays of which 32,400 mandays will be of Technical Personnel, 21,600 mandays Non-technical Personnel and 2,16,000 mandays unskilled personnel.

Urban Development

a) Town & Country Planning

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Town and Country Planning Department was set up in December, 1964 with an objective to prepare development plans to guide physical development in the Territory at regional as well as urban levels, on proper lines. Initially, there was no legal provision for preparation of such plans. However, in April, 1965 Interim Building Bye-laws and Zoning Regulations were introduced to control development in towns as per the zoning plans prepared by the Department. All the eleven taluka headquarters in Goa were included under the Regulations.

1.2 With the enforcement of Municipalities Act, 1968 and the subsequent formulations of Building Bye-laws and Zoning Regulations, zoning plans were prepared for all Municipal areas which were approved by the Town Planning Committee and were enforced by the concerned Municipalities. With this, the Department entered into a new phase of planning and control of development in the Municipal areas. Under Village Panchayat Act, 1968, Village Panchayat Rules were formulated which provided local tool for enforcement of building and zoning regulations in villages as well. The zoning plans were prepared by the Department and are since being enforced by the concerned village panchayats.

1.3 In addition to the above mentioned functions, the department was also actively involved in providing technical assistance to the Governmental agencies in the matters connected with planning and development control. Such assistance included preparation of development schemes for the Housing Board, Tourism Department, Municipalities, Panchayats, etc. with the introduction of Land Revenue Code, 1968, the department also started giving technical assistance to the Collector of Goa in the matters of conversion of use of land, under section 32(c) of the Land Revenue Code, 1968.

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE VTH PLAN

2.1 The most important land mark of achievement during the Vth Plan period is the enactment of the Goa, Daman and Diu Town & Country Planning Act, 1974, which, for the first time, provides for preparation of statutory plans defining physical development pattern at regional and urban levels and for setting up of suitable organisational machinery to effectively implement and enforce the various plans prepared under the Act. A Union Territory level Town & Country Planning Board under the Chairmanship of Hon. Minister in charge of Town Planning was set up on 2nd June, 1976 under the provisions of the Act whose function is to advise the Government on the matters relating to Town and Country Planning in the Territory.

2.2 During the Vth Five Year Plan, the following schemes were undertaken by the Department and the progress achieved regarding these schemes is described as follows: —

2.2.1 Preparation of Regional Plans:

Regional Plan for Daman district has been prepared which was placed before the Town & Country Planning Board for consideration. The plan was modified in light of the recommendations of the Board and notified publicly for inviting comments.

The draft Regional Plan for Goa was prepared and was ready for being placed before the Town & Country Planning Board for consideration at the end of the Vth Plan period (which was subsequently placed before the Board in June, 1978).

As regards the preparation of zoning plans for urban areas of the territory, as well as the Panchayat areas which have high growth potential, this had been completed and the areas covered are given in the following table: —

District/Taluka	Zoning Plans prepared during Vth Plan Period
Tiswadi Taluka	Panaji, St. Cruz, Ribandar, Caranzalem, Taleigao, Mercedes, Old Goa-Ella.
Bardez Taluka	Mapusa, Porvorim Plateau, Calangute, Candolim.
Pernem Taluka	Pernem.
Bicholim Taluka	Bicholim, Sanquelim.
Ponda Taluka	Ponda.
Sanguem Taluka	Sanguem.
Quepem Taluka	Quepem, Sanvordem-Curchorem.
Mormugao Taluka	Vasco-da-Gama.
Salcete Taluka	Margao, Colva, Benaulim.
Canacona Taluka	Chauri.
Satari Taluka	Valpoi.
Daman District	Daman Municipal Area.

The amount spent during the Vth Plan period for the schemes is Rs. 7.72 lakh upto 1977-78.

2.2.2 Branch Office at Daman:

The Branch Office of the Town & Country Planning Department at Daman, under the charge of Associate Town Planner was set up at the fag end of the IVth Five Year Plan. It is entrusted with the work of planning and development control in Districts of Daman and Diu and also giving technical assistance to the Municipal Councils, various village panchayats, to the Collector, on the matters related to Town and Country Planning. It has already prepared a zoning plan for Daman which is being enforced by the Municipal Council.

This branch office also assists to the Administrator of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the matters related to Town & Country Planning in that Union Territory, under an arrangement with the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The amount spent under the schemes during the Vth Plan period is Rs. 2.78 lakh upto 1977-78.

2.2.3 Environmental Improvement Scheme:

The scheme formulated under the Minimum Needs Programme for undertaking works of environmental improvement in the slum area, covered two slum areas (St. Inez, Panaji and Sada, Vasco-da-Gama). The scheme consisted of making provision of basic amenities to the residents of slum areas making provision of basic amenities to the residents of slum areas such as public latrines, water taps, public bathrooms, etc. besides improving the sanitary conditions and conveniences level by providing side drains and gutters, paving or roads and accesses, etc. The scheme at St. Inez also included measures for protection hill-slopes against land slides.

The amount spent on the schemes during the Vth Plan period is Rs. 5.24 lakh.

2.2.4 Town and Country Planning Board:

The Board was set up on 2nd June, 1976 held 4 meetings to discuss the various aspects of policies regarding Town Planning in the territory as well as steps to implement the Town & Country Planning Act. It also discussed the Regional Plan for Daman which was modified later, for notification, in view of the recommendations of the Board.

2.2.5 Planning and Development Authorities:

Sixteen Planning Areas were notified in March, 1977 under the provision of the Town & Country Planning Act. It includes all urban areas as well as those rural areas with high development potential and future growth centres. Ultimately it is proposed to cover all the areas under the proposed Planning and Development Authorities. An initial proposal to constitute three Planning and Development Authorities, for the planning areas of Panaji, Margao and Mormugao, as recommended by the Board, was submitted to the Government for approval during the last year of the Vth Plan.

2.2.6 Development of areas as per the zoning plan proposals:

Under the scheme, two projects were taken up. The first work consisted of developing a community-cum-shopping centre at Porvorim. The first phase of this was completed during the Vth Plan period at a cost of Rs. 8.30 lakh.

The second project consisted of development of a parking area at Margao. The area was acquired by the department at a cost of about Rs. 4.04 lakh and is now being used as a parking lot developed by the Municipal Council of Margao which has given a welcome relief to the parking congestion in the heart of the city.

2.2.7 Surveys carried out by Survey of India:

During the IVth Plan considerable amount of survey work was entrusted to the Survey of India, during the Vth Plan period only a few surveys were entrusted to the Survey of India as the Land Survey Department of the local Government provided the required base maps for the planning purposes. As such the amount spent on this scheme was Rs. 1.76 lakh.

2.2.8 In brief, it may be stated that as against the total allocation of Rs. 57.47 lakh under the Vth Plan, the department was able to spend Rs. 22.86 lakh upto 1977-78.

III. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING 1978-79 & 1979-80

The two year period 1978-80 was earlier treated as the first two years of the VIth Plan under the Rolling Plan concept. The total expenditure of the department under the following schemes during this period was Rs. 18.659 lakh. The major activities are described below scheme-wise:

3.1 Preparation of Regional Plans and Development Plans:

3.1.1 The Daman Regional Plan was notified during this period to invite public comments and the same were considered by the Board and incorporated. The revised plan is now being submitted to the Government for final approval.

3.1.2 Diu Regional Plan was prepared during this period and was to be placed before the Town & Country Planning Board for consideration. This could not be done due to administrative reasons. The same is now being placed before the Board for consideration.

3.1.3 The Goa Regional Plan was prepared and considered by the Board. The revised plan was to be notified to invite public comments. This could not be done due to administrative reasons. The same is now being done. The zoning plans for four important settlements were prepared and the twenty six plans prepared earlier were revised and updated during this period. The preliminary work for preparation of I. U. D. P. for the three planning areas of Panaji, Margao and Mormugao were undertaken. Total expenditure during this period was Rs. 5.172 lakh.

3.2 Branch Office at Daman:

At the end of the Vth Five Year Plan all the existing posts of Daman Branch Office were transferred to non-plan and only one post viz. Assistant Ferro Printer was retained in 'Plan' under the scheme. The Branch Office, apart from assisting in finalisation of Regional Plans for Daman and Diu also took up the preparation of zoning plans of Daman and Diu towns and assisted the various Governmental and other agencies with the technical assistance in the field of physical planning. In addition to this, it also provided under an administrative arrangement

technical assistance to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The total expenditure under this scheme during the two year period was Rs. 0.905 lakh.

3.3 Environmental Improvement Scheme:

The scope of the scheme was considerably expanded to cover six towns viz. Panaji, Margao, Vasco-da-Gama, Mapusa, Bicholim and Daman, covering a population of urban slum dwellers of around nine thousand people. The total expenditure on this scheme during the two year period was Rs. 7.577 lakh.

3.4 Town and Country Planning Board:

The Town & Country Planning Board continued its functions laid down under the Act, during the period 1978-79. However, due to the President's Rule and delay in reconstitution of the Board could hold only two meetings during the two years period. The expenditure made under this during the two years period was Rs. 0.205 lakh.

3.5 Planning and Development Authorities:

The three Planning and Development Authorities viz. i) Panaji Planning and Development Authority; ii) Mormugao Planning and Development Authority and iii) Southern Planning and Development Authority were constituted in February, 1978. They started their functions of development control from 1979-80 onwards. Unfortunately, due to the delay in creation of the staff, these Authorities could not play their specified role under the Act in the field of carrying out active development by undertaking schemes and projects.

The Three Planning & Development Authorities were provided grant-in-aid of Rs. 4.8 lakh during this two year period (1.6 lakh each during this two year period), being the interim grant-in-aid pending the approval of the Government of India to the pattern of assistance.

3.6 Research and Development:

The scheme could not be launched during the two year period due to the non-approval of the staff by the Administrative Department in spite of its inclusion in the Annual Plan.

3.7 Integrated Urban Development Programme:

The scheme for the Panaji Planning Authority was prepared and sent to the Government of India for approval. However, this Central scheme was totally modified by the Government of India, who advised that the scheme submitted should be re-moulded in light of the revised guidelines. The work of the same was taken up during the fag end of 1979-80.

IV. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

4.1 The basic objective in planning for the territory is to minimise the gap in the level of development between the developed and the backward areas. This has caused, over the past few decades, gradual

concentration of economic activities and population in the developed areas at the cost of the backward areas. A conscious effort to reverse this trend through locations of economic activities and development of infrastructural facilities and services in the backward talukas is aimed at in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Location of economic activities in the identified growth centres and development of infrastructure in these centres will help to achieve a balanced distribution of population and to minimise unnecessary migration of population towards developed talukas which created various environmental problems including housing shortage and slum development in the larger cities.

With a view to develop the growth centres, sixteen planning areas have been notified under the Act. These will be strengthened by improving infrastructure and location of economic activities. These centres will function as focal points of the rural development in the surrounding areas. This approach will minimise the problems or overcrowding, sub-standard environment, slums, poor infrastructure, etc. presently found in the larger urban areas.

Simultaneously, with the above, the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 also aims at ameliorating the conditions of the environmentally sub-standard areas in the urban centres through Environmental Improvement Schemes under Minimum Needs Programme initiated during Fifth Plan Period. The scope of the scheme will be expanded and extended to many other urban areas where the problems of sub-standard environment are present.

To achieve a lasting solution to the urban problems, it is vitally important to place the urban development on a sound footing of self financing concept. Through implementation of comprehensive area development or re-development schemes for composite purposes like housing, commercial complexes, amenities and facilities, etc., a balance between remunerative sectors, semi-remunerative sectors and non-remunerative sectors of urban development can be achieved. For this purpose an approach of Integrated Urban Development Programme is proposed to be adopted.

4.2 In short the objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 are: —

- i) Preparation of plans at regional and local levels to achieve a balanced distribution of population through development of growth centres at regional level and to ensure healthy environment in the urban and rural areas;
- ii) Setting up of an Organisational machinery to effectively implement and enforce these plans;
- iii) Ameliorating the living conditions in the environmentally sub-standard slum areas in the urban centres through Environmental Improvement Schemes;
- iv) Development of urban areas on the concept of self-financing urbanisation, through Integrated Urban Development Programme;
- v) Providing strong technical support through a Research and Development Cell to evolve proper planning standards, approaches and concepts suitable to local conditions.

V. CONTENTS OF SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

5.1 Based on the objectives outlined above, the following schemes have been formulated for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85:—

1. Preparation of Regional Plans and Development Plans.
2. Branch Office at Daman.
3. Environmental Improvement Scheme.
4. Town & Country Planning Board.
5. Planning & Development Authorities.
6. Research & Development Unit.
7. Central Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns.

5.2 The schemewise description is given in the following paragraphs:—

5.2.1 *Preparation of Regional Plans and Development Plans:*

a) *Regional Plans:* As mentioned earlier, the Regional Plans for the districts of Goa, Daman and Diu are at various stages of the process towards attaining statutory status under the Town & Country Planning Act. It is proposed that all the three Regional Plans would attain statutory status during the Sixth Plan period.

b) *Development Plans:* Under the amended provisions of the Act, the Government is empowered to entrust the task of preparation of Land Use Maps and Registers as well as Development Plans to the Chief Town Planner. Under the provision, the Government has already directed the Chief Town Planner to prepare such plans for three Planning areas of Panaji, Margao and Mormugao.

It is expected that similarly, the remaining planning areas may also be entrusted to the Chief Town Planner in due course.

c) *Branch Office at Margao:* With the increased activities of the department all over Goa, a short coming of centralisation of the entire department in Panaji was badly felt. The Panaji Office looked after planning, development and development control functions for the entire district, which resulted in the following inconveniences and hardships:—

- i) The site inspections and surveys to be conducted throughout Goa involve considerable amount of time in long to and fro movements and become difficult in view of the restrictions in petrol consumption;
- ii) In view of the long distances and time involved, adequate attention is not possible to be given to the distant talukas as regards preparation of plans and development control;
- iii) Coordination with the other departments who have branch offices in north and south becomes difficult;
- iv) The members of the public and local authorities (municipal councils, panchayats, etc.) in the distant talukas also find it difficult to consult and coordinate with the department at Panaji.

With this in view, action to decentralise the work was proposed. A Branch Office in Margao had been already included in the Annual Plan 1979-80, as well as in the earlier Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83). Unfortunately, due to administrative reasons the same was deferred which is now being introduced from the current year 1980-81. The marginal augmentation of the staff required for the purpose is already being sanctioned by the Government. It is expected that this Branch Office will look after the Southern Talukas of Salcete, Quepem, Canacona and Sanguem.

Setting up of the Branch Office in the north would also be considered during the Sixth Plan period as and when required, to satisfactorily deal with the increasing activities of the department.

d) *Miscellaneous*: The department would continue to perform the various miscellaneous functions of assisting the local authorities, Government departments and other developmental agencies like Housing Board, Economic Development Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, etc. and advising the Government in matters related to Town Planning in the Union territory. It will also continue to function as the central secretariat of the Traffic Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary whose Member Secretary is the Chief Town Planner. It would also continue to contribute towards the formulation of the various schemes of environment improvement, conservation, enhancement, landscaping, etc. in the overall interest of the territory.

A provision of Rs. 15.60 lakh is made for this scheme during 1980-85.

5.2.2 *Branch Office at Daman:*

A proposal to constitute a Planning and Development Authority for the planning area of Daman is already on finalisation. This authority would be under the Chairmanship of the Collector of Daman and the Member Secretary of the Authority would be the Associate Town Planner at Daman. The Branch Office would however, have an added function of being the secretariat of the Authority.

In order to enable the authority to perform the various functions of planning development and development control under the Act, it is proposed to marginally augment the staff on Branch Office with the following posts:—

1. Architectural Assistant.
2. Junior Engineer.
3. Building Inspector.
4. Accountant.

In addition to the above, a token provision of Rs. 10,000/- is also made under the scheme for carrying out the survey work for the preparation of land use maps and registers and development plans.

To effectively enforce Diu Regional Plan and to prepare development plans for Diu town, all other important settlements, it is also

proposed to have a small cell under a Planning Assistant, a Junior Draftsman, an L.D.C. and one Peon stationed at Diu from the year 1982-83 onwards.

The adequate provision for the same is being made. The total outlay for the scheme during 1980-85 is Rs. 4.00 lakh.

5.2.3 *Environmental Improvement Scheme:*

This scheme under Minimum Needs Programme aims at ameliorating the living conditions of the slum dwellers of urban areas through provision of minimum infrastructural facilities such as paved roads and access, water supply, public toilets, street lighting, drainage, open spaces, etc. thereby improving the environment of the areas. It is obvious that any strategy based on slum clearance would be prohibitively costly and hence not practicable.

It is proposed to expand the scope of the scheme to cover all urban areas of the territory. The following table gives a tentative break up of the town-wise allocation proposed under the scheme.

			Rs. in Lakh
Sr.No.	Name of the town	Slum areas included	Total outlay proposed
1.	Panaji	Mala, Tambdimati, Batulem, Boca-de-Vaca, Ribandar (Pato).	10.00
2.	Margao	Comba, Aquem, Navelim.	9.00
3.	Vasco	Mangor, Nonmon, Vadem, Baina, Bogda.	12.00
4.	Mapusa	Corlim, Gaunsavado.	3.50
5.	Bicholim	Bordem.	2.00
6.	Ponda	Old Market area.	2.00
7.	Daman	Khariwad, Khataria.	2.00
8.	Diu	Gogola.	1.50
9.	Sanguem	Old Town area.	1.00
10.	Miscellaneous	Curchorem, Quepem, Sanquelim, Pernem, Canacona, etc.	6.00
Total:			49.00

In addition to the above outlay. Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed towards establishment of the environment Improvement Unit already set up in the department. The total outlay for the scheme during 1980-85 would be Rs. 50.00 lakh.

5.2.4 *Town Planning Board:*

The Town & Country Planning Board is set up under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1974, with a major function to advise the Government in the matters related to Town & Country Planning in the territory.

by involving appropriate policies and strategies. In addition to the above, it has also a function of appellate authority over certain decisions of the Planning and Development Authorities.

In order to enable the Board to carry out these functions, an allocation of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan which would meet the expenditure of the Board including publication of plans, holding exhibition, seminars and symposium, etc. to encourage full public participation in the process of planning.

5.2.5 *Planning and Development Authorities:*

The jurisdiction of the three Planning & Development Authorities constituted by the Government for the Planning areas of Panaji, Margao and Mormugao is proposed to be extended to all sixteen areas notified under the Act, as shown in the table given below:

Sr. No.	Name of the P. D. A.	Planning areas under jurisdiction
1.	Panaji Planning and Development Authority.	Panaji, Mapusa, Calangute-Candolim, Anjuna, Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Valpoi.
2.	Southern Planning and Development Authority.	Margao, Cavellossim-Colva-Benaulim, Quepem, Sanguem, Sanvordem-Curchorem, Canacona.
3.	Mormugao Planning and Development Authority.	Mormugao, Ponda, Usgao-Tiska.

To cover the establishment expenditure of the Authorities, as well as to finance the task work of proposals of land use maps and registers as well as development plans, a provision of grant-in-aid of Rs. 20.20 lakh is proposed. It may be clarified here that in the earlier Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakh was approved for the purpose out of which Rs. 4.8 lakh has already been disbursed to Planning and Development Authorities during the two year period 78-80. The remaining amount has been provided in the new revised Sixth Plan 80-85 and spread over four year period 80-84.

The functions of the Planning & Development Authorities under the Act include in addition to the planning and development control, implementation of various development schemes and projects of urban development. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 21.60 lakh in form of loans is made. It may be noted that the provision is considerably less than the actual requirement. However, this should be viewed in light of the fact that the Town and Country Planning Act provides the following sources of finance in addition to the grants and loans from the Government:

- a) Through levy of development charge.
- b) Through contribution from the local authorities included in the planning areas.

- c) Through money received from other sources including financial institutions such as HUDCO, LIC, etc.

5.2.6 *Research and Development Unit:*

With the increased magnitude and complexity of the work on preparation of Development Plans, Regional Plans and various development schemes related to Housing, Industrial Estate, Traffic and Transportation, Tourism, Development, etc. it would be of utmost importance to give due place to Research and Development which would provide the basic inputs to planning in terms of the following:

1. Planning standards regarding physical development of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, recreational, etc.
2. Intensity of land uses, land use patterns and inter-relationship between the various land uses.
3. Standards of public amenities, facilities and services.
4. Environmental and ecological aspects at regional and urban levels.
5. Level of development in the regional context.

In addition to the above, this unit will also have the function of formulation of demonstration projects and schemes for the various schemes of urban development such as housing, commercial complexes, environmental conservation, integrated rural development, integrated urban development programme, area development schemes, etc.

In light of the above, the scheme was included in earlier Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83). However, due to administrative reasons, the implementation of the same was deferred. Now the following staff for the Research and Development Unit is already under creation and it is expected to be in the end of current financial year.

1. Planning Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Planning Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Junior Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Investigator	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5. Tracer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

An outlay of Rs. 3.10 lakh has been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this scheme.

5.2.7 *Central Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns:*

This is a central scheme operated by Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India under which central assistance is made available in the form of soft loans to the State and Union Territories Government of low rate of interest and easy terms of repayment for undertaking various schemes or urban development which include land acquisition and development for residential, commercial and industrial purposes, development and augmentation of infrastructural facilities such as water supply, drainage and sewerage, garbage disposal, toilet facilities, etc.

A scheme for Panaji Planning Area has already been prepared and sent to the Government and it is expected that the implementation of the scheme would start from the current financial year. Similar scheme for other urban important centres specially Vasco and Margao are proposed to be taken up during the Vith Five Year Plan.

The pattern of assistance laid down in the scheme specifies that the States/Union Territory Government should finance fifty percent for the purpose under the State sector by way of grants and or loans and the remaining fifty percent provided under the Central Sector, as soft term loans. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the State Sector grant component. It is proposed that the concerned Planning and Development Authorities would be implementing and coordinating agencies of the programme and to monitor the same a proposal for establishment of suitable machinery is also made to the Government.

5.3 Total outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is given in nutshell in the following table: —

		Rs. in lakh
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay
1.	Preparation of Regional Plans and Development Plans	15.60
2.	Branch Office at Daman	4.00
3.	Environmental Improvement Scheme	50.00
4.	Town & Country Planning Board	0.50
5.	Planning & Development Authorities.	
	a) Grant-in-aid for establishment	20.20
	b) Loans	21.60
6.	Research and Development Unit	3.10
7.	Central Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns:	
	a) Loan	15.00
	b) Grants	30.00
	Total	160.00
b) Local Bodies		

The task of Urban Development in this Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, is mainly shared by five 'B' class Municipalities and four 'C' class Municipalities. These Municipal Councils are presently unable to undertake the Urban Developmental work of their own as their financial position is very weak and as such it is necessary to provide them with financial assistance by way of Grant-in-aid and Loan. It is therefore proposed to provide them financial assistance for taking up various developmental works as well as some remunerative Scheme by granting them Grant-in-aid and Loan during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. The total outlay for the period is of Rs. 200.00 lakh.

(A) REMUNERATIVE SCHEMES

The Panjim Municipal Council has taken up the construction of Bus Terminal Complex. The 1st phase is already completed amounting to Rs. 15.00 lakh. The second phase comprises of super structure is nearing completion. The estimated cost of the second phase is Rs. 33.00 lakh. The third phase of this Complex is expected to be completed within the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, which will require an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh. The Government has so far advanced Rs. 44.00 lakh. Therefore, it is proposed to provide them additional Rs. 20.00 lakh during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

(a) The Construction of Market Complex:

(a) The Margao Municipal Council has already taken up the Scheme of Market Complex at Madki Bazar. The first phase of the same is nearing completion which would cost about Rs. 17.23 lakh. The Government has already given Loan of Rs. 10.00 lakh for the same. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is required for the completion of the second phase of the said Market Complex. It is therefore necessary to provide Rs. 20.00 lakh to the said Council which will enable them to complete the Market Complex which is a long felt need of the said city.

(b) Bicholim Municipal Council has taken up the construction of the Market Complex for which the land is already acquired by the said Council. The estimated cost of the said scheme is of Rs. 18.00 lakh. The Government has already given loan of Rs. 6.50 lakh for the said Complex. Therefore it is necessary to provide them the additional amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

(3) The Margao Municipal Council is facing acute problem of disposed garbage from the city as no suitable land is available for the purpose. Therefore the said Council has proposed to instal a Compost Plant which would absorb the entire garbage and at the same time the said garbage can be converted into useful agricultural manures. It is therefore proposed to advance an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh for the purpose of acquisition of the Land and construction of Compost Plant.

(B) NON-REMUNERATIVE SCHEMES

I. Construction of water drains:

(a) The present roadside drains in the city of Margao are open and area of smaller size, which are insufficient to cope up with the flow of waste water. Therefore the Margao Municipal Council has proposed to reconstruct all the major drains in the city and also to cover them up lest on nuisance is caused. For the said purpose, it is necessary to give grant-in-aid of Rs. 5.00 lakh to the said Council under the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

(b) The storm water drains existing in Panaji city are over 50 years old and were not meant to bear the present heavy traffic. As a result of this and being of laterite massonry work, all have collapsed causing heavy water logging during monsoons.

These drains being under the road surface have badly damaged the roads also. Reconstructing of these drains is one of the major projects which the Municipality cannot afford to finance. It is therefore necessary to allocate Rs. 5.00 lakh as grant-in-aid to the said Municipality.

2. Construction of Roads:

The Sanguem Municipal Council has proposed to construct a new road from main city to the Chicolmolo ward since at present no access is available to the residents of the said ward. Therefore it is proposed to allocate Rs. 2.00 lakh for the construction of the road including acquisition of land.

3. Construction of Crematorium:

The present old crematorium existing in the Vasco-da-Gama city is found to be very small in size to cater the needs of the said town. Besides the said crematorium being situated close to the sea shore, the Mormugao Port Trust has objected to this, in view of the development of the Mormugao Port. The Mormugao Municipal Council has therefore proposed to construct new crematorium at Bogda and Maimollem for which an amount of Rs. 5.25 lakh is proposed to be given as grant-in-aid.

4. Construction of fish market:

There is a long felt need of a suitable fish market having stalls for mutton and beef shops with certain essential facilities as the present fish market is very small and in deteriorated condition. The present location for the fish market is also not found convenient to the public. Therefore the Margao Municipal Council has proposed to construct a new fish market for which suitable land has been earmarked. It is therefore, proposed to allocate grant-in-aid of Rs. 6.00 lakh for the said purpose.

5. Creation of post for Directorate of Municipal Administration:

With a view to exercise effective control and efficient administration over the Municipalities functioning in this Union Territory, 12 additional staff is proposed to be created and also acquisition of one diesel jeep during the year 1981-82 under the Plan funds.

Information & Publicity

Information Department functions to inform and educate people specially in rural areas on various plan projects and schemes undertaken by the Government in different important sectors like Agriculture, Education, Health, Transport and Communication etc. which have direct bearing on improving economic conditions of people. The effort of intensive and extensive publicity in the territory is organised through various mass communication media like Exhibition, Film Shows, Production of black and white and colour documentaries and newsreel, printed literature, advertisements, community listening schemes etc.

The Department has been functioning only at Head-quarters level with its office at Panaji. The Department does not have any Divisional offices with the result it is denied the regular feed back of the publicity organised through various mass communication media and to assess and improvise publicity techniques. Following bifurcation of the Department in May 1977 the Department with its limited staff strength has been endeavouring to project Government Plan Development through different plan schemes. It is, however, absolutely necessary to restructure the entire working of the department and to gear up publicity especially in villages where the people are direct beneficiaries of our plan schemes and projects. With this aim in view it is necessary to re-orient publicity strategy in the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 and therefore, new schemes which essentially involve rural oriented plan publicity have been proposed in the foregoing proposals. This interalia include establishment of divisional publicity offices in Margao, Mapusa and Daman to take care of the publicity in South and North Goa and Daman and Diu respectively. Also Information Centres in other State Capitals like Bombay, Bangalore and Ahmedabad, have been proposed. In addition to this a new scheme of establishment of a film production unit and Divisional offices for organising film shows in North and South Goa and Daman have been proposed.

In all, the Department has proposed 14 plan schemes which are as follows: —

1. *Advertising & Visual Publicity*
 - (a) Issue of Promotional Advertisements.
2. *Publications*
 - (a) Production of Publicity Material.
 - (b) Setting up of Research and Reference Unit-Library.
 - (c) Payment to writers, journalists and authors.
3. *Press Information Services*
 - (a) Tours of Journalists.
 - (b) Establishment of Tele-Clubs at Taluka.
Headquarters-Supply of T. V. Sets for Community Viewers.
 - (c) Bharat Dharshan-Tours for Publicity Personnel.

4. *Exhibition*

- (a) Exhibition in Rural Areas-Mobile and Stationery.

5. *Field Publicity*

- (a) Field Publicity.
 (b) Establishment of Divisional Publicity offices in North, South Goa and Daman.
 (c) Setting up of Information Centres in places outside Goa.
 (d) Maintenance of Photo Unit.
 (e) Training for Information Personnel.

6. *Songs & Dramas Services*

- (a) Songs, Dramas and Dance Festivals.

The work-load of the Department has substantially increased in view of increase in the plan outlay of different sectors but there has not been corresponding increase in the staff strength of Publicity Department which has to undertake impact and result oriented time bound work unlike other Administrative Departments. It is absolutely necessary to provide adequate knowledgeable and experienced publicity personnel to publicise achievements in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and unless the staff is provided commensurating with the increased work load, the Department would not be in a position to undertake effective publicity as is expected of this Department.

1. **Advertising & Visual Publicity:**

(a) *Issue of Promotional Advertisements:*

This is one of the plan scheme already existing, which mainly concerns issues of display/promotional advertisements dealing with different major schemes and projects as also plan achievements of several Government departments in local/outside dailies and periodicals. The scheme also includes publication of Special Supplements in important national newspapers and periodicals.

It is proposed to create a separate cell headed by an Asstt. Information Officer in the scale of Rs. 550-900 assisted by Inf. Asstt. in the scale of Rs. 425-700 in charge of advertisements as also U. D. C. in the scale of Rs. 330-560 to handle various advertisements in the newspapers/periodicals as also setting up of hearing at prominent places highlighting major development projects, production of slides on different developmental topics for screening in cinema houses etc. During the year 1980-81 upto December 1980, the Department released 860 classified, 327 promotional advertisements in addition to 619 advt. of different Departments. An amount of Rs. 5.50 lakh has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

2. **Publication:**

(a) *Production of Publicity Material:*

This is an existing plan scheme which is essentially meant for printing of publicity literature in the form of booklets, pamphlets, folders,

posters, picture post cards, brochures as also regular publication of a monthly magazine entitled "Nave Parva" in English, Marathi and Roman Konkani.

The scheme also envisages printing of a wall paper every forth-night in Marathi and Roman Konkani highlighting various news items concerning plan development. During 1980-81 the Department brought out 47 publications highlighting various plan achievements & multicolour deluxe calendars & diaries for wide publicity outside Goa both within the country & abroad in an effort to project the image of this Territory.

(b) *Setting up of Research & Reference Unit — Library:*

Information Department has to deal with latest trends/information in various sectors of economy and especially plan development.

On many occasions Information Department has to depend on background material on different subjects for which an up-to-date reference library is absolutely necessary as in other directorate of Information of States and Union Territories it is proposed to set up up-to-date research and Reference unit.

(c) *Payment to Writers, Journalists & Authors:*

As is the practice followed by the Publication Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as also the Information Directorate of States and Union Territories it is necessary to commission well known writers, authors and Journalists to write articles on various development projects/schemes undertaken by the Government on payment basis. This is essential to improve quality of our Publications so as to make them interesting and readable as also to increase their circulation.

Such articles would be published in monthly magazine entitled "Nave Parva" brought out by the Department. The scheme also includes writing of scripts for books on exclusive subjects concerning socio-economic of achievements in rural areas as a result of plan schemes. The articles written by well known authors will be paid charges ranging from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 300/- depending on the quality of the material and the status/creative ability and popularity of the writer. During the year the Department has commissioned the services of two well known writers to write a Book on Goa and this book will be completed in 1981-82.

An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

3. Press Information Services:

(a) *Tours of Journalists:*

This is an existing scheme. Tours of representatives of local dailies and correspondents of dailies/news agencies based in Goa will be organised within the territory to major development projects. Conducted tours of Goa Journalists will be organised outside the territory to different States/Union territories on reciprocal basis. In the current year the Department entertained 23 foreign journalists and organised con-

ducted tours of Goa Pressmen to Tillari Project, Anjunem, Mayem, Calangute & Daman to ensure wide publicity to development Projects of Government.

(b) *Establishment of Tele-Clubs at Taluka Headquarters:*

Supply of T. V. Sets for Community Viewers:

In view of the availability of basic infrastructure to set up a Television Relay Station and in the Light of the announcement of the Union Minister of Information to that effect benefit of this mass communication medium soon. It is therefore, considered very necessary to take maximum advantage of T. V. to inform and educate masses in rural areas about plan programmes/progress.

With this aim in view of scheme to establish Tele Clubs at taluka headquarters has been proposed. Under the scheme television sets will be provided to taluka headquarters for community viewers. The Department has already taken action to acquire land for T. V. Relay Station at Altinho, Panaji in the current financial year 1980-81.

(c) *"Bharat Darshan" Tour for Publicity Personnel:*

Departmental Publicity Personnel will be sent to different States/ Union Territories to acquaint themselves and better understand the economic development in the respective areas and to study the Information & Publicity set ups for effective implementation of Plan Publicity in this Territory.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 under this scheme.

4. Exhibition:

(a) *Exhibition in Rural Areas-Mobile & Stationery:*

Department has fulfilled Exhibition Unit. Its primary function is to hold exhibition of visual aids to project Governments achievements in various sectors. The exhibition also strengthens Governments promotional efforts and enlist participation of people in the implementation of various schemes. However, in the absence of a well-equipped van for this unit it becomes difficult to hold such exhibitions in rural areas. Thus a bulk of population remains uncovered by exhibition campaigns.

The Department at present hires private vehicles for which exorbitant rates have to be taken. Another difficulty is that these vehicles may be utilised only for transporting the material while the type of van sought by the department will be designed in such a way as to convert it into a mobile exhibition whenever and wherever suitable halls are not available in rural areas for proper display. The van will be fully equipped fitted with all exhibition visual aids.

Besides local programmes, the van will enable the Department to carry its programmes of exhibition to any part of India whenever invitations are received. A well equipped van, from all points of view therefore

is most essential to implement fully the exhibition programme with a sole purpose of projecting Government achievements. During the year 1980-81, the Department organised exhibition "Goa Marches On" in Panaji, Mapusa, Margao, Ponda, Valpoi, Bicholim, Pernem, Vasco, Sanguem, Quepem, Canacona, Mangalore, Ernakulam, Trivandrum, Mysore & Bangalore.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 a post of Technical Assistant is proposed to be created in the scale of Rs. 425-700. An amount of Rs. 5.50 lakh is proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

The Department also organised exhibition at Old Goa & participated in the Young India Exhibition at Bombay and Handicraft Exhibition at Azad Maidan, Panaji.

5. Field Publicity:

(a) *Field Publicity:*

Under this scheme, the Department organises on an average 25 film shows in rural areas in a month during the current financial year (upto Feb. 81) nearly 384 film shows were organised which were witnessed by over 2.30 lakh of people. During the year, the Department has already initiated action for production of two colour documentaries on Goa, Daman & Diu. Similarly, the Department sent a colourful float entitled "Goa Sings" for the Republic Day in New Delhi which was widely appreciated by the people.

(b) *Establishment of Divisional Publicity Offices in North South Goa & Daman:*

The department presently functions only at headquarter level at Panaji without any base at division or Taluka places with the result it is not in a position to get the required feedback to assess impact of Plan Publicity in rural areas undertaken to inform and educate masses about various development schemes/projects in different sectors.

The scheme envisages establishment of Divisional Publicity Offices at Margao to cover South Goa, Mapusa to cover North Goa and Daman to ensure wide publicity to Plan Programmes launched in Daman and Diu. These branch offices will be manned by the following staff.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	No. of posts
1.	Assistant Information Officer in the pay scale of Rs. 550-900 who will be in-charge of the office ...	3
2.	Information Assistant in the pay scale of Rs. 425-700	3
3.	Clerk-cum-Typist in the pay scale of Rs. 260-400.	3
4.	Peon in the pay scale of Rs. 196-232	3
5.	Driver in the pay scale of Rs. 260-350	3
6.	Film Officer in the pay scale of Rs. 550-900	1
7.	Film Operator (260-400)	3

The Offices will be provided with one vehicles preferably a jeep to enable Information personnel to tour interior rural area and to collect necessary plan publicity material. They will also be responsible for news coverage, VIPs tours and Government functions/events. The Plan publicity data collected by these offices will fruitfully used in various publication as also monthly magazine entitled Nave Parva of this Department. The scheme also envisages establishment of Film Offices at Margao, Mapusa & Daman to intensify film screening programmes in villages.

The scheme has been proposed on the pattern followed in the Information Directorate of other States/Union Territories.

(c) Setting up of Information Centres in places outside Goa:—

Since the Liberation of this territory, great strides have been made in different plan sectors which need to be projected effectively in areas outside this territory. this could best be achieved by setting up information centres in important States capitals which will essentially function to publicise widely our development achievements and also foster inter state cultural understanding through exchange of cultural activities. Initially it is proposed to establish information centres in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bangalore the capital cities of the neighbouring States. In addition publicity to Government Plan schemes and projects specially undertaken for the benefit of masses in rural areas, these establishments will also function to build up on effective favourable opinion among the people outside this territory about our efforts in plan economy and also function as Public Relations Bureau.

The following posts are proposed to be created during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 under this scheme which has already been approved by the Government:—

1. Information Assistants Grade II — 3 posts — scale of Rs. 330-560.
2. Projectionists — 3 posts — scale Rs. 260-400.
3. Drivers — 3 posts — scale Rs. 260-350.
4. Peons — 3 posts — scale Rs. 196-232.

Besides, this, 3 jeeps are proposed to be purchased for the above three Centres.

(d) Maintenance of Photo Unit:

The Photo Unit of the Department is in charge of the Visual Publicity side of the Government and covers Government events held in this Union Territory. The official Photographers has to cover/photo coverages of Government events i. e. functions attended by the Ministers. These photographs should then be developed, printed in the established dark room of this Department and despatched to the local Press as well as outside newspapers for wide publicity. Besides this the photo Unit taken various type of photographs on developmental aspect of our Territory i. e. Agriculture Educational Industrial growth etc. This unit also undertake assignments offered by other Government Departments in case they need any photographic coverages.

(e) Training for Information Personnel:

Since Information is a specialised field by itself necessarily dealing with effective publicity through various media of mass communication it is absolutely essential to train Information Personnel in various publicity techniques so as to get positive returns. The scheme therefore envisages regular training to personnel in the various categories in Information Department to the Indian Institute of Mass Communication in the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The scheme also includes participation of our personnel in various national and regional symposia organised by recognised professional bodies for training in latest technical skills in the world of information.

An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 under this scheme.

6. Songs & Dramas Services:**(a) Songs, Dramas & Dance Festival:**

This is an existing scheme, Special troupe presenting development oriented programmes in Marathi and Konkani will be organised.

Programmes on the occasion of festivals like Diwali, Sigmoid, Carnival, Republic Day, Independence Day, Liberation Day etc., will be arranged. Cash prizes to artists participating in development oriented programmes will be awarded. An independent cell in the department headed by a festival officer assisted by a Field Assistant to organise these programmes will be constituted.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, under this scheme.

Labour & Labour Welfare

The Commissioner, Labour and Employment has been entrusted with diverse function under its fold, with its direct bearing on the economic and social development of the territory. These activities cover besides prevention, mediation and maintenance of Industrial peace, enforcement of Labour Laws, arranging Craftsmen training through the Industrial Training Institute, Industrial Safety and planned growth of factories, implementation of Apprentices Act, 1961, operation of Employment Exchange, Vocational Guidance Programme, Enforcement of Employees State Insurance Scheme and General Labour Welfare, besides quasi judicial functions with the nature of jobs of civil court in hearing and deciding cases under different Labour Laws. All these activities as their headings indicate, concern mostly in the Welfare and Development of Labour.

The Department, though has skeleton machinery to look after the above activities, excepting the Industrial Training Institutes whose staff have recently been sanctioned, facts have proved that the same has been inadequate. More than twenty labour legislations have been extended to the Territory of which the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Sales Promotion Employees (conditions of services) Act, 1976 and Inter State Migrants Labour Act, 1979 are of recent times. The scope under some of the Acts is widening year by year. So also scores of new industries are being set up wherein hundreds of workers are engaged. The minimum required safety guidance to them is a must specially at present times when sophisticated machineries are being used in the manufacturing process. Another problem faced by the department is inadequacy of the existing Craftsmen Training Programme whereas the live Register of the Employment Exchange shows that there are thousands of educated unemployed on one side, there growing demand for skilled technical workers on the other, which the Employment Exchange cannot meet. The Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, in their Report published in 1976 on Manpower Planning, for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has projected that the total Manpower requirement in Industrial Trained Craftsmen during the period 1979-84 will be around 7162. As the existing intake capacity of all the Industrial Training Institute is only 576, it is grossly inadequate to cater to the growing needs of trained Craftsmen in this territory.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

The Department while preparing the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 adopted a strategy to correct the existing imbalance in all its activities. The Schemes therefore, proposed will have the following aims and objectives in view: —

- (i) To strengthen the existing Labour Administration machinery, so that attention was given to all Labour Laws, thereby maximum benefit or relief is derived by the workers.
- (ii) To impart the necessary Safety Training to workers in the existing and newly started Industrial units and to ensure safe working conditions through Factory Inspector.
- (iii) To intensify the Training facilities under

different programmes of the department to meet the growing demand for skilled personnels. (iv) To improve the General Labour Welfare activities. (v) To intensify the activities of the local Employment Exchange, under Vocational Guidance Programme so that the young people when they complete their education are not frustrated in their future life. And to consolidate the activities of internal social security through the Employees State Insurance Schemes.

The details of the schemes proposed are given as under: —

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 Strengthening of the Labour Administration:

Due to development and modernisation in industry it has become very much essential that the Labour Legislations enacted by the Government from time to time for the objects and preambles defined are enforced in letter and spirit. While making provisions for the safety or hours of work for the working class the welfare aspect has not been given due importance so as to provide relief and dignity of the human labour.

With the gradual industrialisation and experience gained for the aspects of the welfare to the working class, a need was felt for such Legislation in respect of the subject matter within the appropriatures of the State Government and it has been proposed to adopt a formulative in new legislation under the name of "Goa, Daman and Diu Labour Welfare Fund Bill" which after being passed will be universally applicable to all Industrial Establishments within the State Sphere. The Government has also extended the provisions of payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to establishments employing even 10 workers thereby the coverage under this Act has increased which has a resultant effect on the work load.

Similarly, the provisions of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 have been extended to establishment employing even 20 workers. This has increased the work of certification of standing orders to number of Industrial establishments. A new Labour Legislation has been introduced with effect from 2-10-1980 under the name of Inter District Migrant Labour Act, 1979, whose implementation has also to be undertaken.

The Government has also added 11 employments to the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, thus the work regarding formation of committees, survey to be conducted and fixation of minimum rates of wages in addition to revision on wages has increased.

The above position of coverage of more establishments is as per the recommendations of the Government of India and different Tripartite Committee etc. It may also be mentioned that as a result of additions to the schedule of employment under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 more number of cases of accidents has to be dealt with in different industries added to the schedule. It is also a known fact that Industrial workers as well as agricultural workers are getting organised resulting into increase of number of trade unions, and also Industrial disputes.

On the whole considering the above aspects it has become very much essential to strengthen the Labour Administration by creating additional posts for better implementation and also for the implementation of new Labour Legislation.

It is therefore, proposed to create the following staff for the above purpose.

Sr. No.	Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Dy. Labour Commissioner	700-1300	1
2.	Asstt. Labour Commissioner	650-1200	1
3.	Programme Exécutive	550-900	1
4.	Accountant	425-700	1
5.	Labour Inspector	425-600	4
6.	Jr. Stenographer	330-560	2
7.	U. D. C.	330-560	3
8.	L. D. C.	260-400	2
9.	Peon	196-232	3

After the Goa, Daman and Diu Labour Welfare Act has been enacted, the post of Dy. Labour Commissioner, Programme Executive Accountant, two Labour Inspectors, one Stenographer, two U. D. C., one L. D. C., two peons will be needed. The remaining staff in Asstt. Labour Commissioner—1 and Labour Inspector—2, Stenographer—1, U. D. C.—1, L. D. C.—1 and Peon—1 are needed with immediate effect to attend the work of enforcement etc. of new legislation.

An outlay of Rs. 4.90 lakh has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan to meet the expenditure towards salaries of the above staff and office expenditure.

II. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

2.1 Enforcement of New Labour Legislation:

The new Labour Laws coming into force, Inter District Migrants Labour Act, 1979, Sales Promotion Employees (condition of service) Act, 1976 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and the extension of the existing law for under coverage with particular reference to Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Goa, Daman and Diu Shops and Establishments Act, 1973 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 require more attention for frequent inspection, filling prosecutions and recovery proceedings, Inspection under Factories Act, 1948 etc The Industrial Relations Machinery of the Department is required to be strengthened with the growth of more and more organisations of workmen united under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 in the State together with the growth of industries, the number of Industrial Disputes of collective nature have been increasing in diverse directions.

No new posts have been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 under the scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) to meet the expenditure towards salaries of the staff and office expenses.

III. WORKING CONDITIONS AND SAFETY

3.1 Setting up of Safety Training Centre (Second Phase):

Considering the annual compensation cost towards industrial injuries which has been staggering to the tune of Rs. 30 to 35 crores, the Planning Commission has suggested to pay more attention to the preventive aspects of enforcement by stressing more on safety centres to be set up in every state under the respective Factory Inspectorates.

Most of the States have already set up Safety Centres following the recommendation of the Planning Commission. It will materially reduce industrial accidents by such training which are otherwise soaring high. Safety Training and education in Industrial hygiene therefore, need not be over emphasized.

Besides, the great range and diversity of industries coming up in this Territory have brought into use a vast array of materials and substances which are greatly endangering the working environment. Realising this, it is recommended that an indepth research, study and control should be exercised over these ill effects and also reiterate the role of the Government agencies like the Factory Inspectorate in this regard. Recently, the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay, have suggested that UNDP assistance would be made available to the State Factory Inspectorates to establish Industrial Hygiene Laboratory provided that the necessary infrastructure is created by the State Factory Inspectorate.

Accordingly, with this background, this scheme has been proposed, with the following objectives and functions:

- (i) Setting up of a Safety Museum.
- (ii) Setting up of a monitoring wing.
- (iii) Setting up of an upto-date library on safety subjects.
- (iv) Conducting of training courses, seminars, workshop, etc. on safety for workers and supervisors.
- (v) Conducting of exhibitions on safety and working conditions.
- (vi) Co-ordination with organisations like National Productivity Council, etc. in order to improve working conditions in this Territory.
- (vii) Ensuring of safe working conditions.

Although this is a continuing scheme the activities of the industrial hygiene laboratory and setting up of a museum of industrial safety pro-

ducts could be established during the current plan period. To carry out the necessary activities the following posts have been suggested:—

Sr. No.	Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Medical Inspector of Factories ...	650-1200	1
2.	Chemist	550-900	1
3.	Curator	425-700	1
4.	Laboratory Asst. (Sr. Grade) ...	330-560	1
5.	Laboratory Asst. (Jr. Grade) ...	260-400	2
6.	Laboratory Attendant	196-232	1
7.	Field Assistant	196-232	1
8.	Head Clerk/Accountant	425-700	2
9.	U. D. C.	330-560	2
10.	L. D. C.	260-400	1
11.	Projectionist	260-400	1
12.	Driver	260-400	1
13.	Peon	196-232	1

An outlay of Rs. 8.40 lakh has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of staff, office expenditure, purchase of vehicle for the use as field Laboratory and construction of shed.

IV. GENERAL LABOUR WELFARE

4.1 Setting up of Labour Welfare Centres:

According to the recommendations of the Planning Commission 7 Labour Welfare Centres and 3 Sub-centres were set-up in the district of Goa. It also proposes to set-up a Labour Welfare Centre at Daman during the financial year 1980-81. These Centres provides indoor and out-door games opportunities to the working class and their family members besides imparting training in cutting, tailoring and embroidery with a view to provide an effective source to support the family income and to generate self employment. The sewing classes have been popularised much in low income group of the working class. These centres also provide reading room facilities to the workmen and their families. Considering the growing need and concentration of Labour Force at the places where industries have consolidated, Labour Welfare Centres are proposed to be opened at Xeldem and Aldona.

The following staff is proposed under the scheme:—

Sr. No.	Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1.	Sewing Mistress	260-400	2
2.	Games Teacher	260-400	2

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme to meet the expenditure towards salaries of the existing staff and procuring of materials required for the welfare centres.

V. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

5.1 Industrial Training Institutes and Expansion:

5.1.1 Introduction and Expansion of New Trades under Craftsmen Training Scheme:

Craftsmen Training Programme is being conducted under the Directorate of Craftsmen Training through the Industrial Training Institutes located at Panaji, Farmagudi, Curchorem, Margao, Mapusa, Daman and Pernem imparting training in 14 Engineering and 3 non-Engineering trades. The details is being as under, Engineering trades: — (1) Diesel Mechanic, (2) Electrician, (3) Motor Vehicle Mechanic, (4) Turner, (5) Fitter, (6) Tractor Mechanic, (7) Instrument Mechanic, (8) Plumber, (9) Welder, (10) Mechanist, (11) Mechanic Electronic, (12) Mechanic Radio & T.V., (13) Mechanic Refrigeration and Air conditioning, (14) Draftsman Mechanic.

Non-Engineering Trades: (1) Cutting and Tailoring (2) Hand Composing & Proof reading (3) Stenography. Besides above three new Industrial Training Institute were opened during the year 1980-81 at Canacona, Bicholim and Satari. The total capacity of all the above Industrial Training Institutes is 1950

The following staff will be required to run the additional trades and strengthening the existing ones.

Sr. No.	Designation	Pay scale in Rs.	No. os posts
1.	Medical Officer	650-1200	1
2.	Principal	650-1200	6
3.	Craft Instructor	440-750	7

An outlay of Rs. 173.50 lakh has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan to meet the expenses towards salaries, purchase of materials, office expenses, construction of buildings etc.

5.1.2 New Industrial Training Institute at Canacona:

During the year 1980-81 a new Industrial Training Institute at Canacona was started for the benefit of young people of that Taluka and its surrounding areas. The following trades have been introduced initially:

(i) Fitter, (ii) Electrician (iii) Welder, (iv) Cutting & Tailoring. There is also a proposal to expand the Industrial Training Institute during the Sixth Five Year Plan period by introducing additional trades of: (i) Diesel Mechanic, (ii) Tractor Mechanic, (iii) Turner, (iv) Plumber, to impart the training in the above trades at the institute the following minimum staff will be necessary.

Sr. No.	Designation	Pay scale in Rs.	No. of posts
1.	Principal	650-1200	1
2.	Group Instructor	550-900	1
3.	Craft Instructors	440-750	15

Sr. No.	Description	Pay scale in Rs.	No. of posts
4.	Allied Trade Instructor	440-750	1
5.	Store Keeper (Technical)	440-750	1
6.	Drawing Instructors	425-640	2
7.	Maths Instructor	425-640	1
8.	Accountant	425-640	1
9.	Head Clerk	425-700	1
10.	Compounder	330-560	1
11.	U. D. C.	330-560	2
12.	Maintenance Mechanic	260-400	1
13.	L. D. C.	260-400	2
14.	Projector	260-400	1
15.	Work Shop Attendants	210-270	3
16.	Dresser	210-270	1
17.	Peon	196-232	2
18.	Sweeper	196-232	2
19.	Watchman	196-232	3
20.	Store Attendant	210-270	2
21.	Mali	196-232	1

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of staff, purchase of materials, equipment, office expenses and construction of building etc.

5.1.3 New Industrial Training Institute at Bicholim:

A new Industrial Training Centre at Bicholim was started during the year 1980-81 to meet the growing public demand for Craftsmen Training from the young people of North Goa. The following trades have been introduced during the year 1980-81: — (i) Electrician, (ii) Fitter, (iii) Mechanic Diesel, (iv) Mechanic Tractor. There is also a proposal to expand the Institute by introducing additional trades of (i) Welder, (ii) Moulder, (iii) Pattern Maker, during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

To impart the training in the above trades at the Institute the following minimum staff will be required.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Principal	1	650-1200
2.	Group Instructor	1	550-900
3.	Craft Instructor	15	440-750
4.	Allied Trade Instructor	1	440-750
5.	Store Keeper (Technical)	1	440-750
6.	Drawing Instructor	1	440-750
7.	Maths Instructor	1	425-640
8.	Accountant	1	425-640
9.	Head Clerk	1	425-700
10.	Compounder	1	330-560

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
11.	U. D. C.	2	330-560
12.	L. D. C.	2	260-400
13.	Maintenance Mechanic	1	260-400
14.	Projectionist	1	260-400
15.	Workshop Attendant	3	210-270
16.	Store Attendant	2	210-270
17.	Dresser	1	210-270
18.	Peon	2	196-232
19.	Sweeper	2	196-232
20.	Watchmen	3	196-232
21.	Mali	1	196-232

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) to meet the expenditure towards salaries of staff, purchase of materials, Office expenses and construction of buildings etc.

5.1.4 New Industrial Training Institute at Satari:

The Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi in their report on Manpower Planning for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has projected that the total Manpower requirement in Industrial Training Institute trained Craftsmen during the period 1979-84 will be around 7182. As the existing intake capacity of all the Industrial Training Institutes is only 576 it is grossly inadequate to cater to the growing need of trained craftsmen in the territory. Hence a new Industrial Training Institute at Satari was started during the year, 1980-81 to cater the needs of Satari Taluka which is highly backward area.

The following Trades were introduced during 1980-81 sessions:—

(i) Fitter (ii) Electrician (iii) Turner (iv) Diesel Mechanic (v) Welder. It has been also proposed to expand the Institute by introducing additional trades of (i) Carpenter (ii) Plumber (iii) Tractor Mechanic.

To impart the training in the above trades at the Institute the following minimum staff will be required.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Principal	1	650-1200
2.	Group Instructor	1	550-900
3.	Craft Instructor	15	440-750
4.	Allied Trade Instructor	1	440-750
5.	Store Keeper (Technical)	1	440-750
6.	Drawing Instructor	1	440-740
7.	Maths Instructor	1	425-640
8.	Accountant	1	425-640

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
9.	Head Clerk	1	425-700
10.	Compounder	1	330-560
11.	U. D. C.	2	330-560
12.	L. D. C.	2	260-400
13.	Projectionist	1	260-400
14.	Maintenance Mechanic	1	260-400
15.	Workshop Attendant	3	210-270
16.	Store Attendant	2	210-270
17.	Dresser	1	210-270
18.	Peon	2	196-232
19.	Sweeper	2	196-232
20.	Watchmen	3	196-232
21.	Mali	1	196-232

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of staff, purchase of materials, Office Expenses and construction of buildings etc.

5.1.5 *New Industrial Training Institute at Vasco-da-Gama:*

It is proposed to start a new Industrial Training Institute at Vasco-da-Gama during the Sixth Five Year Plan to cater the need of Technically Trained persons to the growing Industrialization of the area. The following trades are proposed tentatively to be introduced at the beginning. (i) Fitter (ii) Electrician (iii) Welder (iv) Turner and (v) Cutting and Tailoring. This Institute will also help the Apprenticeship trainees engaged by various establishments in the vicinity for imparting related instructions and basic training.

The following staff will be required to run the Industrial Training Institute:

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Principal	1	650-1200
2.	Craft Instructors	4	440-750
3.	Allied Trade Instructor	1	440-750
4.	Store Keeper (Technical)	1	440-750
5.	Maths Instructor	1	425-640
6.	Drawing Instructor	1	425-640
7.	U. D. C.	1	330-560
8.	L. D. C.	1	260-400
9.	Workshop Attendant	2	210-270
10.	Watchmen	2	196-232
11.	Peon	1	196-232

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of staff, purchase of materials, furniture, construction etc.

5.2 Apprenticeship Training Scheme under Apprentices Act, 1961:

The need of skilled Craftsmen by the industries is being met by the Apprentices Training Programme. The Apprenticeship Training Programme consists of: (i) Basic Training (ii) Shop Floor Training in the establishment of the employer (iii) Related instruction. As per the Apprentices Act the responsibility of imparting basic training to the apprentices of an establishment employing less than 500 workers fall in the appropriate Government.

Imparting Related Instructions to the apprentices is also the responsibility of the Government. There is no separate arrangement for imparting related instructions in the Territory. The Apprentices are deputed to various Industrial Training Institutes located at different Talukas of this Territory for the purpose. Such arrangement does not impart satisfactory training to the apprentices. It is proposed to create the below mentioned posts to ensure adequate training in related instructions to the apprentices.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Craft Instructor	1	440-750
2.	Drawing Instructor	1	425-640
3.	Maths Instructor	1	425-640
4.	U. D. C.	1	330-560
5.	Peon	1	196-232

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of the above staff, Training Expenses, Office Expenses, Materials purchase etc.

5.3 Training of Boiler Attendants:

There is a shortage of trained boiler attendants to man the boilers in various industries which have come up in this territory. There is no institute to train the boiler attendants in the territory, hence the department conducts training course for boiler attendants appointed by various industrial units with the help of Guest Lecturers draw from technical institutes, Goa Engineering College, Training Institutes and Boiler Plant Engineering from various industries.

Besides it has been proposed to set up a Boiler Laboratory the Indian Boiler Act provides for regular examination of Boiler Attendants for certification and tests for welders for deciding their proficiency. Trade tests to be conducted under the apprentices Act also necessitates the setting up of a trade test centre at state level, with the growing number of boiler installation in the territory it is rather necessary to provide these facilities specified under the statute.

The proposed Boiler Laboratory will meet these requirements and will include a workshop equipped with model of different types of boilers welding facilities and non destructive testing equipments for examining trade proficiency of welders.

The following staff will be required to run the scheme smoothly:

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Craft Instructor (Boiler) ...	1	440-750
2.	L. D. C.	1	260-400
3.	Peon	1	196-232

An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakh has been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan to meet the expenditure towards salaries of above staff, equipment, materials purchase, office expenses, etc.

VI. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

6.1 Strengthening of the Employment Exchange:

With the growth of number of candidates registering in the Employment Exchange, the work load on the present Employment Exchange, has been increased tremendously. Besides the Government have decided to start a separate cell in the Employment Exchange to cater the need of the candidates going to Gulf countries for employment. This territory has been pioneer in the country to introduce a special scheme of one job-in-a-family with effect from 1st September, 1980 to eliminate the suffering of economically backward and educated sector of the society. The persons with S.S.C. passed or higher qualifications needing employment assistance with annual income of the family not fetching above Rs. 3,000 are to be sponsored of their names out of turn for employment in the Government and Semi-Government offices of the scheme. This scheme has increased the workload as the job requires maintenance of separate register, scrutiny of application etc.

The existing staff in the Employment Exchange will not be able to meet these growing work load and timely attending of the function of the Exchange will hamper.

The following posts have been, therefore, proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan:

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Asstt. Employment Officer ...	1	425-700
2.	U. D. C.	2	330-560
3.	L. D. C	1	260-400

An outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakh has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of staff, office expenses etc.

6.2 Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling Cell:

Under the scheme activities like organising career exhibition, Mobile Exhibition, Film Exhibition at schools villages, survey of self employ-

ment, Display of Vocational Guidance etc. at different Talukas are to be held up so also individual guidance after studying their socio-economic background is to be given preparation of questionnaires to conduct their aptitude tests is also to be taken up under the scheme.

No additional staff is required during the Sixth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakh has been provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

6.3 Publicity wing in the Directorate of Employment and Training:

This scheme envisaged to distribute to the public and various schools, material of publicity and also to publish more pamphlets on various aspect of national employment services. A sum of Rs. 120/- per school is also to be granted towards expenses for disseminating information on employment Exchange service and imparting Vocational Guidance.

No staff is proposed under this scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 0.55 lakh has been proposed under the scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

Social Welfare

a) Welfare of Backward Classes

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Social Welfare was set up in 1969 primarily to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this Union Territory, whose total population as per 1971 Census was 16,517. The following programmes are put into operation in order to improve their socio-economic conditions: —

1. Housing
2. Economic Development
3. Education Programme

The schemes implemented during 1979-80 are proposed to be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Also the Tribal sub-Plan for Daman which has been put into operation from 1976-77 and amongst its various schemes, the following three schemes have been accommodated under welfare of Backward Classes: —

- (1) Grants for construction of Houses.
- (2) Legal Aid to the Tribal.
- (3) Administrative set up for Tribal Development.

I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

I. Name of the Scheme: DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

1.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The aim is to strengthen the set up at the headquarters by providing additional staff for undertaking various programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There has been no proper organisational set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare for the implementation of various socio-economic programme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The workload in this area has increased manifold during the last few years as a result of increase in the number of beneficiaries and also on account of the follow up on these cases where financial assistance has been sanctioned in the past specially in the matter of recovery of the loan commenant in the scheme. Further, during 1977-78, the following schemes were transferred to this Department from the Directorate of Education:—

1. Stipends and Freeships for SC/ST.
2. Meritorious Scholarships to the girls students (SC/ST).
3. Post-Matriculate Scholarships for SC/ST.

The reason for transfer of these schemes was to bring all the schemes relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under

one umbrella, so as to have a uniform approach and prospective planning of the need of such communities. Consequent upon the transfer of these schemes, the workload was taken up by assisting staff only and no additional staff was provided.

Further, there have been a definite structural vacuum in the field of planning, statistics and evaluation of various socio-economic measures initiated by the Government. Even basic statistics are not available at present for want of necessary manpower and expertise. This has adversely affected the collection and evaluation of data for various measures undertaken by the Govt. for the welfare of backward classes. Before on set of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, one post each of Statistical Assistant and Investigator were created in the Department for statistics and evaluation work for all the programmes of this Department viz. Welfare of backward classes, general social welfare programmes and nutrition programmes, other schemes in the central sector etc. implemented by the Department. The aforesaid staffing position is neither adequate nor reasonable for undertaking the work relating to Planning, Statistics and Evaluation.

Before the start of Five Year Plan 1980-85, the Department was having one Head Clerk and one U. D. C. for all the work under the Welfare of Backward Classes. Even, there is no supervisory Officer for the purpose of control and supervision in this area of operation. Naturally the work has suffered.

Further, during this year, the Department proposes to undertake a few new schemes for the welfare of other Backward Classes with the total population of over 1.25 lakh. Under these new programme, it is proposed to give financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan for housing, economic betterment programme and also educational programme. Since, these new items would generate substantial workload, it would not be possible to undertake any purposeful activities without additional complement of staff. Thus there is a felt need to have a proper infrastructure and for this purpose the following complement of staff created and filled during the year 1980-81.

1.2 Staff Requirement:

- (1) Administrative Officer — 1
- (2) Superintendent — 1
- (3) Investigator — 1
- (4) Upper Division Clerk — 3

The following posts are proposed for creation during 1981-82.

- (1) Mukhya Sevika — 1
- (2) Jr. Stenographer — 1
- (3) Lower Division Clerk — 3
- (4) Peon — 3
- (5) Daftary — 1
- (6) Sweeper — 1

1.3 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 5.00 lakh. The outlay approved for the Year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.65 lakh, and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.86 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

2. Name of the Scheme: HOUSING PROGRAMME FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

2.1 Objective of the scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes persons for construction of houses, repairs of houses and purchase of house sites.

Under this programme, financial assistance of Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 2500/- is given to Scheduled Castes families towards the construction of their own houses and Rs. 200/- is given towards the purchase of house-sites. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1000/- is also given for repair of houses.

2.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 10.00 lakh. The outlay provided during 1980-81 is Rs. 1.50 lakh and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.74 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.50 lakh.

2.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the entire five Year Plan period is to benefit 1000 persons. During the year 1980-81 nearly 234 persons were benefitted. The target fixed for the Year 1981-82 is to benefit 150 persons.

3. Name of the Scheme: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

3.1 Objective of the scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes families of this Union Territory for their economic betterment. Under this programme the following are implemented:—

1. Financial Assistance for purchase of work animals.
2. Financial Assistance for purchase of Milk animals.
3. Financial Assistance for purchase of Oil Engines/Persian Wheels Hand/Pumps.
4. Financial Assistance for taking up, Cottage Industries and Professions.
5. Financial Assistance for sinking Irrigation Wells.
6. Financial Assistance for Development (Reclamation of Agricultural Land).
7. Financial Assistance for Horticultural development programme.

8. Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools.
9. Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Land. The financial Assistance is in the form of subsidy and loan.

3.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 10.00 lakh. The amount approved for the Year 1980-81 is Rs. 1.20 lakh and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 2.05 lakh. The provision for the current year is Rs. 1.40 lakh.

3.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 1000 persons. During 1980-81 nearly 290 persons were benefitted. Another 150 persons will be benefitted during 1981-82.

4. Name of the Scheme: EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

4.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The main object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance in the form of freeships, Stipends and Meritorious Scholrships (for girls only) to the students belonging to the Scheduled castes, so as to improve the educational status.

4.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2.50 lakh. The approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 0.50 lakh, and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.43 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

4.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 5000 students. During 1980-81 nearly 1145 students were benefitted. It is proposed to benefit another 1000 students by way of Freeships, Stipends and scholarships etc. during 1981-82.

II. WELFARE OF SCHEDULE TRIBES

5. Name of the Scheme: HOUSING PROGRAMME.

5.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The main object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribes family to construct their own houses.

Under this programme financial assistance of Rs. 2,000/- or Rs. 2,500/- is provided towards the construction of houses and Rs. 200/- towards purchase of house-sites. Financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan is granted to the extent of Rs. 1000/- for repairs of houses also.

5.2 Financial Outlay:

The Five Year Plan 1978-83 outlay was Rs. 12.00 lakh. The expenditure incurred (including on Tribal Sub-Plan) during first two years of the Plan (1978-80) is Rs. 1.57 lakh. The approved outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2.50 lakh. The outlay provided for 1980-81 is Rs. 1.04 lakh and the actual expenditure is Rs. 0.19 lakh. The outlay approved for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.75 lakh.

5.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 500 persons. It is proposed to benefit about 100 persons during 1981-82.

6. Name of the Scheme: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

6.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The object of the scheme is to grant financial assistance to the members of ST for undertaking various types of vocations which will help them to improve their financial status.

The programme comprises of the following schemes: —

1. Financial Assistance for purchase of Work Animals.
2. Financial Assistance for purchase of Milch Animals.
3. Financial Assistance for purchase of Oil Engines/Persian Wheels/Hand Pumps.
4. Financial Assistance for taking up Cottage Industries and Profession.
5. Financial Assistance for Sinking Irrigation Wells.
6. Financial Assistance for Development (Reclamation) of Agricultural Land.
7. Financial Assistance for Horticultural Development Programmes.
8. Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implement and Tools.
9. Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Land.
The financial assistance is in the form of subsidy and loan.

6.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.50 lakh. The outlay provided for 1980-81 is Rs. 0.20 lakh and the actual expenditure is Rs. 0.04 lakh. The outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.75 lakh.

6.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the entire Sixth Plan 1980-85 is to give benefit to 250 persons. During 1980-81 nearly 6 persons were benefitted and another 75 persons will be benefitted during 1981-82.

7. Name of the Scheme: EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES.**7.1 Objective of the Scheme:**

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance in the form of Freeships, Stipends and Meritorious Scholarships (for girls) to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes so as to improve their educational status.

7.2 Financial Outlay:

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs 1.50 lakh. The outlay provided for 1980-81 is Rs. 0.21 lakh and actual expenditure is Rs. 0.06 lakh. The provision for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.20 lakh.

7.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is to benefit 750 students. During 1980-81 nearly 163 students were benefitted. Another 150 students will be benefitted during 1981-82.

8. Name of the Scheme: POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS.**8.1 Objective of the Scheme:**

The scheme provides for award of Scholarships to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students to pursue post matriculations or post SSC course. The scheme was a centrally sponsored scheme which is now decentralised. The scheme was implemented by the Director of Education, which is transferred to the Directorate of Social Welfare recently.

8.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay of Rs. 3.20 lakh is proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The outlay approved for 1980-81 is Rs. 0.32 lakh and the actual expenditure is Rs. 0.67 lakh.

8.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 400 students. In the year 1980-81 nearly 68 students were benefitted and another 75 students will avail the benefit of the scheme during 1981-82.

9. Name of the Scheme: AWARD FOR INTERCASTE MARRIAGES.**9.1 Objective of the Scheme:**

In order to encourage intercaste marriages and fight the social evil of castism and untouchability, it is proposed to give cash awards of Rs. 2000/- each for couples undertaking intercaste marriages.

9.2 Financial Outlay:

The outlay approved for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh and a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided during 1981-82.

9.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan is to award nearly 5 persons. During 1980-81 only two persons were benefitted. Another two persons will be benefitted during 1981-82.

10. Name of the Scheme: WELFARE OF HARIJAN.

10.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The object of the Scheme is to acquire and distribute land among Scheduled Castes persons who do not own houses or house sites so that they could construct their own houses taking advantages of the Financial assistance.

10.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.54 lakh. The approved outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.21 lakh.

10.3 Physical Target:

The Physical Target fixed for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit nearly 100 persons. The target fixed for 1981-82 is to benefit 25 persons.

III. TRIBAL SUB PLAN DAMAN

11. Name of the Scheme: ADMINISTRATION SET-UP FOR TRIBAL SUB-PLAN DAMAN.

11.1 Objective of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to provide administrative machinery for implementation of Tribal-Sub-Plan at Daman.

11.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 6.00 lakh. The outlay approved for 1980-81 is Rs. 1.50 lakh and actual expenditure is Rs. 1.21 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.50 lakh.

12. Name of the Scheme: LEGAL AID TO TRIBALS.

12.1 Objective of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Tribal for meeting the expenses on legal aid.

12.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh and the approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.02 lakh.

13. Name of the Scheme: CRECHES / DAY CARE CENTRES FOR CHILDREN OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

13.1 Objective of the scheme:

The main object of the scheme is to open creches/Day care centres to cater to the needs of children in the group of 0-6 years, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

13.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh of which an amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh is provided for the year 1981-82.

14. Name of the Scheme: LOANS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE.

14.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The main object of the scheme is to provide incentive in the form of loan and subsidy for housing and economic betterment programmes to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

14.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 7.50 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 1.30 lakh and the same has been fully utilised. The amount provided for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.30 lakh.

15. Name of the Scheme: WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

15.1 Objective of the Scheme:

Government has declared Gawdas, Kunbis, Dhargar and Velip as Other Backward Classes, during this year. The total population of the aforesaid communities is about 1.25 lakh. Further, the Backward Classes Commission appointed by the Government of India may also recommend a few more communities for inclusion in the list of Other Backward Classes.

Since all these communities are very backward socially as well as economically, it is absolutely necessary to undertake certain Socio-economic measures for the uplift of these communities so as to bring them above the poverty line. It is proposed to grant financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan for the construction of houses, repairs of houses and also for the purchase of house-sites to the deserving members of the Other Backward Classes. It is also proposed to formulate certain economic betterment programmes for the aforesaid communities whereby financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan can be given to the deserving members of communities for undertaking certain cottage industries like animal husbandry, Poultry farming etc. primarily based in the rural sector. Likewise stipend and scholarships will be given to them so as to improve their educational status. Efforts will be made to educate the people about the welfare measures initiated by the

Government for the benefit of the members of other Backward Classes. It is also proposed to acquire and distribute land to Other Backward Classes for the purpose of construction of houses for residential purpose.

15.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 9.00 lakh. The approved outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

b) Social Welfare

INTRODUCTION

The Directorate of Social Welfare was set up in 1969. Upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, this Directorate was looking after the Welfare of the Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes only. But from the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, implementation of Several General Social Welfare Programmes were entrusted to this Directorate. The following schemes, some of which were implemented during the past years will be implemented/continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

1. Name of the Scheme: PROGRAMME FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

1.1 Objective of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to provide custodial care to the neglected and delinquent children under the children's Act, 1960.

The home for the delinquent and neglected children has been set up during 1975-76 in terms of the provisions of the Children's Act, 1960. The Five Year Plan outlay 1978-83 was Rs. 2.39 lakh. The expenditure incurred for 1978-80 was Rs. 1.69 lakh. The committed expenditure on this institution has already been transferred on Non-Plan side. However, this institution is still under developing state. The Child Welfare Advisory Board and also the Children's Court has been set up recently. Thus, there has been consequential increase in the workload in the institution. The institution also provides certain essential infrastructural facilities for proper development and growth of the inmates. It is a service oriented institution set up for the welfare of the delinquent and neglected children. It is proposed to purchase a vehicle preferably a van which is not available at present for transportation of children to the hospital as and when need arises. The vehicle is also needed for the transportation of items of daily necessities like rations, vegetables etc. for the inmates from the market. It is also proposed to introduce a few vocations like carpentry, bakery etc. in the said institution for the inmates so as to impart training which will help in their rehabilitation. It would also involve setting up the necessary infra-structure. Further the following complement of staff would be needed for the purpose of giving health care for the inmates in the said institution. This complement of Health Staff will also look after the health care needs of other institutions under this Department like Balika-niketan and Protective Home etc.

1.2 Staff Requirement:

The following posts have been created and filled during the year 1980-81.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts
1.	Stenographer	1
2.	U. D. C.	1
3.	Caretaker Warder	2
4.	Night watchman	1
5.	Craft Instructor	1

1.3 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.90 lakh. The expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs. 1.13 lakh as against of approved outlay of Rs. 0.42 lakh and it is proposed to spend another Rs. 0.40 lakh during 1981-82.

1.4 Physical Target:

Under this scheme the existing institution will be maintained and developed during the period.

2. Name of the Scheme: BAL NIKETAN FOR GIRLS.**2.1 Objective of the scheme:**

The object of the scheme is to provide custodial care to the delinquent and neglected girls under the Children's Act, 1960.

It is proposed to set up a separate institution for girls under the Children's Act, 1960. There is a felt need to keep the boys and girls separately. This institution will function as an Observation Home, Special School and a Children Home for delinquent and neglected children. At present, there is no arrangement for providing medical check-up to the inmates. It is a statutory requirement that the children must be medically examined before their admission in the institution. Medical aid is also required the day-to-day basis to the inmates for which no institutional arrangements are available at present. It is therefore, proposed to create one post of staff nurse in the pay scale of Rs. 425-640 who would look after the day to day health of the inmates. The Medical Officer who is proposed to be provided in the Bal-Niketani would undertake medical check-up of the inmates in this institution. It is also proposed to create one post each of superintendent cum Probation Officer, Craft Instructor.

2.2 Staff Requirement:

The following staff has been created and filled during 1980-81.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts
1.	L. D. C.	1

In addition to the above the following posts are proposed for creation during 1981-82.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts
1.	Superintendent	1
2.	Caretaker	1

2.3 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.60 lakh. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh was spent as against of approved outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh. The amount provided for the current year is Rs. 0.40 lakh.

2.4 Physical Target:

Under the scheme it is proposed to continue and strengthen the existing services in the Bal-Niketan for Girls.

3. Name of the Scheme: PROTECTIVE HOME-CUM-RECEPTION CENTRE FOR WOMEN IN MORAL DANGER.

3.1 Objective of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to provide custodial care to the women and girls under the suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and girls Act, 1956.

This institution has been set up under the provision of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and girls Act, 1956 during 1979-80 and it looks after the women and children referred and detained under the aforesaid Act by the Courts. In this institution, the inmates are given vocational training in cutting, and tailoring so as to ensure their rehabilitation in life, after release. The institutional services rendered by such institutions, help the women and girls who are in moral danger. No medical facilities are available in these institution at present even to look after the day to day medical care of inmates. It is, therefore, proposed to create one post of nurse in the pay scale of Rs. 425-640 for this purpose. The Medical Officer proposed under the programme for delinquent children will undertake regular medical check-up of the inmates of this institution.

3.2 Staff Requirement:

The following posts have been created and filled during 1980-81.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts
1.	Craft Instructor	1
2.	Night watchman	1
3.	Escort	1

In addition to the above one post of Superintendent already created during 1980-81 will be filled during 1981-82.

3.3 Financial Outlay:

The outlay approved for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 3.50 lakh. The expenditure incurred from 1979-80 was Rs. 1.34 lakh. The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 3.50 lakh. The expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 1.10 lakh as against of the approved outlay of Rs. 0.84 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.80 lakh.

3.4 Physical Target:

The existing institutional services will be maintained and developed during the entire plan period 1980-85.

4. Name of the Scheme: STRENGTHENING OF THE DEPARTMENT UNDER SOCIAL WELFARE WING.

4.1 Objective of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to strengthen the organisational set up of the general social welfare wing by providing additional staff.

Before the onset of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the Department had at the headquarter level, one post of Director, two posts of Probation Officers (Statutory posts for Probation Services only) one post each of Social Welfare Officer, Accountant, Headclerk, Statistical Assistant, Investigator, U. D. C. Stenographer, Cashier, and two L. D. Cs. The aforesaid pattern of staff in the Department was expected to undertake work relating to the welfare of backward classes, child welfare, women welfare, welfare of handicapped etc. Besides, there are three institutional services viz. Bal-Niketan, Balika-Niketan and Protective Home. Besides, the Department is also looking after various other schemes relating to grant-in-aid to social welfare programmes, welfare of children in need of care and protection. Further, the programme of International Year of the Child was also taken care of and looked after with the same complement of staff. Even no special staff was appointed for the nutrition programme implemented by the Department. It is relevant to state that, during 1977 12 F. C. W. Projects which were run by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board earlier were taken over by the Government and work entrusted to the Directorate of Social Welfare. The total number of staff under the aforesaid projects is 129 and the total number of beneficiaries under this programme works out to be about 9,000. The Department is also implementing certain schemes in the central sector such as ICDS scheme, Functional Literacy for Adult Women scheme, Working Women's Hostel, Day care Centres and Creches etc. The aforesaid position has been stated to point out that there has been no proper organisational set-up in the Department, though the magnitude of the work has increased manifold and in order to stream line the work of the Department and to cope up with the additional duties and responsibilities.

The following post have been created and filled during 1980-81.

4.2 Staff Requirement:

Sr. No.	Name of post	No. of posts
1.	Assistant Accounts Officer	1
2.	Accounts Clerk	1

In addition to the above the post of Dy. Director and Research Assistant which were created during 1980-81 will be filled during the current year.

At present, the staff requirement is hereby to fill up the gap in the organisational set up so as to make it functional and viable unit, projected to discharge the duties and responsibilities cast on it. Infact, the present situation is due to cumulative effect of the neglect of the past few years and it is necessary to take positive measures to correct the situation.

Further, the Department has proposed the implementation of new schemes like welfare of handicapped persons, women welfare, temperance programme, scheme for after care homes, celebration of International Year of the Disabled Persons, 1981 etc. and staff need projected above would meet this requirement.

4.3 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2.15 lakh. The expenditure incurred during 1980-81 is Rs. 0.23 lakh. The approved outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.45 lakh.

5. Name of the Scheme: CHILDREN WELFARE.

5.1 Objective of the scheme:

Under this scheme 100 balwadis were opened during 1979-80. The tempo generated during the International Year of the Child so far as the welfare of children is concerned has to be maintained. It has been decided to integrate and continue the activities/programmes for the welfare of the children as an integral part of development plans during the next two decades. This is in keeping with the importance attached by Government of India for various activities relating to the welfare of children. It is proposed to start two I.C.D.S. Projects in the State sector during the plan period covering a target population of one lakh including the children in the age group of 0-6 years and women in the age group of 15-45 years. It is also proposed to start Creches and Day Care Centres for the children.

5.2 Staff Requirement:

Under the scheme one post of U. D. C. was created and filled.

5.3 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 20.00 lakh. The outlay provided for 1980-81 is Rs. 3.90 lakh and actual expenditure is Rs. 3.64 lakh. The approved outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 4.00 lakh.

5.4 Physical Target:

The existing services would be continued during this Plan period. Further, it is proposed to start two I.C.D.S. Projects in the State sector during this plan period.

6. Name of the Scheme: WOMEN WELFARE.

6.1 Objective of the scheme:

Under this programme, no scheme in the social welfare department has yet been formulated. Although, certain schemes under the Central sector for the welfare of women are being implemented through the Directorate of Social Welfare but there is no scheme under the State sector. It is therefore, proposed to make a moderate beginning in this direction which has infact remained a neglected area hitherto before. It is proposed to start, as an experiment, a few training centres in the rural areas in certain vocations like tailoring and cutting, embroidery work, toy making etc. The facilities available in the welfare centres run by Commissioner, Labour and Employment could also be explored for utilisation.

6.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. No provision is made for the year 1981-82.

7. Name of the Scheme: WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

7.1 Objective of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to provide a package of services for the welfare disabled persons in the territory.

1981 is being celebrated as International Year of the Disabled Persons all over the World. A State level Committee to formulate a plan of action for this purpose has already been set up.

The handicapped persons are indeed the most weaker and vulnerable section of the society. It is therefore, necessary to plan out measures for their rehabilitation so that they can live a happy purposeful and meaningful life in the society. It is proposed to provide prosthetic and orthetic aids and appliances to the hadicapped with a view to minimise the disability of such of the persons. It is also proposed to set up a multi disciplinary institute datering to the education, training and rehabilitation of the hadicapped persons. Stress will also be laid to impart training in various vocations to such of the people as to enable them to become self-supporting. Financial assistance will be provided for those handicapped children deputed for special type of training outside this territory. It is proposed to create/organise more self employment facilities in the field of agriculture, poultry farm, animal husbandry and other small industries with the help of Government as well as voluntary agencies for the welfare of handicapped persons. It is also proposed to educate people for the prevention of disability by organising publicity campaigns. It is also proposed to grant stipends/scholarships to the disabled children

from Std. I to VIII so as to improve their educational status. It is also proposed to grant financial assistance to the disabled persons for undertaking certain gainful self employment which will help in their rehabilitation.

It is proposed to set up a cell in the Department consisting of one post of Assistant Director, Social Welfare Officer; U.D.C., L.D.C., Peon for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of various schemes for the welfare of handicapped persons.

7.2 Staff Requirement:

The following posts are proposed for creation for the year 1981-82.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of posts
1.	Assistant Director	1
2.	Social Welfare Officer	1
3.	U. D. C.	1
4.	L. D. C.	1

7.3 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2.00 lakh. The approved outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 1.70 lakh.

8. Name of the Scheme: ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL HEALTH IN INDIA.

8.1 Objective of the scheme:

The scheme provides for grants-in-aid to the Goa Branch of Association for Social Health in India for conducting Social activities.

8.2 Financial Outlay:

The outlay provided for 1980-81 is Rs. 0.07 lakh and the same was fully utilised. The approved outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.08 lakh.

8.3 Physical Target:

During the plan 1980-81 the existing pattern of grant-in-aid will be maintained.

9. Name of the Scheme: ORPHANAGES AND OTHER CHARITABLE HOMES.

9.1 Objective of the scheme:

Under the scheme grant-in-aid is proposed to be given to voluntary agencies for establishing and maintaining orphanages and other charitable Homes under the provisions of Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control Act) 1960.

9.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh is made under the scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. No provision is made for 1981-82.

10. Name of the Scheme: GRANT-IN-AID TO CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.**10.1 Objective of the scheme:**

Under rule 72 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Children (Management Functions and Responsibilities of Special Schools, Children's Homes and Observation Home) Rules, 1978, there is statutory obligations to give grant-in-aid to every institutions certified or recognised under sub-section 2 of section 9, 10, 11 of the Children Act 1960 for the maintenance of children received by the certified institutions under the provision of the Act of 1960 and rules made thereunder.

10.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh. No expenditure incurred during 1980-81 therefore a token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh is made for 1981-82.

11. Name of the Scheme: GRANT-IN-AID TO SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMME.**11.1 Objective of the scheme:**

Under this programme, it is proposed to give grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations/agencies engaged in the field of social welfare catering to the welfare of children, women and the handicapped etc. The organisations/agencies should have been registered and recognised by the Government and should have a constant good record of performance/service in the field for the purpose of eligibility for grant-in-aid. It is absolutely necessary to involve voluntary organisations in the social welfare activities. It helps in strengthening Government efforts. The element of grant-in-aid acts as an incentive to the voluntary agencies. Further, it also helps to raise their financial resources.

11.2 Financial Outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 0.19 lakh is approved during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided during 1980-81. But no expenditure has been incurred. A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh is made for 1981-82.

12. Name of the Scheme: WELFARE OF CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION.**12.1 Objective of the scheme:**

Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is given to four voluntary institutions engaged in the welfare of Children in need of care and protection.

12.2 Financial Outlay:

The Planning Commission approved the outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh, the same has been provided for the year 1981-82. Whereas the expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 1.06 lakh during 1980-81. The scheme is in the central sector and therefore, funds for the same will be released by Government of India. Hence a token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided.

12.3 Physical Target:

The existing services will be strengthened and developed.

13. Name of the Scheme: TEMPERANCE PROGRAMME.

13.1 Objective of the scheme:

Government has decided in favour of the Policy of Temperance rather than prohibition in this Territory. The work has been entrusted to Directorate of Social Welfare. A committee for the purpose of temperance of being constituted at the State Level. This committee would formulate ways and means for tackling the problem. In this Territory, drinking is quite common and perhaps it is legacy of the erstwhile regime and therefore, there is a felt need to educate the public against the evils of drinking. Publicity at all levels will play a very vital role in this direction and on this alone would depend the success of the programme. The publicity has to be planned in a most organised manner. This would need preparation printing, and display/distribution of a carefully planned material keeping in view the target population. This would be a step in the direction of educating the people. Efforts would be made to solicit cooperation and channelise the activities of voluntary agencies in this regard. Besides adopting the routine media for propagating the evils of drinkings, it is necessary to screen the slides and films in the rural areas where the people can't take the benefits through press, radio literatures and posters etc. Further, the sense of sight plays an important role in assimilating the education. Infact, it is a very good and effective audio visual aid. Apart from the preparation of carefully selected literature on the subject. Adequate stress will also be laid with the cooperation of Directorate of Education for undertaking formal education for the target population. It is also felt necessary to create some type of recreational infrastructure for these people specially in rural areas with the help of voluntary agencies.

For the purposeful implementation of this scheme, there is a need to purchase a cinema van, two projectors and couple of films. Under this programme, necessary staff component such as Assistant Director, Publicity Officer will be provided for which necessary staff have been reflected under the strengthening of Department under Social Welfare sector.

At present, there are no infra-structure facilities available with the Department to publicise various socio-economic measures undertaken by the Department. As a matter of fact, there is a felt need to give due projection to various welfare measures so as to enable the beneficiaries to take benefit. The scheme meant for the welfare of scheduled castes/ /scheduled tribes and also these available for Other Backward Classes needs to be fully exploited for the benefit of the people. Further, other programmes in the field of child-care family planning, women welfare, welfare of handicapped, eradication of untouchability, dowry system etc. can also be given due publicity, under this programme.

13.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. No provision is made for the year 1981-82. The scheme which will be implemented from the year 1982-83,

14. Name of the Scheme: GRANT OF FAMILY PENSION TO THE OLD, THE DESTITUTE AND THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

14.1 Objective of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to provide social security by way of financial assistance to the old, the destitute and the physically handicapped persons who are otherwise without any means of subsistence.

14.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.40 lakh. So as the scheme will be implemented from 1982-83 onwards.

15. Name of the Scheme: AFTER CARE HOMES.

15.1 Objective of the scheme:

The Department proposed to set up one after care home (U/s 12 of the Children Act, 1960) to look after the rehabilitation follow up of children discharged from correctional institutions. It shall also look after the interest of children released from voluntary and non correctional institutions.

15.2 Financial Outlay:

A token outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is approved for the scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. No provision is made for 1981-82.

16. Name of the Scheme: SETTING UP OF CHILD GUIDANCE, CLINIC AND JUVENILE AID BUREAUX.

16.1 Objective of the scheme:

The object of the scheme is to link up the services under the Children Act with the social welfare programme under General Social Welfare. The services under this scheme would be development oriented. For this purpose, community based programmes for delinquency control in children Juvenile Aid Bureaux, Child Guidance Clinic will be set up.

16.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.40 lakh. The scheme will be implemented from the year 1982-83 onwards.

17. Name of the Scheme: INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD, 1979.

17.1 Objective of the scheme:

The main object of the scheme is to continue and develop the existing activities for the welfare of children on long term basis which has been taken care of under the welfare of the children.

17.2 Financial Outlay:

The amount spent during 1979-80 was Rs. 2.38 lakh. The token provision of Rs. 0.06 lakh is made for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The expenditure incurred during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 0.29 lakh by reappropriation from the other scheme. No provision is made for 1981-82 as the International Year of the child is over.

18. Name of the Scheme: AWARDS FOR INTERCASTE MARRIAGES.**18.1 Objective of the scheme:**

In order to encourage intercaste marriages and fight against the social evils of custom and untouchability it is proposed to give cash awards of Rs. 2000/- each for couples under such intercaste marriages.

18.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.10 lakh. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh was spent against the approved outlay of Rs. 0.09 lakh. No provision is made under the scheme during 1981-82 since the same has been provided in the programme of Welfare of the Backward Classes of this Directorate.

18.3 Physical Target:

During 1980-81, 2 persons were awarded under this scheme.

NUTRITION

INTRODUCTION

The problem of malnutrition is one of the gravest problem. It is therefore necessary that the same is tackled in the initial stages itself. With this view in mind, this Administration is implementing two schemes (a) Special Nutrition Programme (b) Mid-Day Meals Programme. The group covered under these programmes are pre-school children in age group 0-6 years, school children 6-11 years and the nursing and pregnant mothers in the age group of 15-45 years. However, nutrition programme alone cannot successfully solve the problem of mal-nutrition. It is also necessary to provide with services such as immunisation, health check-up, safe drinking water supply, and environment sanitation, along with nutrition scheme. These services form an integral part of the ICDS scheme which is extended to 3 blocks of this Territory i. e. Bicholim, Pernem and Sanguem. Whereas in respect of other blocks these services are provided through the existing infra-structure available with the Directorate of Health Services.

1. Name of the Scheme: SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAMME FOR PREGNANT WOMEN/LACTATING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN 0-6 YEARS.

1.1 Objective of the scheme:

The scheme aims at eradicating the problem of Mal-nutrition by providing nutritious food cooked from locally available food-stuff.

The said scheme is implemented in seven out of twelve blocks of this territory i. e. Canacona, Sattari, Quepem, Daman, Sanguem, Bicholim and Pernem. The total No. of beneficiaries covered under the scheme during the year 1979-80 were 5000. However, with the introduction of ICDS scheme in Community Development Blocks of Bicholim and Pernem, the total number of beneficiaries has gone up to 8,000 per day during 1980-81. Out of these nearly 5000 beneficiaries are covered in two ICDS Blocks. This is so because the coverage of beneficiaries is much larger under ICDS scheme.

Though supplementary nutrition is provided to the children and women under non-plan side, coverage under the same is very meagre i. e. 1119 total beneficiaries per day. It is, therefore in the fitness of things that the scheme is extended to remaining five blocks of this territory so that no child population in this Union Territory is left out especially in the vulnerable age group of 0-6 years.

1.2 Financial Outlay:

The outlay approved for 1980-85 is Rs. 18.00 lakh. The approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 2.25 lakh and the actual expenditure is Rs. 3.42 lakh. The outlay provided for 1981-82 is Rs. 4.00 lakh.

1.3 Physical Targets:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit nearly 8,000 to 10,000 children per day. During 1980-81 nearly 8,000 children were covered per day and the same will be continued during 1981-82.

2. Name of the Scheme: SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME MID DAY MEALS FEEDING PROGRAMME.

2.1 Objective of the scheme:

The purpose of the scheme is to provide nutritious feed to the Primary school children in the age group 6-11 belonging to socially backward areas where poor health conditions resulting for want of nutritive food is a serious hinderance to their academic progress. In the Five Years Plan period, it is proposed to select "Village" instead of school as a unit for implementation as 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 desireable to procure and distribute milk locally at different places, it is proposed to use the skimmed milk powder which has many advantages over locally available milk. The supply of the skimmed milk powder will be secured from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

2.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 22.00 lakh. The approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 5.00 lakh and the actual expenditure is Rs. 4.09 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 4.00 lakh.

2.3 Physical Target:

The physical target fixed for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit nearly 10,000 students per day and the same will be continued during 1981-82.

VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services

This scheme was introduced with a view to strengthen Secretariat Economic Services for the efficient coordination and implementation of Plan Schemes. The increase in the activities of the various Government Department due to the implementation of Plan Programmes, has a direct impact on the functioning of the Secretariat Department. It is therefore necessary that the Secretariat Economic Services are strengthened.

This scheme covers mostly the expenditure on the additional posts created under plan programme. The position of posts including in B.E. 1980-81 and the number of posts created and posts vacant is as under:

Post as per B.E. 80-81	No. of posts created and filled	No. of posts vacant
1. Under Secretary 2	2	—
2. Superintendent 2	2	—
3. Assistants 7	2	5
4. Sr. Steno 1	1	—
5. U. D. C. 6	6	—
6. L. D. C. 12	7	5
7. Jr. Steno 3	3	—
8. Security Assistant 2	—	2
9. Driver 6	5	1

Government has recently examined the question of reorganisation of the Secretariat to make the departments respond more effectively to the development trend. According to the report approved by Government the following posts are created under the plan scheme.

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale	No. of posts Created	No. of posts filled	No. of posts vacant
1.	Press & Culture Adviser	1500-1800	1	1	—
2.	Under Secretary	650-1200	1	1	—
3.	Superintendent	550- 900	3	3	—
4.	Assistant	425- 700	1	—	1

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of posts Created	No. of posts filled	No. of posts vacant
5.	Technical Asst.	550- 900	2	—	2
6.	Sr. Steno	425- 700	5	—	5
7.	U. D. C.	330- 560	7	5	2
8.	Jr. Steno	330- 560	4	4	—
9.	Daftary	200- 250	1	—	1
10.	Peon	196- 232	1	1	—

It is also proposed to condemn ten existing old staff cars and replaces them by new cars during a period of 2 to 3 years. The existing cars are very old and go out of order frequently and thus create hindrance in the smooth functioning of the Departments. These cars have also proved to be most uneconomical due to constant break downs and heavy expenditure in repairs. It is expected to acquire two cars by the end of the current year and it was proposed to purchase four cars during next year. But in view of the Lower Plan provisions approved in next financial year (annual plan 1980-81) only two cars shall initially be purchased.

Since by the end of the current year or in the beginning of the next year all the posts shall be filled, proportionate increase in annual plan allocations shall be required.

Other General Economic Services

a) Economic Advice and Statistics

INTRODUCTION

Consequent upon transfer of work of formulation and monitoring of the Plan Programmes for all the developmental sectors of this Administration, this State Statistical Bureau was renamed as "The Department of Planning and Statistics" with effect from 22nd December, 1978. Again, recently, this Department have been renamed as "Directorate of Planning Statistics and Evaluation".

Earlier the Bureau of Economic, Statistics and Evaluation was established in September, 1971, by amalgamation of the former General Statistics Department and the Plan Evaluation Organisation of this Administration. Since then, the Bureau participated in many diversified activities recommended by the Central Statistical Organisation of Government of India as also the local Government. Now, in addition to its normal functions as a State Statistical Bureau, the Department has also taken up the Planning work for this Administration.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING THE FIFTH PLAN AND UPTO END OF BASE-YEAR — 1979-80

Sustained efforts to improve the coverage and quality of the Statistical system in the Union Territory were continued during the Fifth Plan. An amount was allotted for this purpose during the Fifth Plan of which Rs. 8.32 lakh outlay of Rs. 11.47 lakh have been spent during 1974-78. During the period 1978-80 an amount of Rs. 2.34 lakh was spent as against an outlay of Rs. 7.85 lakh.

One of the important achievements during the Fifth Plan was creation of Statistical Machinery at the taluka level under which Statistical Assistants have been appointed, one each at the C. D. Block level who are working under the technical control of this Department. The units for a) State Income and Index of Industrial production; b) The National Sample Survey work; and c) Evaluation, were strengthened during the Fifth Plan. With a view to improve the quality of Statistical services at the Primary and intermediate levels, stress was also given on the training of Junior Statistical Personnel.

A Census of all the unorganised non-agricultural establishments was conducted in the Territory during 1977 which provided the basic information of their location, type of activity, employment, turnover etc. under the "Economic Census & Surveys" — a centrally sponsored scheme. Also a Census of agricultural holdings with 1976-77 as the year of reference was conducted which was the second of its sort in this territory under grants from the Government of India.

The Department brings out the following publications regularly:

Periodicity

ANNUAL

1. Statistical Pocket Book.
2. Statistical Year Book.
3. Socio-Economic Indicators.
4. Goa, Daman and Diu at a Glance.
5. Budget in Brief.
6. Economic and Functional Classification of the Budget (State Government).
7. An Abstract of Public Finance.
8. Vital Statistics Leaflet.
9. Report on the Registration of Births and Deaths.
10. Price Trends.
11. Annual Survey of Industries.
12. Standard Supporting Tables for Regional Accounts.
13. Census of Government Employees.
14. State Income Estimates (Quick Estimates Series).
15. State Income Estimates (Revised Estimates Series).
16. Economic Classification of Budget of the Municipal Bodies.
17. Reports on the Survey of Estimation of Yield and Production of different crops.
 - a) Kharif.
 - b) Rabi.

QUARTERLY

18. Quarterly Bulletin of Economics & Statistics.

MONTHLY

19. Consumer Price Index Series.

Also special reports on Evaluation Studies (12 Nos.), Agricultural Census (1970-71), Rehabilitation Survey — Salauli Irrigation Project, Estimation of Cashewnut production, Bench Mark Survey in the areas covered by the M. F. A. L. Development Agency, Estimation of Milk production, cost of Cultivation of paddy and Sugarcane in Goa, basic Statistics of Revenue villages, Twelfth Quinquennial Livestock Census, Household Consumer Expenditure (27th & 28th round, N. S. S.) etc. were brought out by the Department during the Fifth Plan.

During the year 1978-80, the rehabilitation Survey on Anjune Irrigation Project and also Tribal Bench Mark Survey in Daman have been completed and the reports released.

PROPOSALS FOR THE "FIVE YEAR, PLAN, 1980-85"

The Plan proposals are divided into three board sectors as under: —

- A) Core Schemes of National importance.
- B) Core schemes of State importance.
- C) Centrally sponsored schemes.

A) CORE SCHEMES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

1. Training of Statistical Personnel:

The main object of this scheme is to train the officers belonging to the Common Statistical Cadre of this Administration in the modern methods of Statistical and economic analysis, evaluation techniques, manpower planning etc. Some of the officers of this Department, particularly those who come through the promotion quota are only graduates and it becomes necessary to give them the basic orientation in the fundamentals of different specialities as also to update their knowledge regarding modern development in the respective specialised fields. This is considered to be absolutely necessary in the interest of better quality of work.

There are variety of Institutions at which such training facilities both for the basic knowledge as also modern techniques employed in different specialisations, are available.

With this aim in view, training of officers of the Common Statistical Cadre at the following institution would prove very useful:

1. The International Statistical Education Centre, jointly operated by the International Statistical Institute and the Indian Statistical Institute under the auspices of UNESCO, Calcutta, India.
2. The Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.
3. The Model Vital Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, Sitabuldy, Nagpur.
4. The Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.
5. The Demographic Training Centre, Institution of population Studies, Bombay.
6. The Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.
7. The National Sample Survey Organisation, Training Centres at Bangalore and Nagpur (Training Courses for field staff).
8. The Programme Evaluation Organisation's training courses for field staff.

Every year this Department gets letters from many of the aforesaid Institutions asking this Administration to sponsor candidates among suitable officers. Over the plan period eight officers are proposed to be deputed for training, four for short duration and four long duration courses.

Officers who will be deputed for the long duration courses of about 10 months will be paid in lieu of the daily allowances, a stipend at the

rate of Rs. 500/- per month to meet with the additional expenses at the place of training. About five officers are expected to derive benefit from this scheme during the "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85" and an amount of Rs. 25,000 would be required for this purpose. Officers to be deputed for short term courses of about three months will not be paid any stipend.

Also training courses for the Junior Statistical Personnel (Group C) will be continued during the "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85". This Department undertakes every year a training programme for Group C officials of the Common Statistical Cadre in order to equip them with elementary knowledge in the methods of collection, compilation and processing of statistical data, on the lines indicated by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi. The lecturers for the said training course are being paid an honorarium at the rate of Rs. 10 per lecture, presently and continuance of this training programme during the "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85" period requires a provision of Rs. 25,000.

The total provision for this scheme works out to Rs. 0.50 lakh for the "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85".

2. Improvement of Social Statistics:

The national strategy adopted for future planning aims at removal of unemployment, reduction of poverty and inequality. It is therefore necessary to collect the Bench Mark data followed by periodic surveys to assess the achievements in this regard. The Planning Commission have suggested to accord top priority to this work during the "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85". Accordingly special sample surveys will be conducted to collect the data on consumer expenditure and employment in selected blocks where any significant integrated/intensive rural development schemes are going on or proposed to be taken up. For this purpose, the concerned Committee of the Planning Commission has recommended that the relevant blocks of the Schedules of 32nd round of NSS need to be canvassed in area selected under area development plan.

Also desirability of collection of relevant data for working out the labour coefficients in agricultural projects as also norms for estimating the employment generated under various projects belonging to the service sectors like health, education, water supply, electricity and communication has been indicated by the Planning Commission. For working out the labour co-efficients, reliable estimates of actual time taken for different types of activities in various sectoral programmes like (a) minor irrigation (b) dairying (c) animal husbandry (d) forestry and (e) land development programmes are also required. In order to work out the reliable norms of employment generated under the various schemes for the service sectors, as also a few other sectors mentioned above, data on employment generated, whole time as also part time separately for construction and maintenance phases in various types of activities has to be collected through special field investigations.

The Standing Committee (Planning Commission) has also recommended collection of data on social consumption by expenditure classes on items like drinking water, education, health facilities, transport communications, electricity and house-sites.

The work relating to such important indepth studies will have to be under the charge of a sufficiently senior officer of the Department. It is proposed to appoint the following staff for the purpose:

	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Dy. Director	1	700-1300
2. Research Assistant	1	550-900
3. L. D. C.	1	260-400
4. Peon	1	196-232

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed in the "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85" on account of this scheme.

3. Collection of Statistics of wholesale and retail trade:

Statistics of internal trade is essential for keeping a track of the internal distribution system of commodities. No worthwhile information presently exists in this aspect both at the wholesale and retail levels. For the formulation of taxation policy, data pertaining to commoditywise turnover are also required.

Monthly and annual data on diffeent aspects of trade activities covering items such as employment and emoluments by category of workers, fixed capital employed and sources of finance, total turnover, input structure and trade margins will have to be collected through sample surveys. In respect of wholesale trade in agricultural commodities a sample of regulated markets separately for each commodity will be considered. In case of non-agricultural commodities the administrative records available with the Sales Tax Department will be made use of in respect of dealers registered under the Sales Tax Act. As regards commodities exempted from sales tax, periodic sample surveys will be conducted on the basis of frame available from the recent Economic Census conducted in the Territory. To carry out the above surveys and maintain proper trade statistics the staff requirements will be as follows: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale in Rs.
1.	Statistical Officer	1	650-1200
2.	Statistical Assistant	2	425-700
3.	Investigators	2	330-560

The total expenditure on account of this scheme will be to the tune of Rs. 1.50 lakh during the "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85".

4. Strengthening of the price unit:

The present consumer price index series for the middle class non-manual employees, covers only the city of Panaji and yet it is considered as the index for the entire Goa. In order to make the index series

more meaningful and representative of Goa, it is proposed to cover four other important cities viz. Vasco, Margao, Mapusa and Ponda. The weekly, fortnightly and monthly retail prices from the different towns will have to be collected by this Department after necessary field work and due compilation by Investigators specially appointed for this purpose.

It is proposed to appoint one Investigator each for the above four cities who will be posted in the respective Block Development Offices. The retail prices will be collected by these Investigators and would be sent to this office after they are duly checked and compiled. One post of Statistical Assistant would be required at the Head Quarters also to compile the Index with the increased input from Five Cities.

The total expenditure on the scheme works out to be Rs. 1.00 lakh for the period 1982-83 as the scheme will be taken up for implementation after the completion of the necessary family living survey in these towns which is proposed as a separate scheme under the state-sector.

5. Strengthening of Analytical Capabilities:

In the process of plan formulation, implementation and monitoring, special studies relating to specific items/sectors are required to be conducted. Some of these studies are required to be conducted by consultants and institutions having necessary experience and expertise. In the past this administration entrusted special studies on manpower planning, perspective plan, Free Trade Zone, etc. to Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, Administrative staff College of India, Hyderabad, and M/s. Kirloskar Consultants, Pune, respectively. Some more studies of this nature will also have to be entrusted to specialised agencies during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

With a view to make payment of consultancy fee to the agencies as mentioned above a new scheme "Strengthening of Analytical Capabilities" is proposed to be included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Central Statistical Organisation has recommended this scheme as one of the core schemes of National importance to be implemented during the Sixth Plan. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

B) CORE SCHEMES OF STATE LEVEL IMPORTANCE

1. Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery:

The evaluation reports brought out by this Department from time to time are found to be extremely useful to the administrators, policy makers, etc. and for the purpose of planning. The legislators and general public also evince a lot of interest in these reports. The Govt. of India and the Planning Commission have laid special emphasis on intensifying the evaluation activities under the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. In the Fifth Plan a total outlay of Rs. 1.88 lakh was provided for this scheme against which Rs. 1.47 lakh has been spent till the end of March, 1978. This amount was spent on salaries of the staff recruited during the Fifth Plan period, which is now transferred to the Non-Plan sector.

Presently, the Evaluation Division in this Department is headed by a Statistical Officer. However, it has been the experience of the

last five years that this officer is very much preoccupied with the operational aspects of evaluation studies like arranging field work and field supervision, scrutiny, compilation and tabulation of data etc. with the result that he is not in a position to cope with the enormous job of drafting the final report on the evaluation studies. This has been the main reason for the failure of this Department to bring out adequate number of evaluation reports every year. Besides, drafting of evaluation report is by itself a very difficult job and it is absolutely necessary that a senior officer sufficiently experienced and qualified in this type of work heads the Evaluation Division. It is, therefore proposed to strengthen the existing evaluation cell of this Department by creating one post of Jt. Director in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600 who can take the overall responsibilities of the evaluation work in this Department.

The total expenditure involved on this scheme is Rs. 1.50 lakh.

2. 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 (one round being generally of one year period), each round covering two or three large scale sample surveys on topics of current interest. In the Fifth Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 1.79 lakh was provided for this scheme, against which Rs. 1.41 lakh has been spent upto March, 1978. The posts created under this scheme in the Fifth Plan are transferred to the Non-Plan sector now.

With the existing staff it is not possible to cope up with the present field work, supervision, scrutiny, tabulation and processing of data and report writing etc. In fact, at present, as a special case, all the tabulation work of the 31st and 32nd round of the N.S.S. is being done by the N.S.S.O. of the Govt. of India in their data processing Centres.

Again, as per the present procedure followed by the NSSO for their Central Sample Studies, there are two sets of N.S.S. reports — one is the series of "Tables with notes" which are being prepared by the Survey Design and Research Division (S.D.R.D.) and the other is the "analytical reports" which the Economic Analysis Division (E.A.D.) of the N.S.S.O. is responsible for at the National level.

It is necessary to have a senior post to head the NSS Division at the State level along with the other requisite staff as follows:

Jt. Director	1100-1600	1
Statistical Asstt.	425-700	2
L. D. C.	260-400	1
Peon	196-232	1

The total expenditure on this scheme will be Rs. 1.75 lakh in the "Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85".

3. Re-Organisation of the Data Processing Centre:

The Data Processing Centre (also known as the Mechanical Tabulation unit) was set up in the Department in July, 1969. The Unit comprises, besides the Tabulator, a Sorter, a Gang punch, 6 hand-punches and 4 electric verifiers. The above machines were purchased from the International Computers Ltd. (India) and were installed in this Department by the same Company. The guarantee period of these machines expired on 1-7-1976. Large scale data relating to Agricultural Census, Economic Census and other Surveys and enquiries, besides the regular departmental data like the N.S.S. rounds, registration of births and deaths, other vital statistics, etc. have to be processed on these machines and any breakdown in the Tabulator will result in complete dislocation of work in this Department. The normal life of these delicate machines is only 7 years, though we have been constantly using them for the last 9 years. The Tabulator needs immediate replacement while the other machines will be gradually replaced over the plan period. The Tabulator is proposed to be taken on hire basis.

The Tabulator will have to be housed in an air conditioned room since it requires a place free from humidity and an atmosphere free of dust for its proper functioning and maintenance.

An amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been spent in 1980-81 towards this scheme. The anticipated expenditure on this scheme is Rs. 3.50 lakh.

4. Setting up of a Rota Printing Unit:

The Department brings out every year a number of publications. Presently some of these publications are printed by Govt. Printing Press or they are brought out in cyclostyled form. It is imperative that these publications are brought out in a neat way with minimum possible time lag if they are to be truly useful to the planners and the administrators in the formulation and implementation of different policies and programmes.

The publications brought out in a cyclostyled form need to be improved so far as their quality of print, etc. is concerned. It is proposed therefore to set up a small but well equipped printing unit in the Department during the Sixth Plan with a view to curtail delays in bringing out the publications as also to improve the quality of cyclostyled material.

The estimated expenditure towards acquiring a suitable printing unit like Rota printing, including the salaries of the operators and binders works out to Rs. 2.75 lakh approximately for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

5. Strengthening of Registration Record Offices (Registration of Births and Deaths):

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, has been made applicable to this Territory with effect from 1-1-1971. Under the Act, at the apex level, the Director of the Department of Planning and Statistics has been appointed as the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths. The Collectors of Goa and Daman and the Civil Administrator Diu, have been appointed as District Registrars for the districts of Goa, Daman

and Diu respectively while at the taluka level, the Block Development Officers are appointed as Additional District Registrars. At the base, the Panchayat Secretaries and the Chief Officers of the Municipalities function as local registrars of births & deaths in Panchayat and Municipal areas respectively.

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 the birth or the death. The extract is considered as a certificate of registration of the vital event and is valid for all legal purposes. More copies of the extracts of birth and death entries can be obtained on payment of prescribed fees.

It has been the experience that a large number of persons visit or request the office of the Registrar of Births and Deaths to get the births/deaths certificates for various purposes such as admission to the educational institutions, registration of marriages, insurance claims, foreign travel, settlement abroad and many other legal purposes including property rights etc.

The Registers of Births and Deaths are required to be kept in possession of the Registrar of Births and Deaths for a period of 12 months as per Rule 18(3) of the Goa, Daman and Diu, Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970. After this period, they are supposed to be transferred to the safe custody of such officer as prescribed by the Administrator for this purpose. Vide order No. 4-4-70-PLG dated 27-1-1971 from the Planning Department, the Additional District Registrars have been appointed as the Specified Authority for the purpose of this Rule which means that all the Registers of births and deaths and the related records of all the village panchayats and municipality under the jurisdiction of each B.D.O., should be transferred to the safe custody of the B.D.O., on completion of each calendar year. Consequently the B.D.Os. will have to shoulder the responsibility of not only preserving these valuable records, but also of issuance of extracts, collection of fees etc. This entails provision of at least one independent record-room, sufficient number of steel cupboards to accommodate all the birth/death registers from the year 1971 onwards and appointment of at least one person of the grade of U.D.C. to attend to all the provisions prescribed under the Act.

These registers are bound to be worn out due to their constant usage and handling and most of those will have to be re-written after a period of 10 to 15 years depending on the extent of usage. There would be about 400 registers and a much larger number of forms to be maintained for each year.

Since the B.D.Os. are burdened with all types of development works it is very doubtful whether they would be in position to take care of these extremely valuable records. Loss or damage of any of these registers will be an irreparable loss and may involve serious hardships to the persons whose names were registered thereunder. It is therefore imperative that fullproof measures are taken for the safe maintenance of these records. With this and in view, it is proposed to create Central Registration Record Offices at Panaji and Margao in Goa where all the

records of the Municipalities as well as the village panchayats in the two zones can be transferred on completion of every calendar year and all further requirements as per the act can be attended to by that office. It is proposed to appoint immediately for the whole Territory in all 6 U.D.C.'s and 7 L.D.C.'s to look after the maintenance etc. of the records at each taluka level. Six major talukas will have one U.D.C. each and the other 7 talukas will have one L.D.C. each. The U.D.Cs./L.D.Cs. will be posted in the office of the sub-Registrar at the taluka Head-Quarters.

The requisite staff will be as follows:—

U.D.C.	330-560	6
L.D.C.	260-400	7

In addition two posts of Additional District Registrars (Rs. 650-1200) duly assisted by necessary subordinate staff will have to be created at least by 1982-83 for proper care of the valuable registration records after centralising the old records.

The total expenses of this scheme are estimated at Rs. 6.00 lakh for the period 1980-85.

6. Family Living Survey for the Revision of the series of the Non-Manual Consumer Price Index:

The present series of Consumer Price Index Numbers (C.P.I.) for middle class non-manual employees' families in Panaji town, has 1965 as its base period. The weighting diagram of the index was compiled on the basis of a family budget enquiry carried out from August, 1964 to July, 1965. The index has the following two limitations:

(i) As 13 years are passed the base of the index has become too old and meaningless, especially as considerable diversification in the trade and commerce, and availability of consumer goods, has since taken place.

As it is known, the C.P.I. purports to measure over time, the average percentage changes in the prices paid by the consumers for a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by them. The basket of goods and services consumed by a population group depends on (a) the price system prevailing at a given point of time; (b) the tastes and preferences of the consumer at that time; and (c) the level of living (or satisfaction) being considered. While (c) is a restrictive condition, (a) and (b) are variable factors each related to the other in a complex way. At two different points of time, (a) and (b) could be different even when condition (c) is held constant.

The C.P.I. compiled on the basis of a fixed basket, therefore can at best be an approximation to the true cost of living only if the factor (b) mentioned above i.e. tastes and preferences of consumers does not undergo significant changes over a length of time, for only then the level of satisfaction attained by consuming the fixed basket of goods and services could be considered to have remained more or less stable. The

experience, however, has shown that in the course of the last 13 years not only the tastes and preferences of the middle class non-manual employee's families have changed significantly but new and higher levels have been attained by income and prices. Moreover, the quality of many commodities has changes progressively with time. Technically, a price-index series based on a fixed basket of goods and services should be revised every five to ten years, by conducting fresh family budget inquiries among the concerned population group.

For all the reasons mentioned above it is desirable to have the base shifted to 1980-81.

(ii) The present index relates only to Panaji Town.

Though the index relates only to Panaji town, it is considered as the index for entire Goa. To make the index more meaningful and representative of Goa as a whole, the index should cover, at least, the five important towns in Goa namely, Panaji, Margao, Mapusa, Vasco and Ponda.

Taking into account the above mentioned shortcomings of the existing C.P.I. series, it is proposed to compile a new index-series for which a fresh family budget survey will have to be conducted.

The scheme will have a two year duration, i. e. 1980-81 and 1981-82. In the first year, the field work of the survey will be taken up, and in the second year the compilation and analysis of data as well as the writing of report will be completed. The data collected will be analysed not only with a view to deriving the weighting diagram for the index but also will serve as basis for econometric studies to be undertaken.

The size of the sample has to be determined in the light of permissible margin of error in the resulting series of C.P.I. In our country, this permissible margin of error in the index has been broadly set at 2% considering the traditional methods of linking dearness allowance of employees with C.P.I. and also the nature of decisions usually required to be taken on the basis of such index. To confirm to the above order of permissible limit of error in the index the minimum sample size required for deriving the weighting pattern from a family budget inquiry is roughly 1,000 families to be distributed among the five towns on the basis of probability proportional to size, the size being the estimated number of households in these towns in 1979-80.

The entire sample of 1,000 families will be evenly staggered over a full 12 months period so that the sample families interviewed in different months are required to give information only for the month proceeding the month of inquiry and all the 12 months of the year will get covered through the various monthly sub-samples, the sub-sample for different months being mutually exclusive. By pooling all the sub-samples, monthly averages based on a full years data will be struck.

The concepts and definitions for the proposed survey will be adopted in consultation with the C.S.O. New Delhi/Labour Bureau, Simla.

To carry out the proposed survey the manpower requirement will be as follows:

Designation	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of Posts
1. Statistical Assistant	425-700	2
2. Investigators	330-560	10

The above staff will be recruited for a period of two years only. The total expenditure on account of this scheme will be to the tune of Rs. 2.50 lakh during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Economic Census and Surveys (1980-85):

The Central Scheme of Economic Census and Survey is a core scheme of national importance which was implemented by the Government of India during the Vth Five Year Plan (1974-79). The Scheme was implemented in two stages. While in the first stage, a census of all unorganised non-agricultural activities in every State/Union Territory was conducted which provided the basic information of their location, activity, employment, turnover etc, in the second phase-sample surveys of selected segments were conducted and same special probes in greater detail in selected establishment were carried out to facilitate estimation of their contribution to the economy up to the year 1979-80. The manufacturing sector (non-factory) and other sectors like trade, transport, services etc. were covered for conducting the Sample Survey.

The Government of India has decided to conduct the Economic Census regularly once in every five year to facilitate planning for balanced economic growth, for purposes of administration and to get reliable estimates of national and State income. The first census was conducted in the year 1977-78 and the next Census which was scheduled in the year 1982-83, its operations were synchronised with the 1980 house listing operation of 1981 population Census. This was done mainly with an intention of economising on the cost of field operations. The same field agency deployed for the 1980 houselisting and house numbering operations by the Registrar General, India was utilised for the 2nd Economic Census. The next Census probably will be conducted during the year 1984-85 and will have to be conducted independently as was done in case of the first Census.

The skeleton staff of the first Economic Census is being continued to look after the work of follow-up sample surveys alongwith the Census strengthened particularly in the later part of the sixth five year plan since the preparation work for the 3rd Economic census will have operations of the 2nd Economic Surveys. The staff will have to be strengthened particularly in the later part of the Sixth Five Year Plan since the preparations work for the 3rd Economic Census will have to be started at least one year in advance of 1984-85. Since the scheme called for effective management of the administrative, technical and operational aspects, the work of the next Census will have to be therefore under the charge of a sufficiently Senior Officer of the Deptt. with a appro-

prate status in the pay scale of Rs. (1100-1600) for ensuring successful implementation of the scheme according to plan.

The total provision proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan, (1980-85) is Rs. 3.00 lakh which includes the amount of Rs. 0.43 lakh already provided for the year 1980-81.

2. *Agricultural Census:*

The Government of India has been participating in the Census of Agricultural Holdings conducted in the different parts of the world under the auspices of the F.A.O. Three such censuses have been held in India, the first in 1950, the second in 1960 and the third in 1970. It was for the first time that the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu participated in the third Census in 1970-71. The usefulness of these censuses has proved to be so high that the Govt. of India took a decision to conduct such census quinquennially in all parts of the country. Accordingly, a fresh census of agricultural holding with 1976-77 as the year of reference was conducted in this Territory as also in other states and territories. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the entire expenditure is not by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Though the census was conducted during the year 1977-78, the work of report writing is in progress. A fresh Agricultural Census with 1980-81 as the reference year is to be launched shortly.

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for this scheme for the period 1980-85.

b) Creation of State Level Planning Board

At the State Level, the machinery for planning was grossly inadequate and ill equipped. In the absence of a suitable and technically competent set up, plan proposals could not be formulated on a realistic and sound basis. Also very little work could be done in respect of job on plan monitoring, economic appraisals of important plan projects, regional planning etc. The Administrative Staff College whose services were engaged by this Administration for preparing a 15 year perspective plan for this territory, mentioned in its report that the state level planning machinery should be strengthened and well equipped by creating a special unit consisting of technically qualified staff. The Planning Commission had also suggested the same thing in its guidelines for preparation of the earlier Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83).

The Administration therefore created a special Cell for plan-work to be manned by a senior Officer a suitable technical staff to assist him. This Unit will look after the following different items of work on planning:

1) Formulation of Five Year and Annual plans on the basis of guidelines issued by the Planning Commission.

2) Monitoring and implementation of plan proposals both in terms of financial as well as physical targets and providing suitable guidance to the concerned departments in revising the targets in the light of performance and felt needs.

3) Undertaking economic appraisal of projects (i. e. cost benefit analysis of development projects) costing a certain minimum level of expenditure and bringing to the notice of the Government and others concerned, the various Socio-economic implications of large scale projects.

4) Undertaking special studies to assess the redistributive impact of plan programme and to revise in the light of their findings implementation of certain schemes to the benefit of the target-groups.

5) Providing financial assistance to educational, social and research institutions to encourage research in planning, project formulation, project management, plan-monitoring, area development, evaluation, etc. within the broad discipline of planning process.

6) Manpower planning, especially in the context of implementation of plan proposals and requirement of technical manpower in various sectors of the economy.

7) Undertaking preparation of long range perspective plans from time to time so that a broad framework for future planning is always available.

8) Ensuring inter-sectoral co-ordination in planning and implementation and avoiding duplication of efforts.

9) Undertaking specialised studies in the field of intensive area development welfare of backward classes, command area development projects and such other problem-oriented areas.

The cell is proposed to be strengthened in the later part of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) by creating a Senior post, preferably the grade of Rs. 1100-1600 with qualifications commensurate with the post.

The Goa Administration has recently set up a Planning Board for this territory with the Chief Minister as its Chairman and the Minister for Rural Development as its Vice-Chairman. Besides, including the Govt. Officials, MLAs from the ruling as well as opposite parties as members of the board, some qualified economists, educationists, industrialists etc. are also taken on this high level Advisory Body to draw upon their wise and rich experience in public life. The Director of Planning & Statistics will function as the member-Secretary of the Board. The Planning Board is expected to meet at least twice in a year which would advise the Govt. on all matters relating to economic betterment of the territory as well as betterment of the standards of living of its people.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) which includes the outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1980-81.

So far an expenditure of Rs. 3.06 lakh has been incurred towards the implementation of this scheme and a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been made for the year 1981-82.

c) Computer Centre

For proper planning of development activities in various sectors there is need of collection, compilation and maintenance of relevant time-series data on a uniform basis at various levels. Also vital information thrown up by different Censuses, Surveys, inquiries needs to be maintained in a easily retrievable manner at proper levels so that they can form an integral part of the Statistical information system. The working group of the Government of India on Collection of Regional Level Statistics have recommended a list of items on which time-series data at district, taluka and village levels has to be maintained.

It is proposed to establish a Computer Centre under the Administrative and technical supervision of the Department of Planning and Statistics but for attending to the work of all government and semi-government departments of Goa, Daman & Diu.

The following are some of the important jobs for which computerised data processing is considered desirable:

1. Vital statistics.
2. National Sample Survey Rounds.
3. Goods traffic surveys.
4. Agricultural census.
5. Economic census.
6. Evaluation of important plan programmes.
7. Educational statistics (data relating to enrolment, teachers, schools, media of instruction etc.)
8. Health statistics, (data relating to classification of indoor and O. P. D. patients as per the International classification of diseases).
9. Regional level Statistics.

In addition to the above jobs relating to the statistical activities, the following jobs pertaining to other Government departments can also be tackled by the proposed computer centre:

1. Results of the Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Goa.
2. Maintenance of General Provident Fund and Pension accounts etc. (Directorate of Accounts, Panaji).
3. Inventory control of the major projects under the P. W. D.

Also jobs from private/autonomous organisations like the Marmagoa Port Trust, Goa Ship Yard, etc. could be undertaken in the proposed computer centre on commercial basis which will fetch income to the Government. Private jobs can also be accepted on commercial basis. It is proposed to acquire a suitable Computer for this Territory on rental (hire) basis. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh is necessary in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). This amount also includes expenses on salaries of the necessaries staff like programmer, Console-Operator etc. which will have to be appointed.

In case it is not possible to acquire a computer easily or its acquisition is delayed, it is proposed that the amount earmarked for the above scheme may be utilised for getting the work particularly the large scale Surveys/Census etc. of this department processed at the Computer Centre of the National Institute of Oceanography, Dona-Paula - Goa.

A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Regulation of Weights and Measures

EXPANSION OF MATRIC SYSTEM

The scheme is the Expansion of Matric System. Under this scheme the provisions of law relating to Matric System will be extended to various items such as water meters, electricity meters and such other sophisticated instruments during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Central Law and Packaged Commodities Rules will be implemented. In order to implement this scheme the Department will have to be equipped with eight Inspectorial Units, and two Zonal Offices. The construction of Offices and Laboratories at Mapusa and Margao and Central Laboratory at Panaji have to be undertaken.

The Weights and Measures Department is under Non-Plan and its activities are presently limited to certain fields only. The Department at present consists of one Head Office and Four Inspectorial Units. At Head Office there is one Sr. Inspector and Laboratory Assistant, one Stenographer and two ministerial staff and Controller. Out of four Inspectorial Units three are in Goa District and one at Daman and Diu. Presently, there are three Inspectorial Units in the whole of Goa District of this Union Territory. Each Inspectorial Units is having the jurisdiction of minimum three talukas. With the present strength of the staff the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1968 and Rules 1969 have been made applicable to the general traders, mines and petrol pumps (general traders including cloth merchants, grocery shops, bakeries, fish and mutton venders). The jurisdiction of the Inspectors is presently very vast and not less than three talukas per head. This Department has to implement the provisions of the Weights and Measures Laws, in tailoring tapes, survey chains, Government Departments, Life Insurance Corporation, Doctors, scales used by the Medical College, Clinical Thermometers, Banks, all commodities packed, water, electricity, taxi and autorickshaw meters, etc. The present enforcement is more concentrated at Panaji, Mapusa and Margao the headquarters of Inspectorial Headquarters. The remote places and villages have to be effectively covered. For that purpose under the Plan scheme eight Inspectorial Units, each unit comprising of one Inspector and one Manual Assistant for each taluka headquarter and one taxi and autorickshaw meter unit consisting one Inspector, one Laboratory Assistant and one Manual Assistant, have been proposed. These eight Inspectorial Units will implement the provisions on all the items including water-electricity meters, clinical thermometers, etc. in their jurisdiction. For Daman one post of Laboratory Assistant and for Diu one post of Jr. Inspector will be provided.

The eight Inspectorial Units and one Autorickshaw Meter Unit that will be set up are to be provided Laboratory equipments such as Working Standards, Balances, Weights and Measures and other Laboratory equipments. The Taxi and Autorickshaw meters testing equipment has already been purchased under Plan.

Two Zonal Offices with headquarters at Margao and Panaji each headed by the Assistant Controller with the ministerial staff of one

Stenographer, one U.D.C. and one Peon will be set up. The Assistant Controller will control over the six Inspectorial Units and implement the Central Act and Packaged Commodities Rules. The Zonal Offices will supervise and keep vigilance over the functioning of the Inspectorial Units under them. The Assistant Controller will also deal with interest trade and package commodities Rules. The Zonal Offices will be able to render quick services to the public of remote villages.

In the Office of the Controller weights and Measures, presently the ministerial staff is only three. Out of those one is Stenographer who in addition to her job, deals the establishment work. The subject of establishment is not really of the Stenographer. There is no typist in this Office. On account of this, efficiency on the prompt disposal and payment are adversely affected. Therefore, one post of Head Clerk and one post of Accountant and two posts of L.D.C. are necessary.

The construction of Laboratories cum Offices at Mapusa and Margao attached with residential quarters will be undertaken. The land had already been acquired during Fifth Five Year Plan at Mapusa and Margao. The construction of Central Laboratory at Panaji will be undertaken in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The executive job of the Department calls for the surprise raids on the establishments of trade and commerce. The raiding executives will be required to move with full equipments with at least minimum two tonnes of Load. The inspector will also be required to camp at important places where there would be fares, weekly bazars, etc. The Laboratory equipments are also required to be transported to camping places and to zonal offices for verification. Often heavy machines when seized are required to be transported. The two Zonal Offices will therefore be provided with two delivery vans.

The break-ups of the required outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-81 to 1984-85.

	(Rs. in lakh)
1. Eight Inspectorial Units	3.00
2. Purchase of Laboratory equipments and Furniture	2.50
3. Strengthening of the Office of the Controller, Weights & Measures	1.50
4. Zonal Offices	2.00
5. Purchase of Delivery Van	0.50
6. Construction of Laboratory and quarters at Mapusa and Margao	0.25
7. Construction of Central Laboratory	0.25
Total	<u>10.00</u>

VIII. GENERAL SERVICES

I. Administrative and Accounts Services for Planning purposes

i. Strengthening of General Service in the Directorate of Accounts

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Director of Accounts under the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu is functioning as Pay and Accounts Office with pre-check powers and with its hearquarter at Panaji and branch offices at Daman and Diu. Treasury Offices at Panaji, Daman and Diu so also the Sub-Treasury Offices at 10 Taluka Centres of Goa District also come under the direct control of Director of Accounts. All accounting transactions of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu through its Head Office at Panaji and subordinate offices at Daman and Diu so also Treasury Office at Panaji, Daman and Diu and Sub Treasury Offices in 10 Talukas of Goa District are to be dealt with by the Director of Accounts. Some of the social welfare schemes under Non-Plan Sector, related to the accounts viz. G. P. F. Link Deposit Scheme, Govt. Employees Insurance Scheme and payment of pensions to the pensioners through Public Sector Bank are also being implemented by this Directorate. As the impact of the increase of plan activities under Govt. Sector reflects directly and proportionately in the working of Directorate of Accounts, it is proposed to implement following schemes during the year 1980-85.

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 Name of the Scheme:

Strengthening of general services in the Directorate of Accounts.

1.2 Background of the Scheme:

Under the scheme new posts have been created with a view to cope up with an increased work Load due to increase in the development of work under plan Sector. Creation of additional posts will enable the department to render better service to the public.

1.3 Objective of the Scheme:

This scheme has been introduced for efficient and smooth working in Directorate of Accounts with a view to cope up with increased work load due to increase of developmental works under the Plan Sector.

Increase in the activities of the various Government Departments on plan side has direct proportionate impact on the work load of this directorate. As such to avoid delay in accumulation of work of the directorate it is proposed to create additional posts in the office. This scheme include the expenditure mainly on salaries and allowances of the staff and other office expenses required for the strengthening of the services of the Directorate of Accounts. It consists of the following posts proposed to be created in 1980-85 for which Rs. 2,00,000 are provided.

Asstt. Accounts Officer	...	...	...	...	3
Accountants	...	...	...	...	16
Accounts Clerks	...	...	...	...	18
L. D. C.	...	...	...	...	6
Binder	...	...	...	...	2
Record Sorter	...	...	...	...	2
Gestetner Operator	...	...	...	...	1
Peon	...	...	...	...	1
Driver	...	...	...	...	1

1.4 Financial Requirement:

The provision for 1980-81 is Rs. 2.00 lakh, on account of salaries, travel expenses and contingent charges. Entire amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh would be spent during the year 1980-81. The requirement for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is Rs. 3.50 lakh. The outlay proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

STATEMENT — I

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85)

Major and Minor Headwise/Schemewise Plan Outlays

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Actual Expenditure 1979-80	Agreed outlay for sixth plan 1980-85	Approved outlay 1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES				
1. Agriculture				
a) Agriculture production:				
1.	Multiplication and Distribution of seeds	14.71	98.81	14.50
2.	Manures and fertilizers	2.55	34.91	4.50
3.	Plant protection	9.05	51.00	8.00
4.	Extension and farmers training	1.87	16.10	3.00
5.	Agricultural education	0.39	3.00	0.75
6.	Agricultural engineering	23.93	115.51	19.70
7.	Agricultural research	9.97	54.37	9.00
8.	Horticulture	11.17	53.53	9.08
9.	Agricultural statistics	—	3.00	—
10.	Fruit and vegetable shows	0.98	5.75	0.50
11.	Pilot project on multiple cropping	0.86	8.49	1.22
12.	Resettlement of cumeri cultivators	0.37	5.53	0.75
Sub-total (a)		75.85	450.00	71.00
b) Agricultural Credit		—	50.00	6.00
c) Agricultural marketing and quality control		2.07	25.00	4.00
Total — 1		77.92	525.00	81.00
2. Land Reforms				
1.	Records of Rights	—	14.00	—
2.	City Survey	25.78	14.50	25.00
3.	Land classification	—	26.00	—
4.	Settlement operations	—	39.00	—
5.	Re-constitution of torn records	—	2.50	—
6.	Consolidation of holdings	—	14.00	—
Total — 2		25.78	110.00	25.00
3. Minor irrigation				
1.	Direction and Administration	3.39	30.30	4.24
2.	Investigation and Dev. of ground water resources	4.99	30.00	13.63
3.	Construction and deepening of wells and tanks	24.45	294.06	29.79
4.	Tube wells	2.60	10.00	1.80
5.	Lift irrigation scheme	16.04	50.00	25.80
6.	Other minor irrigation works	12.45	135.00	27.60
7.	Machinery and equipments	12.57	40.64	7.14
8.	Other expenditure	—	10.00	—
Total — 3		76.49	600.00	110.00

1	2	3	4	5
4. Soil and Water Conservation				
1.	Education and training	—	0.05	0.01
2.	Strengthening of soil survey organisation	0.40	4.97	1.99
3.	Protection of Agri. land by embankments	9.00	45.00	9.00
4.	Soil conservation in Agril. land and drainage canals	6.00	30.00	6.00
5.	Soil conservation in Agril. land in plain and hills including purchase of machinery	2.34	17.00	5.00
6.	Protective afforestation	5.00	1.20	3.00
7.	Protection of Agril. land in Mining areas	—	25.00	15.00
8.	Soil conservation organisation	—	1.78	—
Total — 4		22.74	125.00	40.00
5. C. A. D. A.				
1.	Establishment of C. A. D. Authorities at state and project level	—	3.00	1.00
2.	Survey, Planning design and supervision of C. A. D. A. works	—	32.00	—
Total — 5		—	35.00	1.00
6. Animal Husbandry				
1.	Direction and Administration	0.67	3.07	0.25
2.	Veterinary Education & Training	1.95	13.70	2.45
3.	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	10.08	64.75	6.95
4.	Veterinary research	0.20	12.47	1.55
5.	Investigation and Statistics (Statistical Cell)	0.03	2.95	0.30
6.	Cattle development	31.28	89.58	11.65
7.	Piggery development	0.40	31.35	1.70
8.	Poultry development	6.24	53.75	7.60
9.	Feed and fodder development	0.69	26.80	10.95
10.	Other schemes	0.90	9.08	0.60
11.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	9.69	12.50	6.00
Total — 6		62.13	320.00	50.00
7. Dairy Development				
1.	Rural dairy extension	0.01	2.00	0.25
2.	Financial Assistance to dairy Co-operative and dairy federation	2.20	5.00	1.00
3.	Share capital contribution to dairy societies and federations	—	2.00	0.25
4.	Managerial subsidy	0.10	1.00	0.10
5.	Loan-cum-subsidy to dairy Co-op. and federations for construction of godown cum office premises	—	3.75	0.40
6.	Training of dairy personnel	—	0.25	0.01
7.	Milk supply scheme (Ponda dairy plant)	10.03	61.00	7.99
Total — 7		12.34	75.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
8. Fisheries				
1.	Direction and Administration	0.46	4.50	0.25
2.	Fish farm (Fresh water sea farm at Mayem)	—	6.50	1.50
3.	Experiment of exploratory fishery in off-shore area	7.44	30.00	5.30
4.	Acquiculture of museals from floating rafts	—	3.50	0.30
5.	Establishment of acquirium (Marine zoo)	—	15.00	—
6.	Training of fishery youth	0.19	9.00	1.32
7.	Production of fish seeds and reservoir fisheries at Salauli	—	15.00	2.00
8.	Establishment of fish seed farm at Anjunem	—	10.00	0.10
9.	Landing and berthing facilities	0.34	10.00	1.50
10.	Departmental fishing harbour	—	10.00	—
11.	Establishment of fish curing yard	1.05	10.00	4.15
12.	Preservation of fish, its transport and marketing	7.79	60.00	8.70
13.	Establishment of plant for fish, meat, sausages and other product	—	8.00	0.20
14.	Estuarine fish farming	1.04	16.00	1.58
15.	Infrastructure facilities for the development of Benaullim village	1.26	20.00	7.65
16.	Establishment of pilot plant for processing of frozen and filleted fish	0.08	4.00	0.30
17.	Utilisation of marshy and fallow land for fish culture	—	4.00	—
18.	Construction of fish market	—	5.00	—
19.	Mechanisation of fishing craft	1.61	55.00	9.00
20.	Enforcement and protection of preserved fishing area along Goa coast	—	20.00	2.25
21.	Assistance to fisherman for purchase of fishery requisites	1.65	45.00	0.90
22.	Assistance for Co-op. Societies	—	6.50	0.60
23.	Financial assistance for fish culture	—	15.00	0.10
24.	Grant of relief for suffering losses due to natural calamities, rioting and accident etc.	—	5.00	—
25.	Construction of slip way and service station	0.80	10.00	1.50
26.	Assistance to backward fisherman from Daman (T. S. P.)	—	3.00	0.80
Total — 8		23.71	400.00	50.00

9. Forests

1.	Research and training			
	1) Forest research	3.37	10.00	3.50
	ii) Education and training of personnel	0.03	23.00	4.00
Sub-total		3.40	33.00	7.50

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Inventory planning & resources management			
	i) Demarkation and settlement of forest area	3.56	18.00	3.50
	ii) Working plan	1.70	10.00	2.00
	iii) Planning, Statistical and Evaluation cell	0.25	3.25	0.50
	Sub-total	5.51	31.25	6.00
3.	Organisation and institution			
	i) Intensification of forest management	1.94	12.00	2.25
	Sub-total	1.94	12.00	2.25
4.	Infrastructural Development			
	i) Forest communication	1.29	5.00	1.00
	ii) Buildings	1.80	30.00	4.00
	Sub-total	3.09	35.00	5.00
5.	Production Forestry			
	i) Cultural operations	1.26	10.00	1.00
	ii) Plantation	10.38	60.00	10.00
	iii) Cashew	12.64	78.00	15.00
	iv) Rubber	6.66	40.00	6.00
	v) Exploitation of timber	3.69	40.00	7.00
	Sub-total	34.63	228.00	39.00
6.	Social Forestry			
	i) Afforestation of barren land, Avenue, Canals, Banks, plantation and parks	1.24	45.00	2.00
	ii) Amenities to staff labourers	0.59	5.00	1.00
	iii) Forest publicity & Extension	0.56	3.75	0.80
	Sub-total	2.39	53.75	3.80
7.	Wild Life and Environmental Conservation			
	i) Wild Life Sanctuaries	5.57	25.00	4.00
	ii) Animal park	2.94	10.00	3.00
	iii) Protection of forests	1.33	12.00	2.00
	iv) Soil conservation including plantation	1.62	10.00	2.45
	Sub-total	11.46	57.00	11.45
	Total — 9	62.42	450.00	75.00
	10. Community Development			
	(a) Panchayati Raj			
1.	Strengthening of Panchayat Raj Institutions	0.10	7.40	0.48
2.	Training of non-official members of Panchayat	—	0.10	0.02
3.	Loans to village Panchayat remunerative schemes	3.27	20.00	4.00
4.	Providing of street light and construction of community Centres in tribal areas in Daman	1.11	2.50	1.00
	Sub-total (a)	4.48	30.00	5.50

1	2	3	4	5
(b) Community Development				
1.	Community Development Programme	10.80	15.00	3.50
	Sub-total (b)	10.80	15.00	3.50
	Total — 10	15.28	45.00	9.00
	Total — Agriculture and Allied Services	378.81	2685.00	451.00

II. CO-OPERATION

1.	Direction and Administration	3.64	61.50	5.00
2.	Credit Co-operatives	12.78	159.30	41.94
3.	Farming Co-operatives	—	1.75	0.05
4.	Housing Co-operatives	2.00	40.00	4.00
5.	Ware Housing & Marketing Co-operatives	5.08	29.90	5.62
6.	Processing Co-operatives other than sugar factory	—	0.25	0.01
7.	Sugar factory	151.29	100.00	1.01
8.	Labour Co-operatives	—	1.00	0.01
9.	Consumer Co-operatives	0.56	18.30	4.75
10.	Education, Research & Training	1.37	25.00	2.51
11.	Other Co-operatives	—	13.00	0.10
	Total — Co-operation	176.72	450.00	65.00

III. WATER & POWER DEVELOPMENT

1. Water Development

1.	Water Development Scheme	6.37	150.00	10.00
2. Irrigation				
a) Pre-fifth schemes				
1.	Multipurpose project (Damanganga)	78.23	340.00	60.00
2.	Irrigation project (Salauli)	328.65	945.00	326.00
b) New schemes of fifth plan				
1.	Medium project (Anjuna Irrigation Project)	73.61	243.00	155.00
2.	Multipurpose project (Dudhsagar Project)	—	200.00	—
3.	Irrigation project (Tillari project)	60.55	1272.00	50.00
4.	Medium scheme (Mandovi project)	4.45	850.00	20.00
	Total — 2	545.49	3850.00	611.00

3. Flood control

1.	Direction and Administration	0.67	2.42	0.76
2.	Flood control	8.92	25.30	7.04
3.	Drainage	0.39	8.00	1.00
4.	Anti water logging	—	2.00	—
5.	Anti sea erosion	1.95	10.00	1.13
6.	Machinery and equipment	0.08	0.28	0.07
7.	Other expenditure (Investigation & re-research)	—	2.00	—
	Total — 3	12.01	50.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
4. Transmission and Distribution				
a) Power project generation		—	5.00	—
b) Scheme for power dev. during Vth Plan.				
1. Erection of 110 KV S/S at Tivim		—	250.00	7.50
2. Erection of 110 KV S/S at Ponda		0.71	—	—
3. 110 KV line from Ponda to Shiroda		0.20	0.03	0.03
4. 110 KV line from Ponda to Tivim		—	64.00	26.50
5. Erection of 33/11 KV S/S		3.02	47.00	12.50
6. Erection of 33 KV line		4.72	1.00	4.00
7. Rural electrification		14.25	27.00	6.00
8. Normal Devt. and releasing service connection		—	—	—
9. Renovation and improvement		4.37	6.00	6.00
10. Establishment, Audit, account including apprentices scheme		29.24	67.00	33.00
11. Machinery and equipment tools and plants		4.70	10.50	7.00
12. Establishment of transformer repair workshops		—	2.58	2.00
13. Land and buildings		11.78	25.00	12.59
14. Payment of compensation to licences		—	—	0.06
	Sub-total (b)	72.99	500.11	117.18
c) Scheme for power development in Daman and Diu during Vth Plan period				
1. Erection of 66 KV line from Vapi to Daman		—	0.85	0.01
2. Erection of 66 KV S/S at Daman		—	32.71	1.50
3. Normal Development and service connections		4.26	—	—
	Sub-total (c)	4.26	33.56	1.51
d) Scheme for establishment of 220 KV, 20 × 100 MVA S/S at Ponda during Vth plan period		99.09	100.42	85.00
e) Establishment of training centre at Ponda		—	3.22	2.00
f) Scheme for development of transmission system in Goa, Daman and Diu during Vith plan				
1. Erection of 110 KV S/S at Xeldem		—	180.07	0.10
2. Erection of 110 KV Ponda Xeldem line		—	43.00	0.10
3. Erection of 110 KV S/S at Sancoale		0.27	20.78	0.10
4. Erection of 110 KV Ponda Sancoale line		1.70	15.36	0.10
5. Erection of 110 KV line from Tivim to Dempo Pelletisation plant at Bicholim		—	34.50	—
6. Erection of 2 Nos. of bays for Sancoale I and Shiroda II, 110 KV S/S at Ponda		—	17.83	—
	Sub-total (f)	1.97	311.54	0.40

1	2	3	4	5
g) Schemes for development of distribution system in Goa District during 6th Plan				
1.	33/11 KV Sub-stations	—	77.14	—
2.	33 KV line	—	74.39	—
3.	Normal development and releasing service connections	31.44	231.20	30.50
4.	Wada Electrification	—	90.00	10.00
5.	System improvement	—	82.00	—
Sub-total — 9		31.44	554.73	40.50
h) Establishment and others				
1.	Establishment and miscellaneous charges	—	169.50	9.60
2.	Apprentice schemes	—	2.00	0.40
3.	Machinery and equipment and tools and plants	—	28.92	—
4.	Land and Building	—	91.00	7.41
Sub-total (h)		—	291.42	17.41
Total — 4		209.75	1800.00	264.00
Total — water and power development		773.62	5850.00	895.00

IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINES

a) Major and Medium Industries

1.	Consultancy organisation	0.66	2.00	0.50
2.	Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation	118.35	563.00	110.00
3.	Investment in Maharashtra State Finance Corporation	1.35	35.00	6.50
Total (a)		120.36	600.00	117.00

b) Village and Small Scale Industries

1.	Strengthening of Directorate	0.01	1.40	0.40
2.	Power subsidy to small scale industries	0.39	3.00	0.70
3.	Managerial subsidy to Industrial Co-operative Society	—	0.05	0.01
4.	Subsidy for purchase of improved type of equipment by craft men for handicraft industry	0.07	2.00	0.50
5.	Subsidy on rent of industrial sheds in industrial estate	4.10	15.00	4.00
6.	Quality control	0.10	0.50	0.10
7.	Engineer entrepreneur training in rest subsidy scheme	—	0.60	0.26
8.	Common service facility centre	—	1.50	—
9.	Interest subsidy on loans granted by M.S.F.C. for educated unemployed for purchases of autorikshaws	0.02	0.15	0.06
10.	Contribution to EDC to implement the schemes of interest free sales tax loan	—	2.60	4.00
11.	Tour of industrialists/artisans Craftsmen	—	0.40	—

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Share capital contribution to industrial Co-operative	—	0.05	—
13.	Investment in MSSIDC	0.50	2.50	0.50
14.	Loans to Industrial Co-operative	—	0.25	—
15.	Loans to Small-Scale and Cottage Industries and private parties	5.30	36.00	5.30
16.	Strengthening of statistical cell/creation of nucleus cell	—	0.80	—
17.	District Industries Centre	6.15	43.60	7.10
18.	Strengthening of carpentary and production centre.	—	2.80	0.66
19.	Rebate on sale of handloom, handicraft during handicraft week	—	0.05	—
20.	Dev. of handloom industry	2.05	6.00	1.00
21.	Investment in village and Khadi industry	—	0.25	0.20
22.	Subsidy on expenditure for procurement pattern, design and testing analysis for laboratory of industrial unit.	—	0.10	0.01
23.	Training to hereditary artisans and craftsman	1.30	30.00	4.35
24.	Dev. of handicraft emporium and allied matter	4.47	3.40	3.35
25.	Publicity and propaganda	0.64	3.00	0.50
26.	Exhibition	12.68	25.00	5.00
27.	Establishment of training and design centre	9.07	30.00	7.50
28.	Loans to artisan for investment for improvement of place of work	—	1.00	—
29.	Dev. of handicraft industry	3.21	33.00	3.50
30.	Dev. of coir industry	—	5.00	1.00
Total (b)		50.06	250.00	50.00
Total — Industries and Mine		170.42	850.00	167.00

V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

a) Ports, lighthouses and Shipping

1.	Development of Betul	1.11	3.00	0.80
2.	Development of Talpona	—	1.20	—
3.	Development of Diu	—	8.00	—
4.	Modernisation of light houses	0.21	1.00	0.43
5.	Laying barrels in sea of five fathom line	0.90	5.00	0.55
6.	Construction of signal tower	—	0.15	0.05
7.	Maritime school	0.06	—	0.07
8.	Building for captain of port staff	—	16.45	—
9.	Dev. of Panaji Port	—	2.60	—
10.	Dev. of port facilities at Daman.	—	2.60	—
Total (a)		2.28	40.00	1.90

b) Roads and Bridges

1.	Direction and Administration	14.40	79.00	21.43
2.	Roads of interstate importance	3.97	25.00	2.02
3.	Strategic and border road	—	—	—
4.	State Highways	61.93	364.00	86.28
5.	District and other road			
	i) District roads	29.04	142.00	26.65
	ii) Mining roads	15.82	60.00	17.59
	iii) Rural roads	94.30	790.00	121.54
	iv) Roads of touristic importance	22.30	80.00	16.12

1	2	3	4	5
6. Machinery and equipment		1.66	9.00	1.87
7. Minimum Needs Programme		5.23	20.00	3.00
8. Planning, research survey and investigation		—	20.00	0.50
9. Safety works		—	10.00	—
10. Other expenditure		0.09	1.00	—
	total (b)	248.74	1600.00	297.00
c. Road Transport				
1. Nationalisation of roads		0.23	10.00	5.10
2. Acquisition of fleet		—	—	20.00
3. Other expenditure		—	240.00	—
	total (c)	0.23	250.00	25.10
d) Water Transport				
1. Making Cumbarjua Canal navigable at all tides		0.05	26.00	0.05
2. Construction of new jetties and ramps		1.49	20.00	1.65
3. Passenger sheds and other amenities		1.51	2.35	1.70
4. Survey of inland waterways		3.98	50.00	4.00
5. Making models for river Mandovi and Zuari to study siltation		0.74	0.50	0.31
6. Investigation and construction of training halls for Aguada and Reis-Magos Bar		—	1.00	—
7. Setting up of River Navigation Corporation, feasibility study		—	2.00	—
8. Construction and purchase of ferry, launches etc.		9.80	50.00	9.09
9. Replacement of diesel engines of ferries		—	10.00	1.80
10. Construction of passenger launches for services at Dona-Paula		—	—	0.01
11. Construction of tug for services at Panaji and Diu		8.62	—	2.10
12. Extension of marine workshop at Betim		0.78	31.00	4.24
13. Acquisition of pantoon mounted grab dredger		—	2.00	—
14. Construction of marine slipways		—	0.05	0.02
15. Providing navigational aid		1.87	0.10	0.02
16. Dredging of river Mandovi, Zuari and Mapusa		—	5.00	0.01
	Total (d)	28.84	200.00	25.00
c) Tourism				
1. Direction and Administration		—	21.00	1.00
2. Tourism transport service		1.92	23.00	3.00
3. Tourist accommodation		28.73	131.00	28.05
4. Tourist information and publicity		5.25	42.00	7.25
5. Tourist centre		51.71	319.00	66.13
6. Other expenditure		4.91	139.00	4.57
7. Centage charges (transferable to P.W.D.)		—	25.00	—
	Total (e)	92.52	700.00	110.00
	Total—Transport and Communication	372.61	2790.00	459.00

1	2	3	4	5
VI. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES				
1. Education				
a) General Education (including libraries)				
1.	Elementary Education	36.85	329.45	52.95
2.	Secondary Education	134.29	274.05	64.30
3.	Teacher's Education	0.17	16.00	2.00
4.	University Education	13.12	98.00	16.00
5.	Adult Education	2.82	53.50	7.75
6.	Direction, Administration and Supervision	—	14.00	2.50
7.	Public libraries	1.92	35.00	4.50
Sub-total (a)		189.17	820.00	150.00
b) Sports and Cultural Affairs				
1. Physical Education and Sports				
	i) Grants to Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports	1.98	20.00	3.00
	ii) Sports talent scheme	—	3.00	0.56
	iii) Awards for special talent in games and sports	—	0.50	0.10
	iv) Sports festivals	1.38	12.50	2.00
	v) Civil Services Tournament	0.10	4.00	0.90
	vi) Establishment of sports library	0.06	0.30	0.15
	vii) Establishment of sports school cum hostel	—	3.00	0.20
	viii) Establishment of training cum research cell in physical education	—	2.00	0.10
	ix) Establishment of sport complexes and acquisition of land and construction and maintenance of sport complexes/swimming pool etc.	9.07	53.00	33.75
	x) National physical fitness programme	0.01	1.00	0.01
	xi) Coaching scheme	0.40	4.00	1.00
	xii) Construction of swimming pool/ Dev. of play ground for Government schools	—	7.50	0.25
	xiii) Grants to university/intercollegiate committee for the participation in university tournament	—	1.25	0.05
	xiv) Supply of sports equipment	0.54	3.00	0.74
	xv) Grants to construction of stadium/ pavillion/playground	—	10.00	2.50
	xvi) Strengthening of Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs	1.61	6.50	2.00
	xvii) Refreshing courses and seminars	0.52	0.50	0.15
	xviii) Films on sports and youth activities	0.16	1.20	0.23
	xix) Dev. of yoga education	0.01	0.75	0.14
	xx) Promotion of literature pertaining to sports and culture	0.18	0.50	0.15
Sub-total — 1		16.02	134.50	47.98

1	2	3	4	5
2. Youth Services				
i) National service scheme		1.17	5.00	0.90
ii) Celebration of days of national importance		0.24	1.30	0.25
iii) Interstate exchange of youth		—	0.20	0.02
iv) Establishment, construction and maintenance of permanent campsites		—	1.00	0.10
v) Grants to Bharat scouts and guides		0.25	3.00	0.50
vi) Grants for establishment and maintenance of Vyayamshalas		0.25	2.00	0.25
vii) National cadet corps		0.67	3.00	1.00
	Sub-total — 2	2.58	15.50	3.02
	Total — Physical Education Sports and Youth Services (1+2)	18.60	150.00	51.00
3. Art and Culture				
i) Establishment of cultural unit		—	2.00	0.28
ii) Grants to Kala Academy		16.41	15.00	2.20
iii) Grants to Kala Academy for construction of Kala Academy complex		17.90	45.00	12.00
iv) Grants to Kala Academy for construction of building for the Goa College of Arts		0.34	20.00	4.00
v) Setting up of planitorium in Goa		—	0.10	0.10
vi) Establishment of Art Gallery for Institute of Menezes Braganza		0.09	2.00	0.25
vii) Grants to cultural organisation		1.40	6.40	1.42
viii) Interstate exchange of cultural troupes		0.55	4.00	1.00
ix) Supply of cultural equipment		0.12	1.50	0.20
x) Financial Assistance to eminent writer and artisan in indigent circumstances		—	3.00	0.55
xi) Establishment of cultural and training unit		—	1.00	—
	Total — Art and Culture — 3	36.81	100.00	22.00
	Total — b	55.41	250.00	73.00
c. Development of Archives				
1. Archaeology		—	7.00	1.50
2. Archives		1.94	9.00	2.80
3. Museum		—	9.00	2.20
	Total — c	1.94	25.00	6.50
d. Gazetteers				
1. Compilation and publication of volume on history and places of interest of Goa, Daman and Diu		0.06	0.50	0.10
2. Compilation and publication of source material of history of the freedom fighter in Goa and Who's Who among the freedom fighter		—	5.05	0.35
3. Compilation and Gazetteer volume in local/ regional languages		—	4.45	0.05
	Total — d	0.06	10.00	0.50
	Total — Education	246.58	1105.00	230.00

1	2	3	4	5
2. Technical Education				
a. Polytechnic				
1.	Scholarship (stipend for training)	0.38	5.00	0.60
2.	Additional staff	6.17	3.00	6.10
3.	Staff training and quality improvement programme	—	0.50	0.06
4.	Additional courses	0.96	5.00	1.86
5.	Improvement of testing facilities and laboratory equipment	5.25	8.25	5.00
6.	Diversified courses	1.96	3.00	1.45
7.	Libraries, book bank etc.	0.14	0.25	—
8.	Staff quarters	5.38	15.00	4.80
9.	Development of buildings, playgrounds and production-cum-training centres	5.27	17.00	11.00
10.	Part time courses	—	3.50	—
11.	Post diploma courses	—	7.00	—
12.	Short courses	—	2.50	—
13.	Hostels	—	11.00	—
14.	Hobby centres	—	—	0.03
15.	Libraries, book banks etc. (Learning resources centre)	0.31	5.00	—
16.	Autonomous institution (exam remuneration)	—	3.00	0.10
17.	Resources optimisation	—	1.00	—
18.	Starting of second Polytechnic in South Goa	—	5.00	—
Sub-total — a		25.82	95.00	31.00
b) Food Craft Institute		11.57	25.00	5.00
c) Engineering College				
1.	Add. post for Engineering College	1.38	25.00	3.50
2.	Starting of book-bank in Engineering College	0.18	1.00	0.20
3.	Quality improvement programme	0.74	5.00	0.90
4.	Starting of sandwich diversified courses	0.19	0.50	0.30
5.	New election in Engineering College	0.04	1.00	0.10
6.	Machinery and equipments	5.79	23.00	5.50
7.	Dev. of campus	0.53	1.00	0.50
8.	Sports complex	—	0.50	—
9.	Construction of Engineering College building, hostel and auditorium	—	10.00	8.97
10.	Construction of amenity building	—	3.00	3.00
11.	Library modification	10.38	—	0.05
12.	Extension of administrative building	—	1.50	1.50
13.	Extension of mechanical, civil elect. and engineering block	—	1.00	0.05
14.	Extension of workshop building	—	0.40	0.05
15.	Construction of central store	—	0.50	0.05
16.	Construction of staff club	—	1.00	0.07
17.	Construction of dispensaries	—	1.00	0.05
18.	Construction of applied mechanical/structural engineering block	—	1.00	—
19.	Construction of additional lecture hall	—	1.20	—
20.	Addition to the existing laboratories	—	0.40	—
21.	Residential building	5.62	7.00	2.75
22.	Construction of laboratories for diversified courses	—	4.00	—
23.	Construction of building for full-fledged progress	—	1.00	—

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Starting of Architectural College in Goa	—	50.00	—
25.	Share of establishment of tools and plant charges	—	—	1.46
	Sub-total — c	24.85	140.00	29.00
	Total — 2	62.24	260.00	65.00
3. Medical, Public Health and Sanitation				
a. General Health				
1.	Minimum Needs Programme	15.55	55.00	11.25
2.	Control of communicable diseases	6.51	39.23	8.51
3.	Hospital and dispensaries	21.61	191.05	33.48
4.	Training (Nursing School)	4.30	25.40	3.96
5.	Indian System of medicine and homeopathy	0.33	3.35	0.44
6.	Other programme	4.07	35.97	7.82
	Sub-total — a	52.37	350.00	65.46
	b. Expansion of Mental hospital (Institute of Psychiatric and Human Behaviour)	2.59	25.00	4.54
c. E. S. I. S.				
1.	Employee State Insurance Scheme	1.59	10.00	2.00
d. Medical College				
1.	Goa Medical College (Bambolim Complex)	92.58	835.00	76.99
2.	Construction works at Panaji/Ribandar, T. B. Hospital and establishment of tools and plants	5.94	30.00	21.01
3.	Acquisition of equipment	15.01	75.00	20.00
4.	Strengthening of Administration	6.83	40.00	10.00
	Sub-total — d	120.36	980.00	128.00
	e. Goa Dental College	—	10.00	—
f. Pharmacy College				
1.	Strengthening of Goa Pharmacy College	—	11.00	2.00
2.	Construction of boys hostel	6.41	8.00	3.00
3.	Construction of ladies hostel	—	3.00	3.00
4.	Starting of production-cum-training centre	—	1.00	1.00
5.	Provision of additional facilities in the college	—	2.00	1.00
	Sub-total — f	6.41	25.00	10.00
	Total — 3	183.32	1400.00	210.00
4. Sewerage and Water Supply				
1.	Direction and Administration	13.65	129.03	17.39
2.	Survey and investigation	6.77	68.00	12.00
3.	Research	—	1.00	—
4.	Training	—	2.00	—
5.	Machinery and Equipment	1.57	14.90	2.04
6.	Sewerage Scheme	27.29	313.50	57.26
7.	Urban Water Supply	151.22	1456.11	151.08
8.	Rural Water Supply (under normal programme)	—	34.90	—

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Rural Water Supply (under Minimum Needs Programme)	31.53	158.51	58.23
10.	Rural sanitation	—	22.05	—
	Total — 4	232.03	2200.00	293.00

5. Housing

a. General Housing

1. Housing Board

i)	Integrated subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker section of the community	4.00	4.50	1.91
ii)	Low income group housing scheme	21.00	36.00	7.20
iii)	Middle income group housing scheme	28.23	63.00	8.50
iv)	Slum clearance and housing scheme	—	6.50	3.39
v)	Land acquisition and development	29.00	115.00	29.00

Sub-total — 1 **82.23** **225.00** **50.00**

2.	Village Housing project	1.76	20.00	2.00
3.	House sites for landless	—	5.00	1.00

b. Police housing

16.35 200.00 25.00

c. Departmental Housing

1.	Public Housing/Residential quarters for Govt. servants	5.85	200.00	50.00
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d. Public Works

1. Construction of building

i)	Police building	—	9.00	—
ii)	Jails	—	9.00	—
iii)	Other office building	—	42.00	—

2.	Other Expenditure (strengthening of P. W. D.)	4.91	90.00	8.00
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Sub-total **4.91** **150.00** **8.00**

Total — 5 **111.10** **800.00** **136.00**

6. Urban Development

a. Town and Country Planning

1.	Preparation of Regional Development Plans	1.36	15.60	3.44
2.	Branch office at Daman	0.01	4.00	0.17
3.	Environmental improvement scheme	3.95	50.00	6.25
4.	Town and Country Planning Board	0.09	0.50	0.10
5.	Planning and Dev. authority			
	i) Grants-in-aid	1.80	20.20	6.30
	ii) Loan	—	21.60	8.00
6.	Research and Development Unit	—	3.10	0.74
7.	Central Scheme for integrated development of small and urban towns			
	i) Minor works etc.	—	30.00	10.00
	ii) Loans	—	15.00	5.00

Sub-total — a **7.21** **160.00** **40.00**

1	2	3	4	5
b. Urban Development (Local bodies)				
1. Strengthening of Directorate of Municipal Administration		—	6.00	—
2. Non remunerative scheme		26.00	114.00	5.00
3. Loans to remunerative scheme		25.00	80.00	5.00
	Sub-total — b	51.00	200.00	10.00
	Total — 6	58.21	360.00	50.00
7. Information and Publicity				
1. Advertising and visual publicity		1.07	5.50	1.20
2. Publications		3.24	8.00	2.50
3. Press information service		0.38	1.00	0.25
4. Exhibition		1.08	5.50	1.26
5. Field publicity		2.87	9.00	2.54
6. Songs, dramas services		0.01	1.00	0.25
7. Acquisition of land for T. V. centre		—	—	8.00
	Total — 7	8.65	30.00	16.00
8. Labour and Labour Welfare				
1. Direction and Administration		—	4.90	—
2. Industrial relations		—	1.25	0.23
3. Working condition and safety		2.20	8.40	0.95
4. General labour welfare		1.00	5.00	0.95
5. Education and training		28.58	187.60	42.52
6. Employment service		0.22	2.85	0.35
	Total — 8	32.00	210.00	45.00
9. Social Welfare				
a. Welfare of backward classes				
1. Direction and Administration		0.21	5.00	8.65
2. Housing for S/C		1.98	10.00	1.50
3. Economic betterment for S/C		1.16	10.00	1.20
4. Education programme for S/C		0.43	2.50	0.50
5. Housing for S/T		0.24	2.50	1.04
6. Economic betterment for S/T		0.08	1.50	0.20
7. Education programme for S/T		0.06	1.50	0.21
8. Post matric scholarship		0.65	3.20	0.32
9. Awards for inter-caste marriages		—	0.10	—
10. Welfare of Harijans		0.10	1.00	0.54
11. Administrative set up for Tribal Plan		1.22	6.00	1.50
12. Legal aid to tribal		—	0.10	0.02
13. Creches/day care centre for the children of SC/ST/EBC		—	0.10	0.02
14. Loans for social security and welfare		1.35	7.50	1.30
15. Welfare of other backward classes		—	9.00	—
	Sub-total — a	7.48	60.00	9.00

1	2	3	4	5
b. Social Welfare:				
1.	Programme for delinquent children	0.38	1.90	0.42
2.	Balniketan for girls	0.32	1.60	0.50
3.	Protective home cum reception centre for women in moral danger	1.24	3.50	0.84
4.	Strengthening of Dept. under Social Welfare Wing	0.07	2.15	0.54
5.	Children welfare	2.64	20.00	3.90
6.	Women welfare	—	1.00	—
7.	Welfare of handicapped persons	—	2.00	—
8.	Association for social health in India	0.07	0.35	0.07
9.	Orphanages and other charitable homes	—	0.05	0.05
10.	Grants-in-aid to certified institutions	—	0.10	0.07
11.	Grants-in-aid to social welfare programme	—	0.19	0.10
12.	Welfare of children in need, care and protection	0.87	0.10	0.80
13.	Temperance programme	—	1.00	—
14.	Grants of family pension to the old, destitute and physically handicapped persons	—	0.40	—
15.	After care homes	—	0.10	—
16.	Setting of guidance clinic and juvenile aid bureau	—	0.40	0.31
17.	International year of the child	2.38	0.06	0.06
18.	Awards for inter caste marriages	0.02	0.10	0.09
	Sub-total — b	7.99	35.00	7.75
	Total — 9	15.47	95.00	18.75
10. Nutrition				
1.	Nutrition programme for supplemental feeding of pre-school children (0-6 years) pregnant women and lactating mothers	2.65	18.00	2.25
2.	Feeding of school-going children (6-11 yrs.) mid-day meal programme	4.50	22.00	5.00
	Total — 10	7.15	40.00	7.25
	Total — Social and Community Services	956.75	6500.00	1074.00

VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES

1.	Secretariat Economic Services	1.49	10.00	2.00
2.	Other General Economic Services			
	a. Economic Advice and Statistics Core scheme of National Importance			
	i) Training of statistical personnel	—	0.50	—
	ii) Improvement of social statistics	—	2.00	0.50
	iii) Collection of statistics of wholesale and retail trade	—	1.50	0.35
	iv) Strengthening of prices unit	—	1.00	—
	v) Strengthening of analytical capabilities	—	5.00	—
	Sub-total — 1	—	10.00	0.85

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Core schemes of state level importance			
	i) Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery	—	1.50	0.25
	ii) Strengthening of National Sample Survey unit	—	1.75	0.40
	iii) Reorganisation of data processing centre	—	3.50	1.40
	iv) Setting up of a rota printing unit	—	2.75	—
	v) Strengthening of registration of births and deaths unit	—	6.00	0.75
	vi) Family living survey for revision of the series of the non-manual consumer price index	—	2.50	1.30
	Sub-total — 2	—	18.00	4.10
	b. Computer Centre	—	7.00	0.05
	c. Planning Board	0.58	10.00	1.50
3.	Regulation of Weights and Measures	0.52	10.00	3.50
	Total — Economic Services	2.59	65.00	12.00
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES				
1.	Administration and Accounts services for planning purposes	—	10.00	2.00
	GRAND TOTAL	2831.52	19200.00	3125.00

STATEMENT II

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Targets

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Base year Level 1979-80	Sixth Plan Targets 1980-85	Target 1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES					
1. Agriculture					
1.	Agriculture Production				
	i) Net cropped area	... .. "000 Ha.	133.00	147.00	133.00
	ii) Gross cropped area	... .. "000 Ha.	142.00	156.00	142.00
2.	Food Grains				
	<i>Khariif</i>				
	i) Total area	... .. "	55.00	59.60	59.00
	ii) Irrigated area "	—	—	—
	iii) Production	... .. 000 tons	85.50	97.00	92.00
	<i>Rabi</i>				
	i) Total area	... .. 000 Ha.	14.00	23.00	14.00
	ii) Irrigated area	... .. "	10.00	17.00	10.00
	iii) Production	... .. 000 tons	26.12	56.00	28.00
	Food grain total				
	i) Total area	... .. 000 Ha.	60.00	82.60	73.00
	ii) Irrigated area	... .. "	10.00	17.00	10.00
	iii) Production	... .. 000 tons	111.62	153.00	120.00
3.	Commercial Crops				
	<i>Coconut</i>				
	i) Total area	... .. 000 Ha.	21.55	22.60	21.55
	ii) Irrigated area "	—	—	—
	iii) Production	... .. Million nuts	99.50	106.00	105.00
	<i>Cashew</i>				
	i) Total area	... .. 000 Ha.	72.10	77.10	73.10
	ii) Irrigated area "	—	—	—
	iii) Production	... .. 000 tons	8.00	10.00	8.00
	<i>Areca nut</i>				
	i) Total area	... .. 000 Ha.	1.50	1.50	1.50
	ii) Irrigated area	... .. "	1.50	1.50	1.50
	iii) Production	... .. 000 tons	1.70	1.70	1.70
	<i>Sugarcane</i>				
	i) Total area	... .. 000 Ha.	1.60	4.00	2.00
	ii) Irrigated area	... .. "	1.60	4.00	2.00
	iii) Production	... .. 000 tons	63.00	200.00	92.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Area covered under high yielding variety programme				
	i) Paddy	000 Ha.	29.50	50.00	30.00
	ii) Maize	"	0.05	0.50	0.30
	iii) Bajra	"	0.30	0.70	0.50
	iv) Wheat	"	—	0.40	0.25
5.	Fertilizers Consumption				
	i) Nitrogenous (N)	000 tons	2.15	2.50	1.50
	ii) Phosphats (P ₂ O ₅)	"	1.19	2.50	1.50
	iii) Potassic (K ₂ O)	"	0.96	2.20	1.20
6.	Area under green manuring	"	8.26	22.00	14.00
7.	Urban compost production	"	—	20.00	14.00
	2. Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control				
	i) Regulated Market	No.	3	11	2
	ii) Sub market yards	No.	2	10	2
	iii) Grading units	"	3	8	2
	iv) Storage godown	"	38	50	28
	2. Land Reforms				
1.	Records of Rights	Villages	42	72	61
2.	City Survey (Enquiry Work)	Towns/ Villages	4	6 towns 4 towns partly partly	
3.	Land classification	Villages	51	—	50
4.	Settlement Operation	"	—	94	—
5.	Re-construction of Torn Records	"	—	50	—
6.	Consolidation of holdings	"	—	20	—
	3. Minor Irrigation	Ha.	13000.00	18000.00	500.00
	4. Soil and Water Conservation				
1.	Education and Training	No.	—	1	1
2.	Soil Survey Organisation	Ha.	9,000	55,000	15,000
3.	Protection of Agricultural land by embankment	"	1,100	5,100	1,100
4.	Soil conservation in Agricultural land and drainage canals	"	—	12,500	2,000
5.	Soil conservation in Agricultural land in plains and hills including purchase of machinery	Ha.	150	800	200
6.	Protective afforestation	"	300	600	500
7.	Protection of Agricultural Land in Mining Area	"	—	2000	1200
	5. Command Area Development Authority				
1.	Preparation of plan and design	Ha.	—	12,000	—
	6. Animal Husbandry				
1.	Veterinary Hospitals	No.	—	4	1
2.	Key village scheme (blocks)	No.	9	12	1
3.	Insemination with exortie semen	No.	20,000	45,000	6,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Cattle breeding farms	No.	1	2	2
5.	Veterinary dispensaries	No.	13	16	2
6.	Poultry breeding farm (birds) ...	No.	6,500	9,000	7,000
7.	Eggs production at Government Poultry Farm Ela (eggs per day) ...	Nos.	5,000	8,000	5,000
8.	Pig breeding farm	No.	1	to be expanded	
9.	Pork processing unit	No.	—	1	1
10.	Fodder seed production farm ...	No.	1	2	1
11.	Feed factory	No.	—	1	—
12.	Nutrition Laboratory	No.	—	1	1
13.	Training and Education				
	i) B. V. Sc. courses	No.	36	61	5
	ii) M. V. Sc. courses	No.	2	7	2
	iii) Diploma courses	No.	43	48	—
	iv) Farmers training	No.	1,500	6,500	1,200
	v) Stockman training	No.	128	158	5
7. Dairy Development					
1.	Production of milk	tones	18,000	30,000	18,500
2.	The milk handling capacity of Ponda dairy plant	Litres/ per day	18,000	35,000	18,500
3.	Dairy Co-operatives	No.	84	160	10
4.	Dairy Co-operative Union	No.	1	1	—
8. Fisheries					
1.	Fish Production				
	i) Inland	Tonnes	1,500	10,000	—
	ii) Marine	"	40,000	60,000	—
	iii) Fish seed	lakhs	—	13	—
2.	Marine Diesel Engine	Nos.	203	283	19
3.	Hulls	Nos.	32	112	12
4.	Outboard Engines	Nos.	2	202	4
5.	Construction of ice plant	Nos.	2	7	2
		Capacity Tonnes	156	656	175
6.	Construction of Fressing plants ...	Nos.	1	3	2
		Capacity Tonnes	1	6	5
7.	Construction of fish curing yards ...	Nos.	—	2	1
8.	Construction of jetties	Nos.	2	7	1
9.	Development of brakish water area	Ha.	—	20	6
10.	Acquisition of boats for petrolling ...	Nos.	—	2	2
11.	Construction of fishing Harbours ...	Nos.	—	1	—
9. Forests					
1.	Production of forestry				
	i) Plantation	Ha.	14,708	17,208	500
	ii) Cashew	Ha.	9,510	11,000	—
	iii) Rubber	Ha.	527	1,000	40
	iv) Afforestation of baren land ...	Ha.	—	1,000	—
	v) Avenue canal and bank plantation	Ha.	260	450	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Community Development					
a) Panchayati Raj					
1.	Training of non-official members of Panchayat	Nos.	40	200	40
II. COOPERATION			Information is not specified		
III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT					
1. Irrigation					
1.	Damanganga Project	Ha.	—	2,833	—
2.	Salauli Project	"	—	14,500	—
3.	Tillari Project	"	—	—	—
4.	Anjuna Project	"	—	1,968	—
5.	Mandovi Project	"	—	3,000	—
6.	Dudhasagar Project	"	—	Nil	—
Total				22,301	
2. Transmission and Distribution of Power					
1.	Electricity purchased	MW	341	2,606	612
2.	Electricity sold	"	265	2,182	533
3.	Transmission line (sponsored scheme 220 KV and above)	CKms.	24.01	58.00 (Goa)	—
4. Rural Electrification					
i) Villages electrified		No.	359	382	6
ii) Pumpset energised by electricity		Nos.	1,757	2,467	150
IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINES					
a) Industrial Establishment					
1. Major and Medium Industry					
i) Units functioning		Nos.	31	56	5
ii) Persons employed		"	5,380	9,380	1,000
2. Village and Small Scale Industry					
a) Small Scale Industry					
i) Unit functioning		Nos.	1,400	2,400	200
ii) Persons employed		Nos.	12,300	23,300	2,000
b) Industrial Estate/Area					
i) Unit functioning		No.	7	11	1
ii) Employment		No.	5,727	10,725	1,000
c) Handloom Industry					
i) Production		Mts.	100,000	600,000	100,000
ii) Employment		Nos.	75	165	30
d) Coir Industry					
i) Production		Kgs.	4,700	76,700	7,000
ii) Employment		No. of person	50	300	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION					
1. Ports, lighthouses and Shipping					
1.	Construction of approach road to Betul	"	1	—	1
2.	Building quarter to staff	"	—	4	—
2. Roads and Bridges					
1.	State Highways				
	i) Surfaced	Kms.	626.85	646.85	6.50
	ii) Unsurfaced	"	119.63	129.63	2.00
	Total	"	746.48	776.48	8.50
2.	Major and other district roads				
	i) Surfaced	Kms.	565.37	665.37	16.00
	ii) Unsurfaced	"	162.00	182.00	3.00
	Total	"	727.37	847.37	19.00
3.	Village Roads				
	i) Surfaced	Kms.	437.26	747.26	57.00
	ii) Unsurfaced	"	1155.05	1245.05	22.50
	Total	"	1592.31	1992.31	79.50
4.	Total roads				
	i) Surfaced		1629.48	2059.48	79.50
	ii) Unsurfaced		1436.68	1556.68	27.50
	Total		3066.16	3616.06	107.00
3. Road Transport					
1.	Purchase of public buses	Nos.	—	350	15
4. Water Transport					
1.	Ramps	Nos.	—	6	1
2.	Ferryboats	"	—	10	2
3.	Jetties	"	—	3	1
4.	Building	"	—	2	—
5.	Mechanised launches/boats	"	—	3	—
6.	Engine	"	—	8	—
7.	Sheds	"	4	10	1
5. Tourism					
1.	Government Accommodation (beds)	Nos.	378	1,615	290
2.	Private Accommodation (beds) ...	"	4,424	2,520	200
3.	Paying guest accommodation (beds)	"	—	500	100
4.	Project (Construction)	"	—	41	4
VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES					
1. Education (General)					
1.	Elementary education				
	Classes I to IV (age group 5-8)				
	Enrolment				
	i) Boys	000'	66.80	85.50	71.30
	ii) Girls	"	58.04	69.50	69.70
	iii) Total	"	124.84	155.00	141.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Classes V to VII (age group 9-11) Enrolment				
	i) Boys	"	38.31	50.65	40.90
	ii) Girls	"	29.35	36.00	30.55
	iii) Total	"	67.66	86.65	71.45
3.	Secondary Education				
	Classes VIII to X (age group 12 to 16)				
	i) Boys	"	21.34	25.25	21.95
	ii) Girls	"	15.97	18.25	15.95
	iii) Total	"	37.31	43.50	37.90
4.	Class rooms				
	i) Construction of class rooms ...	"	—	250	50
	2. Sports and Cultural Affairs				
1.	Awards for special talents, games and sports (Awardees)	Nos.	5	25	5
2.	Sports festival for primary and middle schools (Participants) ...	"	60,000	3,00,000	60,000
3.	Civil service sports (Participants)	"	2,500	12,500	2,500
4.	State sports complex swimming pool and sport cum cultural hall				
	i) Sports complex	Nos.	—	10	2
	ii) Swimming pool	"	—	4	1
5.	National physical efficiency drive (candidates)	"	27,000	1,50,000	30,000
6.	Coaching schemes (candidates) ...	"	150	1,000	200
7.	Development of playgrounds for village panchayats schools	"	1	20	4
8.	Supply of sports equipments to schools	No. of schools	20	150	30
9.	Construction of stadium/pavillion ...	Nos.	—	20	4
10.	Refresher courses and seminars (teachers)	"	380	1,000	200
11.	Films on games and sports	"	150	1,000	200
12.	Development of yoga education (Yoga classes)	"	10	50	10
13.	Promotion of literature pertaining to sports and culture (books) ...	"	2	10	2
14.	National services schemes (volun- teers)	"	3,000	16,000	3,150
15.	Celebration of days National impor- tance (Participants)	"	40,000	2,00,000	40,000
16.	Goa, Bharat Scouts and Guides (Participants)	"	15,000	75,000	15,000
17.	Vyayamshalas	Nos.	5	25	5
	3. Art and Culture				
1.	Grants to cultural organisation (organisations)	"	15	80	16
2.	Interstate exchange of culture troups	"	4	25	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Grants to non-Govt. school for purchase of musical instruments ...	"	—	100	20
4.	Purchase of cultural instruments for Government schools (schools) ...	Nos.	10	50	10
5.	Awards for special talent in Arts and Culture ...	"	9	100	10
4. Medical Public Health and Sanitation					
a) General Health					
1.	Health and family welfare hospitals and dispensaries				
	i) Urban ...	Nos.	5	4	—
	ii) Rural ...	"	22	23	—
2.	Beds				
	i) Urban Hospitals and dispensaries ...	"	904	1,168	75
	ii) Rural Hospitals and dispensaries ...	"	641	743	—
3.	Primary health centres				
	i) Main Centres ...	Nos.	15	15	—
	ii) Sub Centres ...	"	65	150	21
4.	Control of diseases				
	i) V. D. Clinic ...	No.	2	3	1
	ii) Filaria unit ...	"	4	4	—
	iii) T. B. isolation beds ...	"	196	271	25
	iv) Filaria control clinics ...	"	—	8	8
b) Employees State Insurance Scheme					
1.	Insured persons ...	Nos.	11,877	15,000	12,000
c) Medical College					
1.	Patient's care hospital ...	"	—	1	—
2.	Beds ...	"	646	750	—
3.	Annual intake of students ...	"	60	70	70
4.	Annual outruns (students) ...	"	70	70	70
5. Sewerage and Water Supply					
1.	Water supply (fresh)				
	i) Towns covered ...	No.	—	2	1
	ii) Population covered ...	000'	—	20.00	5.00
2.	Augmentation scheme				
	i) Towns covered ...	Nos.	5	5	1
	ii) Population covered ...	000'	—	37.00	5.00
3.	Urban sanitation				
Fresh Scheme					
	i) Towns covered ...	Nos.	1	3	1
	ii) Population covered ...	000'	25	85	—
4.	Augmentation scheme				
	i) Towns covered ...	Nos.	1	1	1
	ii) Population covered ...	000'	2.5	7.5	2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Rural Water supply				
	Piped water supply				
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	32	50	10
	ii) Population covered	000'	61.00	61.50	5.00
6.	Bored wells/Tube wells with hand-pump				
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	4	30	10
	ii) Population covered	000'	2.00	12.00	2.30
7.	Dug wells				
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	42	58	10
	ii) Population covered	000'	3.70	32.30	0.90
8.	Rural water supply under minimum needs programme				
	Piped water supply				
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	27	25	5
	ii) Population covered	000'	60.75	58.50	11.50
	Bored wells/tube wells				
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	16	15	10
	ii) Population covered	000'	36.00	36.00	23.00
	Dug wells				
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	61	26	5
	ii) Population covered	000'	136.50	60.00	12.00
9.	Rural Sanitation Programme				
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	—	60	—
	ii) Population covered	000'	—	60.00	—

5. General Housing

(a) Housing Board

1.	Integrated subsidised Housing scheme for Industrial workers and Economically weaker section of the community	No. of tenments	106	156	22
2.	Low income group housing scheme	"	146	346	40
3.	Middle income group housing scheme	"	208	358	20
4.	Slum clearance and rehousing scheme	"	456	800	50
5.	Land acquisition and development	Ha. (acq) (dev)	96.36 33.00	149.36 72.00	8.19 7.00

Village Housing

1.	Village Housing families	Nos.	29	221	50
2.	Housesites for landless (families) ...		53	1,047	100

(b) Police Housing

1.	Police housing scheme	No. of quarters	A. 6 B. 16 C. — D. —	382 155 12 5	50 10 4 2
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1	2	3	4	5	6
(c) Departmental Housing					
1.	Department (Residential Buildings)	M ²	—	13,000	3,000
(d) Public Works					
1.	Construction of new buildings ...	M ²	—	5,000	800
2.	Modification/Extension and renovation of Bldg. ...	"	—	1,000	200
6. Urban Development					
Town and Country Planning					
1.	Preparation of Regional Plan and development Plan				
a)	Regional Plans ...	No. of draft plan	3	3	—
		No. of statutory regional plan	—	3	1
b)	Master Plan				
1.	Zoning plan ...	Nos.	30	45	3
2.	Land use map and register ...	Nos.	—	18	3
3.	Outline development plan ...	Nos.	—	1	—
7. Environmental Improvement Scheme					
1.	Persons to be benefitted ...	Nos.	4,000	33,000	4,900
8. Labour and Labour Welfare					
1.	Industrial training institute and expansion				
i)	Industrial training institutes ...	Nos.	7	11	9
ii)	Sitting capacity of industrial training institute ...	No.	1,104	2,000	1,200
2.	Apprenticeship training				
i)	Seats located ...	No.	230	300	270
ii)	Utilisation of seats ...	No.	148	300	270
9. Social Welfare					
a) Welfare of backward classes					
1.	Housing for S/C (families) ...	No.	482	1,000	150
2.	Economic betterment of S/C (families) ...	No.	115	1,600	115
3.	Education programme for S/C (families) ...	No.	1,028	5,000	1,000
4.	Housing for S/T (families) ...	No.	6	500	100
5.	Economic betterment programme for S/T (families) ...	No.	—	250	30
6.	Education programme for S/T (families) ...	Nos.	132	750	450
7.	Post Matric scholarship (students)	Nos.	63	400	75

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Awards for inter caste marriages (persons)	Nos.	1	5	—
9.	Welfare of Harijans (persons) ...	Nos.	—	100	—
10.	Loans for social security and welfare (persons)	No.	251	2,000	400
10. Nutrition					
1.	Supplemental feeding programme of pre-school children (0-6 years) pregnant women and lactating mothers	Nos. per day	5,000	15,000	8,000
2.	Feeding of school going children (6-11 years) mid-day meal programme	Nos. per day	—	10,000	8,000

