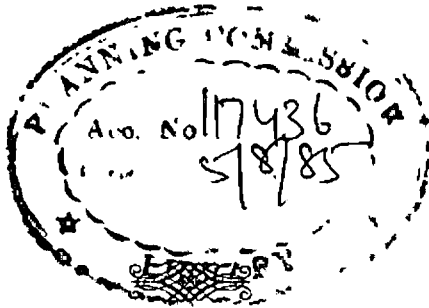




GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION TERRITORY
OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

ANNUAL PLAN

1983-84



DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING, STATISTICS AND EVALUATION
PANAJI—GOA

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ANNUAL PLAN

1983-84

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GOA, DAMAN AND DIU ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

I — ANNUAL PLAN IN OUTLINE

The Planning Commission approved a total outlay of Rs. 192.00 crore for the Sixth Five Year Plan of Goa, Daman and Diu beginning from the year 1980-81. The year 1983-84 is the fourth Year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the first 3 years, investment has been stepped up proportionately from Rs. 31.25 crore in 1980-81, Rs. 34.50 crore in 1981-82 to Rs. 44.12 crore in 1982-83. During the first three years i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 the actual plan expenditure incurred was Rs. 31.70 crore, Rs. 37.67 crore and Rs. 48.95 crore. The expenditure figure during 1982-83 is yet to be reconciled and it includes the expenditure on works covered under CHOG-M (83) programme. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 69.63 crore had been proposed keeping in view the guidelines circulated by the Planning Commission which included special outlays amounting to Rs. 5.38 crore for CHOG-M(83) works. The Planning Commission however after considering the development need of the territory approved an outlay of Rs. 56.60 crore with provision that the U. T. Administration would mobilise additional resources to the tune of Rs. 2.00 crore during 1983-84. If there is any shortfall in realisation of this target a corresponding reduction will be made in the approved outlay. A sum of Rs. 5.49 crore has been allotted for works connected with CHOG-M. The approved outlay will be financed as under.

(i) Union Territory's own resources	...	Rs. 16.72 crore
(ii) Central Assistance	... ..	Rs. 39.88 crore
Total	... ..	<u>Rs. 56.60 crore</u>

The statement given below indicated the expenditure incurred during the first three years of the Sixth Plan and the approved outlay for the year 1983-84 under each major sector of development.

(Rs. in lakh)

Major Sector of Development	Sixth Five Year Plan Outlay 1980-85	Actual Expenditure 1980-81	Actual Expenditure 1981-82	Expenditure incurred (non-reconciled) 1982-83	Approved outlay 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture and Allied Services ...	2635.00	459.94	493.64	450.46	591.90
II. Co-operation ...	450.00	89.70	63.57	151.20	75.00
III. Water and Power Development ...	5850.00	766.63	1019.08	1397.44	1540.00
IV. Industry and Mining ...	2790.00	561.45	643.01	823.33	763.00
V. Transport and communications ...	850.00	167.00	144.21	160.19	200.00
VI. Social and Community Services ...	6500.00	1113.43	1383.10	1794.82	2257.00
VII. Economic Services	65.00	9.25	14.51	21.35	29.10
VIII. General Services	10.00	2.41	5.32	6.25	4.00
GRAND TOTAL	19200.00	3169.81	3766.44	4895.04	5460.00*

*The approved outlay of Rs. 56.60 crore has been reduced because of the provision for fresh additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 2.00 crore by the Administration in 1983-84.

While detailed plan proposals under each sector and sub-sector of development have been discussed in separate chapter, some highlights of the Annual Plan 1983-84 are indicated in the following paragraphs.

II — SECTORAL AND SUB-SECTORAL OUTLAYS AND PROGRAMMES IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

1. Agriculture:

In the agricultural programme of this territory an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakh was approved for the Sixth Plan (1980-85). During the first two years, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 145.84 lakh. The 1982-83 outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakh fell short of actual expenditure by Rs. 8.91 lakh. For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 89.91 lakh has been approved with a capital content of Rs. 22.00 lakh. The major items of expenditure on some of the important programmes under this sub-head of development are the following.

Scheme	(Rs. in lakh)
	Outlay proposed for 1983-84
1. Multiplication and Distribution of seed ...	21.50
2. Manures & Fertilizers	5.50
3. Plant Protection	9.00
4. Agricultural Engineering	25.00
5. Agricultural Research	13.11
6. Horticultural Programme	9.50

Under multiplication and distribution of seed programme high yielding and improved varieties of Paddy, Ragi, Wheat, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Pulses and Groundnuts are procured, multiplied and distributed amongst the farmers to increase the agricultural production. A target of 0.60 lakh ha. area has been fixed for the year 1983-84 to cover under High Yielding varieties of different seeds as against 0.57 lakh ha. fixed during 1982. Under sugar cane development programme a target of 2000 ha. is proposed for cane cultivation as against 1700 ha. during the 1982-83. Seven agricultural farms will be run and developed for production and multiplication of quality seed and supply of horticultural planting material like coconut, cashew, pineapple; banana etc. The total food grain production is fixed at 1.53 lakh tonnes during 1983-84 as against 1.46 lakh tonnes during 1982-83.

Under plant protection, an additional area of about 3000 ha. is proposed to be covered during 1983-84 to increase the per unit yield of various crops. 7450 tonnes of chemical fertilizers (N.P₂O₅ and K₂O) will be distributed amongst the cultivators during 1983-84. Production and use of organic manures for improvement of soil fertility and texture will be encouraged during 1983-84. The movement of setting up bio-gas plants will also be intensified and a target of 175 such plants has been fixed.

Under agricultural engineering programme, no additional agricultural machinery will be acquired and the strength will be maintained at 70 tractors, 15 bulldozers and 30 power tillers only after disposing 7 tractors 3 bulldozers and 3 power tillers which are old and unserviceable. With the running of 60,000 hours of the above machinery during 1983-84, the Government will get a gross return of Rs. 34.00 lakh revenue towards hire charges as against expected revenue of Rs. 30 lakh during 82-83, besides bringing an additional 1000 ha. of wasteland under cultivation.

Under agricultural research programme, works on agronomic trails, adaptability trails, testing of soil sample from cultivator's field and recommending proper doses of fertilizers, seed testing and distribution of quality seeds, are undertaken. Under horticulture programme quality seeds and quality stocks of planting materials are made available to farmers, besides the required credit facilities for starting new plantations and also for rejuvenating the old gardens.

2. Land Reforms:

During the first three years of the Sixth Plan, the expenditure incurred is around Rs. 92.55 lakh as against the total Sixth Plan provision of Rs. 110.00 lakh. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed to achieve the following earmarked targets.

1. Record of Rights	75 villages
2. City Survey inquiry work	5 towns including the town of Daman.
3. Land classification	Work on compilation of data in respect of all 447 villages will be taken up.
4. Consolidation of holdings	20 villages.
5. Reconstitution of old torn records	50 villages.

3. Minor Irrigation:

Under this core sector of development, as a result of implementation of various minor irrigation works during the last two decades, the total irrigated area has gone up from 7500 ha. to 13586 ha. The expenditure during the first three years is Rs. 261.34 lakh as against the Sixth Plan provision of Rs. 600.00 lakh. For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakh has been approved as detailed below:

	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1. Direction & Administration	5.25
2. Investigation & Development of Ground Water Resources	16.44
3. Construction and deepening of wells and tanks	48.86
4. Tube wells	2.81
5. Lift Irrigation schemes	33.42
6. Other Minor Irrigation Works	18.46
7. Machinery & Equipment	4.76
	130.00

A target of 590 Ha. of area has been fixed for the year 1983-84 as against 450 ha. during the current year as per details indicated below:

(a) Through wells	40 Ha.
(b) Through Lift Irrigation	200 Ha.
(c) Through other sources (bandharas)	350 Ha.
Total	590 Ha.

4. Soil and Water Conservation:

The total outlay for the sixth plan approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 125.00 lakh as against which the likely expenditure during the first three years is Rs. 111.54 lakh. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been approved which would mean that the sixth plan outlay would need an upward revision by at least Rs. 45.00 lakh. Schemes like construction of embankments for protecting 'Khazan' lands and desilting of their drains, soil conservation work on hilly lands and in areas affected by mining work etc. are proposed to be implemented under this programme. During 1983-84 a target of 3900 Ha. of land has been fixed out of which 1000 Ha. to be protected by embankments 2500 Ha. under flood control measures 200 Ha. by terracing in hilly lands and 200 Ha. for improvements of lands affected by mining rejects.

5. Command Area Development Authority (CADA):

In order to utilise fully the irrigation potential that will be created as a result of completion of two irrigation projects of Salauli and Anjunem before the end of the Sixth Plan, a CADA has been set up for Goa district only. Daman district which would receive benefits from Damanganga project will be covered by a separate authority. The CADA is set up to fulfil certain objectives so that irrigation potential created is brought to bear its impact on increased agricultural production. As against the sixth plan outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh, the likely expenditure uptill 1982-83 would be around Rs. 20.52 lakh. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been approved. For detailed survey of Salauli Command Area an amount of Rs. 11.30 lakh has already been paid to the Survey of India, Bangalore.

6. Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development:

The twin objectives of the Animal Husbandry Departmental programmes are to help augmenting the production of animal proteins of high biological value such as milk, eggs, meat etc. and to provide gainful employment to rural masses. As per 1982 Livestock Census, 3.31 lakh animals consisting of cattle, buffaloes, etc. and 6.16 lakh poultry have been recorded in this territory. The territory, however, is deficient in milk production and per capita consumption of milk does not compare favourably with all India figures mainly due to lack of good quality breed of cattle and buffaloes and non-availability of required ingredients of food, locally. By the end of 1983-84 a target of 22,000 tonnes of milk is expected to be achieved as against the present level of

20,000 tonnes in the territory. Similarly a projected target of 60 million eggs production has been fixed during the 1983-84 plan period. One more veterinary hospital in addition to the one existing is proposed to be set up. Two additional veterinary dispensaries are proposed to be established at the centrally located villages where there is concentration of animal husbandry activities. Targets of 6,000 inseminations and 2,000 castrations have been fixed under the Key-village scheme. Under 'premium bull scheme' 50 breeding bulls will be distributed. Expansion of Dhat farm and Daman district Dairy farm will be taken up by acquiring Murrah buffaloes, Gir cows, land for fodder cultivation etc. The central piggery farm will be expanded to breed at least 600 pigglings for distribution during 1983-84. The civil works of the 26 ton capacity feed factory will be completed by NDDB during the current year and the factory will go in for production for required balanced feed during 1983-84. As regards to poultry development 50,000 chicks will be hatched and 5,000 eggs per day will be produced on the Government poultry farm.

During the first two years of the sixth plan, an expenditure of Rs. 105.09 lakh was incurred as against the sixth plan outlay of Rs. 320.00 lakh under the Animal Husbandry programmes. The current year's outlay of Rs. 64.00 lakh was expected to be utilised fully but the actual expenditure fell short by Rs. 2.81 lakh. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh with a capital content of Rs. 25.25 lakh has been approved.

Under Dairy Development programme as against the current year's outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakh a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been made for 1983-84. The major share at expenditure of Rs. 17.24 lakh goes to the expansion of the Panda Dairy Plant to increase its milk handling capacity from the present level of 18,000 litres to 30,000 litres of milk per day, thus covering all the important towns for milk distribution. The remaining outlay will go as financial assistance in the form of loan to Dairy Cooperatives and Dairy Federation.

7. Fisheries:

Fisheries development programmes aim at increasing production of protein-rich food and ameliorating the socio-economic conditions and upliftment of fishermen community. The total Sixth plan outlay approved for fisheries sector is Rs. 400.00 lakh out of which an outlay of Rs. 130.72 lakh had been spent during the first two years of the sixth Plan. The current years outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh is expected to be utilised fully (Actual expenditure Rs. 69.79 lakh). For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh has been approved with a capital content of Rs. 51.70 lakh.

Under mechanisation of fishing craft programme, 50 outboard engines (upto 10 H. P.), 3 marine engines and 3 hulls will be provided to the fishermen on loan-cum-subsidy basis. Two cold storage units with a total capacity of 80 tonnes, 2 ice plants with a total capacity of 20 tonnes will be set up during 1983-84. One more fish curing yard will be established. Construction of two fishery jetties will also be taken up. 35 trainees selected from fisher youths will be trained in modern and improved methods of fishing fabrication of different fishing gears etc. A production of 2 lakh fish seed is targetted for the year 1983-84. An area of

3 Ha. will be developed under brackish water and effectively brought under scientific fish and prawn culture.

8. Forests:

Forests are equally important for their vital role in land protection against soil erosion, besides giving material benefits like timber, firewood etc. An outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakh was proposed for 1983-84 which has been approved by the Planning commission. The actual expenditure during 1982-83 was Rs. 93.55 lakh. Major expenditure during 1983-84 is on the production forestry including exploitation of timber as per details given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1983-84
1. Cashew Plantation	20.00
2. Rubber Plantation	7.00
3. Other Plantation	12.50
4. Wild life sanctuaries	9.52
5. Exploitation of Timber	16.50
6. Education and Training	5.15
7. Intensification of management	5.00
8. Survey and Demarcation	4.00

During the year 1983-84 an additional area of 300 ha of forest land will be brought under new plantations of different economic and industrial species. Over an area of 150 ha. new cashew plantation will come. A target of 400 ha. of barren land has been fixed for afforestation under social forestry programme. Besides raising 5 lakh of different varieties of seedlings for distribution, 180 R/kms. will be covered for avenue and canal bank plantation. Under exploitation of timber programme, 400 ha. of area will be felled and exploited departmentally.

9. Community Development:

During the first two years of the Sixth Plan 1980-85 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 43.76 lakh as against the provision of Rs. 45.00 lakh for the entire sixth plan period under this programme. The expenditure during 1982-83 exceeded the approved outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh by Rs. 22.69 lakh. For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakh has been approved. The Sixth plan outlay therefore needs to be revised upward from the present level of Rs. 45.00 lakh in order to run the developmental programmes smoothly. Following are the programmes alongwith their proposed outlays for 1983-84 to be implemented.

(Rs. in lakh)

Programme	Proposed outlay for 1983-84
1. Strengthening of Panchayati Raj institution ...	3.35
2. Loans to village Panchayats under Remun- erative scheme	6.00
3. Providing of street lights and construction of community centres for TSP at Daman ...	0.65
4. Loans and Grants for community development programmes	12.00
Total	22.00

CO-OPERATION

The co-operative sector is an important sector of the economy of this territory, embracing agricultural credit, consumer's movement, marketing of important cash/horticulture crops, processing activities, housing, transport, dairies, fisheries, farming etc. The number of cooperative societies increased at a good pace and in a period of over two decades has stood up to 605 i. e. as on 31-3-1983. Several big institutions like the Coop. Sugar factory, dairy federation, marketing federation with their branches and departmental stores, fisheries federation, State Cooperative Bank and Urban Cooperative Banks, taluka farmers service societies etc. have been established.

For the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the outlay for Co-operation programme of this territory is fixed at Rs. 450.00 lakh, out of which Rs. 100.00 lakh alone is earmarked for providing financial assistance to the only sugar factory set up in the Co-operative sector. The following figures show the progress of expenditure on the co-operative sector in the course of the Sixth Plan period.

1. Approved Sixth Plan Outlay	Rs. 450.00 lakh
2. Actuals 1980-81	Rs. 89.70 lakh
3. Actuals 1981-82	Rs. 63.57 lakh
4. Actual expenditure during 1982-83 (non- reconciled)	Rs. 151.20 lakh
5. Approved outlay during 1983-84	Rs. 75.00 lakh

The approved outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh during 1983-84 has been distributed amongst different programmes as per details indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Programme	Proposed outlay for 1983-84
1. Direction and Administration	9.00
2. Credit Co-operatives	18.97
3. Farming Co-operatives	0.05
4. Housing Co-operatives	2.02
5. Warehousing and Marketing coops.	3.15
6. Processing Coop. other than sugar factory	0.01
7. Cooperative sugar factory	31.01
8. Labour Co-operative	0.02
9. Consumer Co-operatives	5.45
10. Education, Research and Training	5.16
11. Other Cooperatives	0.15
	75.00

Sugar Factory:

There is only one cooperative sugar factory in Goa which started production from the year 1973-74. The factory has been suffering losses since its inception mainly due to inadequate supply of cane in its area of operation. The factory has been provided with Government Share capital contribution of Rs. 5.20 crore and loan amounting to Rs. 0.25 crore for strengthening its financial position till 1981-82. The entire provision of Rs. 72.01 lakh made in 1982-83 budget was not only utilised but exceeded it by Rs. 47.05 lakh in order to clear the terms loans of I.F.C.I. which the factory had borrowed and a provision of Rs. 31.01 lakh has been made for 1983-84 for the same purpose, as per recommendations from the Centre. During the crushing season of 1982-83 the factory has crushed about 1.06 lakh tonnes of cane (consisting of 0.64 lakh tonnes of local cane) producing over 1.00 lakh quintals of sugar, giving a recovery percentage of 10% appropriately. With the availability of irrigation facilities from Salaulim and Anjunem in the near future the area under sugarcane may considerably go up. This will certainly help to attain the rated crushing capacity of 1250 tonnes per day of the factory. This will certainly help to attain the rated crushing capacity of 1250 tonnes per day of the factory.

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

Out of a total sixth plan outlay of Rs. 192.00 crore nearly 30% are allocated to the sector of water and power development implemented

under this sector alongwith the details of outlays and expenditure are shown below: —

(Rs. in lakh)

Sub-Sector	Sixth Plan 1980-85	Expenditure during first two years	Expenditure during 1982-83 (non-re- conciled)	Approved outlay 1983-84
1. Water Development	150.00	11.99	9.56	47.00
2. Major and Medium Irrigation ...	3850.00	1172.47	979.93	1078.00
3. Flood Control	50.00	20.33	12.65	15.00
4. Transmission and Distribution (Power)	1800.00	580.92	395.30	400.00
	5850.00	1785.71	1397.44	1540.00

1. Water Development:

Investigations for various projects connected with water resources development mainly for irrigation purpose are carried out under this head of development. Presently, investigation for the master plan of the water resources of this territory is being carried out. Besides investigation works for Khandepar and Kushavati phases I & II (Medium Irrigation Projects) are undertaken. With the help of Central Water Commission, the revision of the Dudhsagar multipurpose project is taken up in hand. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh which was proposed for the year 1983-84 was reduced to Rs. 47.00 lakh by the Planning Commission.

2. Major and Medium Irrigation:

In the 1983-84 annual plan out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 54.60 crore, Rs. 10.78 crore i. e. nearly 20 percent of the total outlay has been allocated for the programme of major and medium irrigation alone. Details of allocations under various irrigation projects are given in the following paragraphs.

(a) Major Irrigation Projects:

Salauli in Goa district and Damanganga in Daman district are the two major irrigation projects under execution, the latter being a joint venture of (i) Goa, Daman and Diu (ii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and (iii) Gujarat State. Under Salauli Project, the Government uptill end of 1982-83 is expected to spend Rs. 25.47 crore. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 4.01 crore was proposed but the Planning Commission approved only Rs. 246.18 lakh under this Project. The revised cost of the whole project is now fixed at 35.29 crore. Works on all the components of the project including the earth dam, masonry dam (spillway), head regulator, the main canal and its distributaries, rehabilitation programme, etc. are in full progress. Unexpected difficulties that cropped up after opening the foundation bench of the main masonry dam delayed the project scheduled by nearly two years. It is expected that by 1985-86 as against the irrigation potential of 14,500 Ha. the actual utilisation may be around 500 ha. In case of Damanganga Project, the share of this

territory is expected to be around Rs. 6.62 crore as against the revised cost of Rs. 102.81 crore for the entire project. Uptill end of the current year i.e. 1982-83 the Government is likely to spend Rs. 5.06 crore. For the year 1983-84 proposed outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore had been approved. The project is expected to give benefit during the last year of the sixth plan when an irrigation potential of 2833 Ha. would be created and a firm power of 2.00 MW would be made available to the district of Daman.

Tillari is another joint venture between Goa, Daman and Diu and the state of Maharashtra. This is also a dual purpose major project both for irrigation and for water supply. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 45.20 crore with Rs. 36.16 crore as the Goa's share. Uptill 31-3-83, an expenditure of Rs. 7.31 crore is likely to be incurred. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 4.14 crore is approved for passing on to the Government of Maharashtra. Preliminary works of the project have already been taken up for execution by the Maharashtra Government. No physical targets are expected to be achieved during the sixth plan period. Out of total irrigable area of 22,338 Ha. an area of 16,978 Ha. of the North Goa would be brought under irrigation after completion of the project. Besides, water supply of 0.12 MCM per day (27 MGD) would be available for domestic and industrial use from this project.

(b) Medium Irrigation Projects:

Anjunem medium irrigation project which is under implementation from February, 1977, will irrigate 1968 Ha. area in Satari and Bicholim talukas of Goa district. About 40 to 45% of the project work has been completed and the remaining is expected to be completed by the end of the sixth plan. Presently the actual construction of the proper dam, pick up weir, first stretches of canals and preliminary works of mini-hydel scheme are in progress. During the current year tenders for remaining canal works will be called uptill end of the year 1982-83 the next expenditure incurred on this project will be Rs. 4.82 crore. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 2.07 crore is approved. The revised cost of the project has now come to nearly Rs. 9.31 crore including the new items of works viz. diversion road, revised cost of pick-up weir and mini-hydel scheme as well as the cost escalation of the original components of the sanctioned project. One additional work division has been created for completion of the Project within the scheduled period.

Mandovi irrigation project has been cleared by the G.O.I. in April, 1980. The dam to be constructed over the tributary of Madei river will be a composite dam with a central masonry spillway and earthen flanks on either side of masonry position with irrigation canal on the right bank only. The total cost of the project is worked out to be Rs. 13.11 crore. Till the end of the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 93.74 lakh is expected to be spent. For the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 84.99 lakh has been approved. About 5903 ha. of land in Satari and Bicholim talukas will get the benefits of irrigation on completion of this project.

Dudhasagar Project is an hydro-electric project proposed on Dudhasagar river having components for irrigation and water supply. According

to the 1971 feasibility report the cost of the project was Rs. 11.67 crore which is expected to go up to Rs. 20.94 crore. Before taking up the project, the Karnataka Govt. has been requested to lease the land in their state coming under submergence. This project will give benefits of power generation of 8 MW firm at the rate of 27% L. F., irrigation for 1968 ha of land and water supply of 0.0864 M. C. M. per day (0.19MGD). No amount has so far been spent on this project through a token provision of Rs. 2.00 crore had been made in the sixth plan outlay. Considering the escalation of the cost of various major and medium projects mentioned above, the increased contribution to the Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat in case of Damanganga and Tillari projects, and the new items of work subsequently added, all these factors contributed to the enhancement of the sixth plan outlay at least to a level of Rs. 55.00 crore from the existing level of Rs. 40.00 crore.

3. Flood Control:

During the first two years of the sixth plan, an expenditure of Rs. 20.33 lakh was incurred out of Rs. 50.00 lakh earmarked for the entire sixth plan period. While an expenditure of Rs. 12.65 lakh has been incurred during 1982-83 the requirement for 1983-84 had been worked out at Rs. 20.00 lakh as against which only an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh was approved. About 0.30 kms. length of seawall will be constructed, besides desilting and widening of 2.00 km. length of drainage canals during 1983-84. Also one town and two villages will be protected by construction of embankments of about 2.05 kms. length.

4. Transmission and Distribution (Power):

The sixth Five Year Plan outlay for Power Development Programme is Rs. 18.00 crore. As against this outlay actual expenditure incurred during the first two years totalled to Rs. 5.82 crore. The actual expenditure is Rs. 3.95 crore as against the approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 crore for the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 also an outlay of Rs. 4.00 crore with a capital content of Rs. 2.83 crore has been approved. This outlay includes the Special fund earmarked for the CHOG-M works to ensure proper illuminations in the capital town of Panaji as well as on VVIP routes besides the main hotels where the Heads would be residing. The proposed 1983-84 outlay has been distributed under the broad sub heads in the manner shown below:

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>	
Sub-Head of development	Approved outlay for 1983-84
1. Power Generation	10.00
2. Continuing schemes for power development in Goa ...	80.05
3. Continuing schemes for power development in Daman ...	5.00
4. Scheme for establishment of 220 KV ² × 100 MVA S/S at Ponda	17.00
5. Establishment of Training Centre at Ponda	3.00

(Rs. in lakh)

Sub-Head of development	Approved outlay for 1983-84
6. Schemes for development of Transmission system during 6th plan period	8.50
7. Schemes for development of sub-transmission and distribution system during 6th plan period	123.19
8. Establishment, machinery and equipment, tools and plants, land and buildings and other miscellaneous charges	153.26
	400.00

The power programme of 1983-84 envisages the following targets to be achieved.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Proposed target for 1983-84
1.	33 KV line	C. Kms.	25.00
2.	11 KV line	"	30.00
3.	L.T. Line	"	100.00
4.	33/11 KV Sub station	Nos.	2
5.	Transformer centres	"	40
6.	Village electrification	"	5
7.	Wada (Hamlet) electrification	"	20
8.	Service connection (domestic, industrial, agricultural etc.)	"	7650

POWER GENERATION

Goa does not have power generating station of its own and is receiving power from the neighbouring States of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Daman and Diu receive power from the Gujarat Electricity Board. During the Power Ministers conference at New-Delhi on 27-8-1982 the Union Minister for energy agreed to consider the proposal of establishment of a 120 MW coal based thermal power station in Goa and accordingly advised the Central Electricity Authority to explore the feasibility of such a station in Goa taking into consideration transportation of the coal by sea-route from Eastern Coal Fields in view of the existence of weather harbour in Goa. The feasibility of harnessing power from coastal winds is also being explored and proto-type 100 KW wind generator is being proposed to be installed on an experimental basis.

INDUSTRIES

Dispersal of industries to backward and under developed areas is the corner-stone of the industrial policy of the Goa Government. Statu-

tory corporations like EDC, IDC, GHRSSIDC have been set up to provide infrastructural facilities, financial assistance, technical guidance and marketing assistance to industrial units coming up in these under developed areas of the territory. The statement below shows the progress of expenditure on the two sub-sectors of development in a nut shell.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sub-Sector	Sixth Plan outlay 1980-85	Actuals		Expenditure during 1982-83	Approved outlay for 1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Large and Medium Industries	600.00	120.70	101.43	123.29	160.00
2. Village & small Scale Industries	250.00	46.30	42.78	36.90	40.00
Total	850.00	167.00	144.21	160.19	200.00

1. Large and Medium Industries:

There are two corporations functioning at present viz. (i) The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and (ii) The Economic Development Corporation (EDC). The IDC undertakes the setting up of industrial estates at various places with appropriate sheds for housing the small scale units. By the end of sixth plan, it is proposed to set up at least one industrial estate in each taluka of this territory. As against 5 industrial estates and 500 additional sheds to be constructed during the sixth plan period, uptill end of industrial estate at Cacora and 188 sheds in all eight industrial estates have been constructed so far. For the year 1983-84, the target fixed is one industrial estate with 100 additional industrial sheds. The EDC is a public limited company (registered under the Companies Act 1956) fully owned by the Government. The Share capital of EDC is Rs. 50.00 crore divided into 50 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The paid up capital is nearly Rs. 2.75 crore fully subscribed by the Government. The EDC has floated 4 wholly owned subsidiaries. It has also promoted two projects in collaboration with Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. and Telco respectively. Two other developmental projects viz. Commercial Complex and multi-storeyed office bldg. are proposed to be taken up in hand during 1983-84. The EDC has a plan to float two other wholly owned subsidiaries and 9 joint sector projects with other industrial houses. Besides, it proposes to catalyse 100 units with additional employment of more than 1500 workers.

The activities of Maharashtra State Financial Corporation have also been extended to this territory for catering the needs of the small and medium industrial units by way of loans at reduced rate of interest at 6%. The Government subscribes the share capital as and when issued by the Corporation. It is proposed to assist 50 units during 1983-84 in addition to earmarked for the current year.

Uptill 1982-83 a total outlay of Rs. 345.42 lakh is expected to be utilised as against the sixth plan provision of Rs. 600.00 lakh under major medium industries. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been approved under this sub-head of development as per details given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

1. Contribution towards the cost of preparation of feasibility reports and cost of preparation of project reports	0.50
2. Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation	75.00
3. Investment in E.D.C. towards capital contribution	78.00
4. Investment in M.S.F.C	6.50
	160.00

In the past i.e. in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 the G.O.I. had authorised E.D.C. to raise bonds worth Rs. 3.30 crore which had helped a lot to make advances to the industrial units. The EDC had planned to raise similar bonds worth Rs. 1.00 crore during 1981-82 and Rs. 2.00 crore during 1982-83 after getting necessary approval from the Ministry of Industrial Development. However, the Finance Ministry for want of N.O.C. from the Planning Commission has so far not cleared the proposal. The IDC also has proposed to raise Rs. 2.00 crore with bonds which will be utilised for construction of sheds, acquisition of land and giving financial assistance in the form of loan to the industrial units. The Planning Commission however did not approve the proposal of raising resources through market borrowings by the two corporations.

2. Village and Small Scale Industries:

An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been approved for 1983-84 as against an expenditure of Rs. 36.90 lakh incurred during the current year. Uptill 1981-82 the total number of S.S.I. units functioning in this territory is 2416. During the year 1982-83 the target of setting up of 200 units has been achieved. A similar target with a total employment of 2000 workers has been fixed for the next year i.e. 1983-84.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The total outlay approved for the Transport and Communications sector for the 6th Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2790 lakh. The actual expenditure during the first two years on this sector is Rs. 1204.46 lakh. During 1982-83 the approved outlay was Rs. 628.00 lakh as against which the expenditure incurred is of the order of Rs. 822.71 lakh. The outlay approved for 1983-84 is Rs. 763.00 lakh as indicated below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sub-Sector	1983-84 outlay
1. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	6.00
2. Roads and Bridges	497.00
3. Road Transport	100.00
4. Water Transport	40.00
5. Tourism	120.00
	763.00

1. Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping:

During 1983-84 as against the approved outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh the major share of Rs. 3.70 lakh goes to the developmental works at Diu, Betul and Talpona. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakh is earmarked for construction of staff quarters at Panaji and Chapora and development of Port facilities at Panaji and Daman. Under the Scheme of laying barrels along the 5 fathom line a provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been made. During 1982-83 approved outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh could not be spent in toto because of less expenditure on developmental works particularly in respect of works in Diu District for which an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakh was earmarked.

2. Road and Bridges:

The outlay approved in the 6th Five Year Plan for this important plan programme is of the order of Rs. 1600.00 lakh. Already 42% of the outlay (Rs. 674.06 lakh) has been utilised during first two years of the Sixth Plan. During 1982-83, the outlay of Rs. 410.00 lakh had to be revised since the expenditure incurred had gone as high as Rs. 587.80 lakh. This is because the expenditure on rural roads had considerably increased because of the Government's policy to have atleast one pucca road for every village in the territory. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 497.00 lakh has been approved for various works as per details given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Outlay approved for 1983-84
1. Direction and Administration	27.45
2. Roads of inter state importance	12.05
3. State Highways	203.48
4. District roads	74.32
5. Mining roads	15.00
6. Rural roads	121.00
7. Roads of touristic importance	15.00
8. Machinery and equipment	3.18

(Rs. in lakh)

Schema	Outlay approved for 1983-84
9. Minimum Needs Programme	6.00
10. Planning research, survey and investigation	1.00
11. Other expenditure	18.52
	497.00

Under state highways, besides the important New Borim bridge, eight other bridges at Mirabag, Pato in Panaji, Damanganga, Sigao, Orlim, Nerul, Kaity in Satari, Tharmas etc. will also be taken up. Besides, construction of 5 Helipads, improvement of the road net-work from Panaji to Aguada, Calangute-Candolim-Aguada road etc. are the important works to be taken up under CHOG-M programme. Under district roads, old PWD roads and those Municipal roads which are transferred to Govt. for improvement will be taken up for development during 1983-84. Most of these roads are below I.R.C. standard. Under mining roads besides the Sancordem Bridge and the foot-bridge at Colem Railway Station, 5 other roads will be taken up for development. Rural roads programme has been given paramount importance by the Administration which has already taken a policy decision to construct one road per Panchayat. Under roads of touristic importance, remote tourist spots will be brought closer to the tourists by providing efficient net work of all weather roads by constructing culverts/small bridges on missing links. Proposed targets fixed for the 1983-84 plan are as follows:

(Road length in Kms.)

Item	Total	State Highways	District & other roads	Village roads
Surface new works and surface improvement of existing roads.	34.00	3.00	12.00	79.00
Unsurfaced roads.	35.00	1.00	1.00	33.00

3. Road Transport:

Under this head of development, the entire sixth plan outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh is meant for share capital contribution from the State Government to the Kadamba Transport Corporation, which started its activities w.e.f. 19-9-1980. In the Sixth Five Year Plan period, the corporation has proposed to purchase 350 vehicles of which 113 have already been acquired and put into operation on 80 routes (intrastate 58 and inter-state 22. During the year 1982-83 the corporation proposed to acquire 75 buses but could acquire only 49 buses. The corporation proposes to acquire 75 buses more during the year 1983-84.

During the first two years of the Sixth Plan 80% of the Sixth Plan outlay has been utilised. The current year's outlay of Rs. 68.00 lakh

has been utilised fully. For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is approved with a capital content of Rs. 98.50 lakh.

The corporation though suffered a marginal loss of Rs. 4.57 lakh in the first year, hopes to make a profit of Rs. 20.00 lakh during the current year based on the preliminary estimates. The financial position of the Corporation is expected to improve still further with the recent announcement of 23% rise in the fare structure (from 6.5 paise to 8.0 paise per km) by the Government. The corporation also proposes to meet the total financial requirement by floating debentures/bonds and by obtaining loans from financial institutions.

4. Water Transport:

An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been approved for 83-84 as against the outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakh of 82-83. Considering the expenditure in 1982-83, the approved outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakh fell short by 13.75 lakh. During 1983-84 the major items of expenditure proposed are Hydrographic survey of inland waters (Rs. 7.83 lakh), construction of new jetties and ramps (Rs. 4.00 lakh), construction and purchase of ferries/launches (Rs. 5.00 lakh), construction of a tug and acquisition of a pontoon grab dredger (Rs. 2.00 lakh), expansion of marine workshop at Betim (Rs. 12.85) etc. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh has also been made under Setting up of a River Navigation Corporation. The Govt., has recently engaged services of M/S. Intercom Maritime Consultants, New Delhi, for preparation of a detailed feasibility report before formation of the proposed corporation to be registered under the companies Act, 1956. The provision made is mainly to meet the consultation fees etc.

5. Tourism:

During the first two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, 32% of the approved outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakh had been utilised. The expenditure during 1982-83 has exceeded the approved outlay of Rs. 106.00 lakh by Rs. 6.20 lakh. For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh has been proposed with a capital content of Rs. 63.00 lakh. Details of approved outlays for the year 1983-84 are as given below.

				<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
Sub-Head of Development.				Approved outlay 1983-84
1.	Direction and Administration*	...	...	6.00
2.	Tourism transport services	...	...	16.15
3.	Tourist accommodation	...	...	12.01
4.	Tourism information and publicity	...	...	15.74
5.	Tourist Centres	...	...	44.83
6.	Other expenditure	...	...	25.27
				120.00

An autonomous body called Goa, Daman and Diu Tourism Development Corporation has been set up which is endorsed with all the necessary financial and executive powers for implementing various developmental schemes in the field of tourism. To begin with, the Corporation will take over all the existing tourist schemes. Disbursement of Rs. 10.00 lakh in the form of share capital contribution has been made during 1981-82 and an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh had been provided for disbursement during the 1982-83. For the year 1983-84, a token outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been provided.

During 1982-83, as against the target of additional bed strength of 1107 beds to be created, the achievement was just 204 beds only, since only 43% targets could be achieved under Govt. accommodation and practically no addition under private accommodation. During 1983-84, the additional bed strength proposed would be 639 beds (Govt. accommodation 387 Private accommodation 202 and Paying guest accommodation-50). However, under paying-guest accommodation not much head-way would be made since the rate of interest chargeable for the loan to be disbursed was found not attractive. The matter for revision of rate of interest is still pending with the G. O. I. No fund has so far been utilised though a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh was made under this programme.

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. Education:

(a) General education (including libraries):

For the general education programme (including libraries) an outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84 as per details given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Programme	Annual Plan 1982-83		Approved outlay 1983-84
	Approved outlay	Expenditure incurred	
1. Elementary Education	52.38	81.25	102.56
2. Secondary Education	72.89	121.97	100.25
3. Teacher's Education	1.00	1.16	1.00
4. University Education	47.18	42.19	53.39
5. Adult Education	6.05	3.83	9.50
6. Direction, Administration and Supervision ...	3.50	1.56	2.80
7. Public Libraries	6.00	6.00	5.50
Total	189.00	257.96	275.00

From above it will be observed that proportionate increase in the plan outlays of 1982-83 have been made in the plan proposals of 1983-84 under different educational programmes, excepting Elementary and Secondary education. Under the primary education programme introduction of pre-school education (opening of new 100 pre-primary centres

during 1983-84) expansion of elementary education at Govt. level and construction of a good number of class rooms for Govt. Primary Schools particularly in rural areas are the three main items where higher outlays have been recommended. There are 1210 Govt. Primary and Middle Schools out of which only 775 function in Govt. owned buildings. The Govt. therefore proposes to construct class-rooms for the remaining schools in phases. During 1983-84, 200 class-rooms will be constructed for which Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed. During the first three years of the Sixth Plan only about 148 class-rooms in all could be constructed. Under Secondary Education Programme, higher outlay has been recommended for payment of grants to the non-Govt. institutions for vocational education at the post S. S. C. level.

By the year 1983-84, it is expected that the enrolment of students at the Primary, Middle and Secondary levels will increase to 141.60, 75.05 and 55.60 lakh as against the present level of enrolment of 138.81, 75.05 and 51.10 lakh respectively. Under adult education programme in a minimum needs Programme 8100 adults are expected to attend the classes in 540 adult education centres.

(b) *Sports & Culture:*

As against the approved outlay of Rs. 95.00 lakh an expenditure of Rs. 161.60 lakh has been incurred during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 117.00 lakh, with a capital content of Rs. 31.00 lakh, has been approved for 1983-84 as per details given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Programme	1982-83		Approved outlay for 1983-84
	Approved outlay	Expenditure incurred	
1	2	3	4
1. Physical Education	6.10	5.84	8.35
2. Youth Welfare Scheme	6.05	6.73	6.65
3. Sports and Games	47.85	16.78	20.00
4. Art and Culture	35.00	132.25	82.00
Total	95.00	161.60	117.00

During the first two years of the Sixth Plan, the actual expenditure was 191.35 lakh and the expenditure for 1982-83 is Rs. 161.60 lakh which implied that the outlay of the Sixth Plan of Rs. 250.00 lakh needed upward revision. The major items of expenditure are (1) grants to Kala Academy for its Campal Complex and for construction of Goa College of Arts (Rs. 31.00 lakh) (2) Development of school play-grounds and construction of sports complexes, a swimming pool etc. (Rs. 21.00 lakh) (3) Grants to Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports (Rs. 20.00 lakh).

(c) Archives and Gazetteers:

For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been approved as per details given below: —

1. Development of Archives	...	...	Rs. 7.00 lakh
2. Gazetteers	...	...	Rs. 1.00 lakh

The major item of expenditure of Rs. 3.60 lakh is towards construction of the specially designed Museum Building and the phase-II programme of construction of the existing Archives Building. For Archeological survey, maintenance of ancient monuments, excavation of sites etc. a total provision of Rs. 0.95 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84.

2. Technical Education:**(a) Polytechnic:**

The demand for Diploma Engineers is growing day by day and to meet this growing demand the capacity of the Polytechnic has been increased. During 1983-84, the existing facilities in the Polytechnic will be consolidated and quality of training imparted will also be improved. A women's wing is proposed to be opened by starting Diploma Courses in instrumentation engineering, dress design and garment making, architectural assistantship etc. with an intake capacity of 60 girl students. This will be a new item proposed to be taken up for which a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made with the addition of the women's wing the Diploma course in Mining and Mine survey is proposed to be shifted to a mining area.

The Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 95.00 lakh needs revision raising it to the level commensurate with expenditure of Rs. 86.06 lakh incurred during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh with a capital context of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been approved.

(b) Food Craft Institute:

For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed out of which Rs. 8.00 lakh is earmarked for the construction of the Institute's buildings. The remaining amount is meant for acquisition of furniture, machinery and equipment and salaries of technical teaching staff. A target of 96 trainees has been fixed for undergoing training under various craftsmanship courses like Cookery, Bakery and Confectionary, canning and Food Preservation, Hotel Reception and Book keeping, Restaurant and counter Services etc.

(c) Engineering College:

The intake capacity of the Engineering College has been increased from 100 students to 132 students from June 1982. A new Architectural College has already been started with an intake capacity of 20 students with effect from the current year which is likely to be raised to 40 students from the year 1983-84. Out of Rs. 30.00 lakh proposed for

1983-84, Rs. 10.50 lakh is earmarked for construction programme and the balance for acquiring machinery and equipment and towards pay and allowances of staff. An amount of Rs. 26.91 lakh has been spent during the year 1982-83.

2A. Scientific Services and Research:

Under this new sub-head of development opened for the first time, the Government proposed to create a separate Department in the Secretariat to be called Deptt. of Science, Technology and Environment, under the direct control of the Chief Secretary. Matters/correspondance pertaining to the subject like atomic energy, electronics, environment, ocean development science and technology, futureology, space sanitation and pollution control will be dealt with by this Deptt. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the first instance under this subhead of development towards pay and allowances of staff to be created in the new Department.

3. Medical, Public Health and Sanitation:

(a) General Health:

Details of the approved outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakh for the year 1983-84 are as given below:

Programme	1982-83		Approved outlay for 1983-84
	Approved outlay	Expenditure incurred	
1. Minimum Needs Programme	16.75	24.10	21.26
2. Control of Communicable Diseases	11.62	15.37	11.84
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries	38.51	49.77	36.94
4. Training	5.56	4.84	5.81
5. I. S. m. and Homeopathy	0.50	0.44	0.65
6. Other Programmes	8.47	7.95	8.50
Total	81.50	102.47	85.00

Considering the trend of plan expenditure during the first three years of the Sixth Plan and the approved outlay for 1983-84, the Sixth Plan outlay needs upward revision by at least Rs. 90.00 lakh more.

During 1983-84 additional 50 beds will be created in the urban hospitals and dispensaries. Additional 10 sub-centres are proposed to be opened, 50 T. B. isolation beds will be created in addition to 25 beds targetted for this year. Under family welfare programme — a centrally sponsored programme the same targets fixed for the current year have been targetted for the year 1983-84, since the overall performance particularly on the number of sterilisations done and the no. of IVD insertions was very much on the lower side.

(b) *E. S. I. S.:*

An outlay of Rs. 2.75 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84 as a state share. The expenditure on this scheme is met by local Government and E. S. T. Corporation in the rating of 1:8. To facilitate collection of the prescribed medicines directly from the medical stores, 5 such stores are proposed to be opened in addition to the stores at Zuarinagar and Cortalim. By the end of 1983-84, the benefits under this scheme would be extended to 17,000 insured persons families.

(c) *Goa Medical College:*

An outlay of 212.25 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84 as per details given below:

Programme	(Rs. in lakh)
	Proposed outlay for 1983-84
1. Construction of medical college Complex including staff quarters at Bambolim. Construction of various works at Panaji, Ribandar, T. B. hospitals and health centres at Mandur and St. Cruz	127.25
2. Purchase of equipment	10.00
3. Strengthening of administration of G. M. C.	75.00
Total	212.25

The Goa Medical College Complex at Bambolim which started during the 4th Five Year Plan (1969-74) is expected to be completed in all aspects by the end of the Sixth Plan. Now that construction of the main college building has been completed all the pre and para clinical departments have started functioning there. For the 750 bedded hospital, services of consultants (M/s. Kanvinde and Rey from New-Delhi) have been engaged to prepare a modified Master Plan for this hospital. As a result of this, a sizeable amount had to be surrendered during 1982-83 and the expenditure incurred was just Rs. 136.76 lakh as against the approved outlay of Rs. 319.00 lakh. In the plan outlay of 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been earmarked for procurement of fully equipped Mobile Coronary Care Unit for VVIPs under CHOG-M (83).

(d) *Goa Dental College and Hospital:*

In June 1980, the Dental College was started in Goa, in the premises of the Goa Medical College Complex at Bambolim. The College has been permitted to admit 30 students annually. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84. Separate Land near the Medical Complex is being acquired shortly for the construction of the college building with its hospital. Since 1983-84 the Dental College will begin with its final B. D. S. Course.

(e) *Pharmacy College:*

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh with a capital content of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84. Considering the trend of expenditure during the first three years, the Sixth Plan outlay needs upward revision.

(f) *Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour:*

By amalgamating the erstwhile Mental Hospital at Altinho and Psychiatry Department of G. M. C., this institute was set up in the year 1980-81. A new campus for the Institute is proposed to be developed at Bambolim, adjacent to GMC in an area of about 30 Ha. of land. For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been approved out of which Rs. 5.40 lakh is the construction component and Rs. 2.40 lakh for purchase of equipment, materials and supplies. The Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh will need an upward revision considering the trend of expenditure during the first three years.

4. Sewerage and Water Supply:

As against Rs. 2200.00 lakh earmarked for the Sixth plan an outlay Rs. 1230.62 lakh has been utilised in the first three years. This figure includes the expenditure of 180.00 crore during the 1982-83 for CHOG-M (83) programme. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 960.00 lakh has been earmarked, including Rs. 337.00 lakh for CHOG-M (83) programme as per details given below:

		<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
Programme		Approved outlay for 1983-84
1. Direction and Administration		56.57
2. Survey and Investigation		26.00
3. Research		0.25
4. Training		0.25
5. Machinery and Equipment		6.54
6. Sewerage Scheme Programme		57.14
7. Urban Water Supply		684.19
8. Rural Water Supply under Normal Programme		10.00
9. Rural Water Supply under MNP		114.06
10. Rural Sanitation		5.00
Total		960.00

Excepting the town of Cuncolim, all the 16 towns of the territory have been covered with a safe drinking water supply. This coverage however does not imply adequate water supply and service levels are required to be considerably improved. During summer season the per capita water requirement increases and the water available at source reduces considerably. Sources and services are therefore necessarily to be augmented. Under rural water supply, out of 173 identified problem

villages 123 have been covered already. Priority will now be given to cover all the remaining problem villages by the end of the Sixth Plan. It has been committed to cover all the remaining problem villages by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

On the sanitation front., the capital town of Panaji has been covered by a sewerage system already. The Port town of Vasco will be covered during 1983-84 partially. Already the scheme costing Rs. 1.86 crore to serve 1 lakh projected population in Vasco is under execution. For Margao town a scheme costing Rs. 2.01 crore to benefit a projected population of 1.20 lakh has been approved by CPHEEO, Govt. of India. Under low cost sanitation programme two towns of Valpoi and Sanguem are proposed to be covered during 1983-84.

5. Housing:

(a) Housing Board:

An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh has been approved for 1983-84 for the following four programmes.

(Rs. in lakh)

Programme	Outlay proposed for 1983-84	Targets proposed for 1983-84
1. Low income Group Housing Scheme (LIG)	8.00	40 tenements
2. Middle income group Housing Scheme (MIG)	9.00	18 tenements
3. Housing for economically weaker sections of society (EWS)	40.00	400 tenements
4. Land acquisition & land development	3.00	3.00 Ha of land to be developed.

The proposed amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh will be made available to the Housing Board in the form of loan. More thrust is given now on schemes beneficial to economically weaker sections and as such two-third of the total outlay has been earmarked for the housing programme meant for the people economically weaker.

(b) Village Housing Scheme:

Loans upto Rs. 5000/- per beneficiary are sanctioned under this scheme for construction/improvement of houses in rural areas. During 1983-84, it is proposed to give assistance to 150 beneficiaries for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is approved. The Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh needs to be revised to a higher level in order to achieve the target of the beneficiaries envisaged in the sixth plan.

(c) House-sites for Landless:

The scheme is intended to provide housesites (to be developed at Govt. cost) free of cost to families of landless and houseless persons in rural areas who do not already own housesites, or have built up houses/huts on lands of their own. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been made for 1983-84 to develop and allot 1200 housesites. Basic amenities like water supply, toilet, electricity etc. will be provided for a cluster of 20 or 30 housesites under this scheme, uptill now 2143 families were provided with housesites free of occupancy price @ 100 square metres each after developing the same at the cost of Rs. 300 per site in plain areas and Rs. 500 in case of hilly areas.

(d) Police Housing:

The main aim of the scheme is to provide family accommodation to as many members of police force as possible within a reasonable period of time. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been approved for 1983-84 for undertaking construction of 168 A-type, 60B-type and 3 C-type quarters at five selected places. Top priority for implementation of the scheme is given by the Government in order to achieve the targets envisaged in the Sixth Plan. During the first three years of the Sixth plan only an outlay of Rs. 91.80 lakh has been utilised as against the total sixth plan provision of Rs. 200.00 lakh.

(e) Departmental Housing:

Various type of quarters (categories from A to E) are being constructed under general pool for Government staff under this programme. Construction of bungalows for Ministers and residential accommodation for higher senior officials like high-court judges, secretaries to Government etc. are also proposed to be taken up under this sub-head of development. A higher outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakh as against the current year's outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been approved for 1983-84 under this programme. The Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh needs an upward revision, considering the trend of expenditure during the three year period of the Sixth Plan. A residential floor-area of 3500 sq. metres is proposed to be built during 1983-84 as against the achievement of only 2.000 sq. metres made during the year of 1982-83.

(f) Public Works:

Under the head of development programmes of construction of new office buildings, expansion works of existing Government buildings, office-cum-commercial complex near Nehru Bridge, taluka level office, bus stands and bus terminal building etc. are proposed to be undertaken. On the line of Goa Sadan at New Delhi, it has been decided to have Government's own accommodation at Bombay, with a view to provide accommodation to V. I. Ps and officers and of this administration when on official tour. An outlay of Rs. 83.00 lakh has been approved for 1983-84 as against the current year's outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh. A total floor area

of 4000 sq. metres (3000 on new building and 1000 on modification extension renovation of old buildings etc.) would be constructed during 1983-84 as a result of construction of various types of buildings mentioned above. The Sixth Plan outlay under this sub-head of development also needs upward revision.

6. Urban Development:

(a) Town and Country Planning:

An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh was proposed for 1983-84 as against which the Planning Commission approved only an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh under various schemes as per details given below: —

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	1982-83		Approved outlay for 1983-84
	Approved outlay	Expenditure incurred	
1. Preparation of Regional Plan	2.42	3.16	2.50
2. Branch Office at Daman	0.75	0.18	0.15
3. Environmental Improvement Scheme ...	7.18	7.36	8.15
4. Town Planning Board	0.10	—	0.10
5. Planning and Development Authorities ...	10.00	10.00	7.75
6. Research and Development Unit	0.55	0.24	0.35
7. Integrated Urban Development Scheme ...	9.00	9.00	9.00
	30.00	29.94	* 28.00

A new scheme of setting up a Department of Environment is proposed for the first time with a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year 1983-84. Besides, two new programmes viz. (1) implementation of ECO Development Plan and Western Ghats Development Plan and (2) Socialisation of urban land which are not appearing in the broad frame work of the Sixth Plan, are proposed to be included as new items for the year 1983-84. Both these schemes together involve much higher outlay but only a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh each has been provided.

(b) Urban Development (Local Bodies):

The proposed outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakh for the year 1983-84 will be utilised to provide financial assistance to the Municipalities for developmental works within their jurisdictional areas, in the form of loans and grants-in-aid. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is earmarked for undertaking remunerative schemes by the Municipalities to enable them to raise their financial resources in the long run.

7. Information and Publicity:

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh was proposed for 1983-84 as against which the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh under various schemes as detailed below: —

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1983-84
1. Advertisements	1.80
2. Production of publicity material ...	4.50
3. Tours of Journalists	0.40
4. Field Publicity	2.80
5. Exhibition	2.45
6. Songs, dramas and dance festivals ...	0.05
	12.00

Considering the trend of expenditure in the first two years and the anticipated expenditure during the current year, the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh needs an upward revision.

8. Labour & Labour Welfare:

Out of Rs. 90.00 lakh approved for the year 1983-84 nearly 92% of the outlay is earmark for running of the 13 I.T.Is set up in all 13 talukas of this territory. In these I.T.Is craftsmen training is imparted in 17 engineering and 3 non-engineering trades. N.C.U.T. New-Delhi recommended to incorporate 3 new items in the curriculam. They have also observed that all the ITIs excepting the one at Farmagudi do not have adequate accommodation and proper training facilities. The Government has already taken initiative to construct buildings and sheds for the ITIs in a phased manner. The seating capacity of ITIs has now increased to 3000 and actual utilisation will be 3300 during 1982-83. During 1983-84, the seating capacity will be raised to 3500. Considering the expenditure of Rs. 207.85 lakh alone under craftsmen training programme, expected to be incurred during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan, the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 210.00 lakh under labour and labour welfare would need an upward revision by at least Rs. 180.00 lakh.

9. Social Welfare:

(a) Welfare of Backward classes:

Besides implementing all the continuing schemes for the welfare of SC/ST, a few new schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been approved for 1983-84. 1450 school children from SC/ST Community are proposed to be covered under pre-matric education incentives. 250 SC/ST families will also be provided economic aid for undertaking economic activities like agriculture, animal husbandry, cottage industry etc. Housing assistance will

also be provided to at least 100 households of SC/ST. The Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh is proposed to be increased at least by Rs. 10.00 lakh.

(b) *Social Welfare:*

The Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh needs upward revision to the extent of Rs. 60.00 lakh considering the trend of expenditure during the first three years of the Sixth plan. For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been approved, the major share of Rs. 13.70 lakh going to the following four schemes:

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>	
Schemes	Proposed outlay for 1983-84
1. Child Welfare	7.05
2. Welfare of handicapped	3.65
3. Women Welfare	1.50
4. Temperance Programme	1.50
	13.70

10. Nutrition:

Following two schemes are implemented under this programme which is an MNP programme and for which an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakh has been approved for 1983-84. Consequent on opening of more ICDS projects in the territory, the Planning Commission agreed to raise the outlay for scheme No. 1 from Rs. 6.00 lakh to Rs. 13.00 lakh.

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>	
Scheme	Outlay proposed for 1983-84
1. Nutrition programme for supplemental feeding of pre-school children (0-6 years). Pregnant women and lactating mothers	13.00
2. Feeding of school going children (6-11 years) Midday-meals programme	4.00

Targets fixed for 1983-84 are 16,000 and 10,000 beneficiaries respectively per day.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

1. Secretariat Economic Services:

The scheme was introduced to cope up with the increased workload due to speedy implementation of Plan Programmes by the Development Depts. under this scheme various new units of establishment necessary

to clear hurdles coming in the way of timely fulfilment of plan targets were created.

On account of various central and State Enactments bearing on implementation of plan schemes and various socio-economic reforms there has been considerable pressure on the litigation work of the Government. The necessity of a proper and effective machinery to handle, supervise and guide the Government in such matters was badly felt. In order to meet these requirements, a Directorate of prosecution with necessary supporting staff is proposed to be set up under this hub-head of development. It is also contemplated to set up a Directorate of training for imparting training to the various categories of Government staff. Considering all the above proposals the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh needed upward revision. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakh has been approved.

2. Other General Economic Services:

For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 6.80 lakh has been approved under Economic Advice and Statistics for core schemes of national and state level importance as per details indicated below: —

		(Rs. in lakh)
Scheme		Outlay proposed for 1983-84
<i>I. Core Schemes of national importance</i>		
1. Improvement of social statistics	... ..	0.64
2. Collection of statistics of wholesale and retail trade		0.01
3. Strengthening of price unit	... ..	0.01
4. Strengthening of analytical capabilities	... ..	1.05
<i>II. Core schemes of state level importance</i>		
5. Strengthening of evaluation machinery	... ..	0.01
6. Strengthening of national survey unit	... ..	0.01
7. Reorganisation Data Processing centre	... ..	1.67
8. Setting up of Rota Printing Unit	... ..	1.45
9. Strengthening of Registration of Birth and Death Record Offices	... ..	0.60
10. Family Living Survey	... ..	1.35
		6.80

Under the State Planning Board-creation of State Level Planning machinery, an outlay of Rs. 2.20 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84.

A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made during the year 1983-84 for setting up a computer centre.

3. Regulation of Weights & Measures:

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84. During the first three years expenditure made is around Rs. 6.08 lakh as against the total Sixth Plan provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh under this sub-head of development.

GENERAL SERVICES

1. Administrative and Account Services for Planning purpose:

The scheme is operative since beginning of the Sixth Plan period with a total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh approved by the Planning Commission. The scheme was approved with a view to cope up with the increased workload of accounts matter due to increase in developmental works under plan sector. During 1983-84, it is proposed to open a branch office of the Directorate at Margao in South Goa under a Jt. Director with the necessary supporting staff to assist him. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been proposed for 1983 considering the trend of expenditure during the first three years, Average of Rs. 4.66 lakh the Sixth Plan outlay needs to be revised from Rs. 10.00 lakh to Rs. 25.00 lakh.

III — MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (MNP)

As a strategy for reaching benefits of plan to the poorest sections of the community, a Minimum Needs Programme was introduced from the Vth Five Year Plan which is being continued during the sixth plan also. Excepting rural electrification programme where there is substantial coverage of rural population all the programmes under MNP are being implemented in this territory. During 1983-84, MNP has also been given high priority and a total outlay of Rs. 324.00 lakh has been provided as recommended by the Planning Commission and shown in the statement given below:—

Minimum Needs Programme	Sixth Five year Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actuals 1980-81	Actuals 1981-82	Expenditure incurred 1982-83	Approved outlay 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rural electrification	—	—	—	—	—
2. Rural Roads	20.00	2.20	0.96	0.92	5.00
3. Elementary Education	339.45	61.70	64.90	81.25	140.00
4. Adult Education	43.50	3.05	2.59	3.83	9.00
5. Rural Health	55.00	15.91	42.54	24.10	20.00
6. Rural Water Supply	170.00	53.93	71.82	96.34	122.00
7. Housesites for landless	5.00	1.00	0.05	0.68	5.00
8. Environmental Improvement of slums	50.00	5.15	7.09	7.36	8.00
9. Nutrition	40.00	8.30	9.46	14.42	15.00
Total	722.95	151.24	199.41	228.90	324.00

As regards physical targets fixed for 1983-84, the following are the details:

Minimum Needs Programme	Targets fixed for 1983-84
1. Rural Electrification	—
2. Rural Roads	3 kms. road length to be built.
3. Elementary Education	Student enrolment of 1.42 lakh under primary 0.75 lakh under middle and 0.56 lakh under secondary to be achieved.
4. Adult Education	540 centres covering 8100 participants.
5. Rural Health	10 health sub-centres and 1 primary health centre under CHWP to be set up.
6. Rural water supply	3 villages under piped water supply and 2 villages under Bred/Tube wells with hand pumps covering rural population of 5600.
7. Housesites for landless	1200 Housesites to be allotted.
8. Environmental Improvement of slums	3500 persons to be benefitted.
9. Nutrition	16,000 beneficiaries per day under supplemental feeding and 10,000 beneficiaries under middle meals proposed.

IV — NEW 20 POINT ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

Due emphasis has also been given for the new 20-Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister in January 1982. This important programme has been dovetailed to the overall plan programme of 1983-84. It is in this context that around 40% of the approved total plan outlay of Rs. 54.60 crore for 1983-84 is provided for the scheme covered under this important programme.

V — TRIBAL-SUB PLAN AND SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Under Tribal Sub-Plan of Daman, more emphasis is laid on family oriented schemes as suggested by the Planning Commission. Some modifications in respect of outlays and physical targets as also in the pattern of assistance have been suggested based on the past year's experience. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 35.41 lakh has been proposed with a major share of Rs. 28.36 lakh flowing from the State plan funds and the remaining Rs. 7.05 lakh coming from the centre.

Under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes the State flow of funds will be Rs. 36.49 lakh and an amount of Rs. 2.60 lakh will come as special central assistance during the year 1983-84.

VI — CHOG-M RETREAT (83)

The Government of India has decided to hold CHOG-M Retreat in Goa to be held in the year 1983-84. A package of various services are required to be provided for the VVIPs such as uninterrupted supply of water to Fort Aguada Beach Resort where the VVIPs. would be staying, improvement and widening of the roads forming part of the route of VVIPs alongwith all security arrangements, lighting and illumination arrangement, beautification programme, medical cover to the VVIPs, luxury launches for cruising in the back waters alongwith bethring and landing facilities, electronic telephone exchange, golf court etc. The CHOG-M Retreat is an event of special significance for this territory in the sense that the facilities that would be so created would be of international standards and would be lasting assets to this territory. Some of the facilities mentioned above would not have come in the ordinary course but for the Retreat planned in Goa for the Heads of Commonwealth Government in November 1983. These are certainly positive long term gains for the territory. Below given statement shows the approved outlays for various works connected with CHOG-M for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Sub-head of Development	(Rs. in lakh)		
	Approved outlay for		
	1982-83	1983-84	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Forests	2.72	—	2.72
2. Transmission and Distribution	—	46.50	46.50
3. Roads and Bridges	120.00	116.27	236.27
4. Water Transport	59.00	—	59.00
5. Tourism	—	38.65	38.65
6. Sewerage and Water Supply	180.00	337.00	517.00
7. Medical Health	—	10.00	10.00
8. CHOG-M Cell	—	0.35	0.35
Total	361.72	548.77	910.49

The outlay of Rs. 548.77 lakh provided for CHOG-M works during 1983-84 formed part of the Annual Plan 1983-84.

VII — MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE SIXTH PLAN AND NEED FOR RAISING THE SIXTH PLAN SIZE

As against the approved outlay of Rs. 192.00 crore* for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of this territory, the actual expenditure during the first two years of the Sixth Plan was of the order of Rs. 69.36 crore.

The expenditure during 1982-83 inclusive of expenditure of Rs. 3.62 crore on CHOG-M (83) works has been restricted to Rs. 48.95 crore as approved by the planning commission. The plan outlay for 1983-84 has been fixed at Rs. 56.60 tentatively with proviso that the government would mobilise additional resources to the tune of Rs. 2.00 crore. This would mean that in the first four years over 90% of the Sixth plan outlay of Rs. 192.00 crore would be utilised.

It is a well known fact that any step up in plan outlay is possible only when additional resources are mobilised by the Government. Efforts on the part of Goa government to mobilise additional resources for financing plan programmes have been encouraging. As against an amount (resources) of Rs. 45.00 crore that was required to be mobilised by the territory to finance the plan programme of Rs. 192.00 crore for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) it is likely that the territory may reach to a figure of Rs. 78.00 crore that is Rs. 33.00 crore more than over and above the target of Rs. 45.00 crore laid down by the Planning commission. This will enable the Government to raise the territory's sixth plan outlay from the level of Rs. 192.00 crore to a level of Rs. 225.00 crore. At the time of midterm review of the Sixth plan which may be held sometime during the current year, the Planning Commission will have to be apprised of this resource rise position in order to get the Sixth plan size suitably raised.

CHAPTER I

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is responsible to implement various Agricultural Programmes in the Territory. The main objectives are to increase the Agricultural Production and reduce the food deficit of the Territory to the minimum, to increase the production of Horticultural crops and vegetables for local consumption as well as for export and to create additional potentiality to meet the requirements of the growing population.

In order to achieve these objectives, various intensive development schemes are being implemented as under:

1. Multiplication and Distribution of seeds.
2. Manures and Fertilizers.
3. Plant Protection.
4. Extension and Farmers Training Programme.
5. Agriculture Education.
6. Agricultural Engineering.
7. Agricultural Research.
8. Development of Horticulture.
9. Agricultural Statistics.
10. Fruit and Vegetable shows.
11. Land Development and Utilisation of cultivable waste land.
12. Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping.
13. Soil Conservation.

Total provision for all Schemes under the Directorate for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 120.00 lakh of which Rs. 84.00 lakh have been allocated under 305-Agriculture; Rs. 35.00 lakh under 307-Soil Conservation and Rs. 1.00 lakh under 705-Loans. An amount of Rs. 131.90 lakh have been utilised till the end of 1982-83.

As for the year 1983-84, a total provision of Rs. 114.91 lakh has been approved of which Rs. 89.91 lakh has been allocated under Agriculture Rs. 25.00 lakh under Soil Conservation.

Details of objectives, physical targets, financial outlay and the activities to be carried out during the year under each scheme are being described in full in the following pages:

1. MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS

Background of the Scheme:

Under this Scheme, the following programmes are implemented:

1. High Yielding Varieties Programme of paddy and other crops.
2. Development of Pulses and oilseeds.
3. Running of Departmental farms.
4. Sugarcane Development Programme.

The details of these programmes are as follows:

1. High Yielding Varieties Programme:

Objectives:

This programme includes food crops like paddy, Ragi (Nachini), wheat, bajra, maize and jowar. The objective of the programme is to procure, multiply and distribute seeds of High Yielding and improved varieties of these crops to the farmers in order to bring increased area under these same crops, thereby achieving an increase in Agricultural Production through extension of area and better cultivation practices. The details of programmes being conducted and proposed for the various crops are given below:

1.1 Paddy:

The High Yielding Varieties programme of paddy was introduced in the year 1966-67 with initial coverage of 2400 ha. During the year 1981-82 an area of 32,764 ha. was covered, against a target of 30,000 ha. while the production (in terms of rice) was 1,19,536 metric tonnes, against the target of 1,06 000 metric tonnes.

During 1982-83, the target fixed was 35,000 ha. against which an area of 25,871 ha. have been covered during the Kharif season and about 9454 ha. are covered in the rabi season. The rice production target is 1,25,000 tonnes, which is expected to be achieved, that is 95,000 tonnes during kharif and 30,000 tonnes during rabi season.

For the year 1983-84, a target of 37,000 ha. has been fixed, that is 27,250 ha. during Kharif season and the balance during rabi season, with a production target of 1,27,500 metric tonnes of rice.

1.2 Ragi

Next to paddy Ragi is the second important crop grown in kharif season in this territory. In the past, some improved short duration varieties have been introduced, a few of which have shown promising results. The production of Ragi in the Territory has been estimated at 6467 tonnes in 1979-80, 8186 tonnes in 1980-81 and 9326 tonnes in 1981-82.

In order to increase these yields further during 1982-83, two tonnes of ragi seed of improved varieties have been indented from the State Seeds Corporations of neighbouring States of which one tonne has been received and distributed to the farmers. Totally 1000 demonstrations have been laid out on farmers fields during kharif season 1982, wherein the Department has supplied the inputs like seed, fertilisers and pesticides, in order to motivate the farmers to take up the cultivation of improved varieties with proper pest control and other package of practices. More demonstration will be conducted during rabi season also. The production of ragi is expected to exceed 9500 tonnes during 1982-83.

During 1983-84 also it is proposed to conduct similar demonstrations with provision of inputs. The proposed target for production of ragi is 10,000 tonnes.

The physical target of area for coverage under ragi cultivation was 8000 ha. in 1982-83, as against 6405 ha. covered during 1981-82. The target has been enhanced to 9000 ha. during 1983-84.

1.3 *Minor food crops:*

These include wheat, bajra, maize and jowar. Wheat is grown in Daman District during the rabi season while bajra is grown in Diu District during the Kharif season.

Maize and jowar are two new crops which are finding their way in the multiple cropping programme, both for grain as well as for fodder purpose. Practical demonstration have shown that these crops come up very well under irrigated conditions. The two crops will, therefore be popularised by taking some demonstrations.

During the year 1981-82, 720 ha. were brought under cultivation of these crops while the target for 1982-83 was 1350 ha. and the area achieved is 395.40 ha. The target for the year 1983-84 is 1475 ha.

The production target for 1982-83 is 3000 tonnes, which is also expected to be achieved. For the year 1983-84 the target is enhanced to 3500 tonnes.

Development of pulses and oilseeds:

1.4 *Pulses:*

In the earlier years, pulses were grown mostly during the kharif season and to a limited extent in the rabi season, covering a total area of about 2000 ha. During the year 1974-75, however, the intensive pulse production drive was initiated, specially to cover areas where, due to lack of irrigation facilities, paddy crop could not be cultivated during the rabi season but the pulse crop could be taken up on available residual soil moisture, without irrigation, and about 5000 ha. were brought under cultivation of various types of pulses, such as cowpea, green gram (moong), black gram (urid) etc. during that year.

During the year 1981-82 a target of 7000 ha. was fixed for coverage under different types of pulses, which was achieved fully. During the

year 1982-83 the target has been enhanced to 12,000 ha. in view of the new 20 Point Programme, out of which 232 ha. were covered during the summer season, 2003 ha. were covered during the kharif season and about 7076 ha. during the rabi season.

For the year 1983-84 the target has been fixed again at 12,000 ha.

The production target for 1982-83 is 10,000 tonnes of pulses, which is likely to be achieved. For the year 1983-84 the production target for pulses is 12,000 tonnes.

In order to achieve these higher targets it was necessary to intensify the efforts to motivate the farmers to go in for these important crops and demonstration were laid out in farmers fields during 1982-83 to cover a total area of 1190 ha. for which inputs like seeds, biofertilisers, phosphatic fertilisers and pesticides are supplied by the department. It is proposed to lay out similar demonstrations during 1983-84 also.

1.5 Oil seeds (Groundnut):

The main oilseed crop, besides coconut, grown in this Territory is Groundnut which is grown to a limited extent during the kharif season as a rainfed crop, but mostly as an unirrigated crop on residual soil moisture during the rabi season.

During the year 1981-82 an area of 682 ha. was covered under cultivation of groundnut, with an estimated production of 682 tonnes. A target of 800 ha. has been fixed for the year 1982-83 while the production target is 800 tonnes. The targets will be maintained at 800 ha. and 800 tonnes respectively during 1983-84.

In order to motivate the farmers to expand the area under this crop, demonstrations were laid out on cultivator's fields during 1982-83 involving the full package of practices, with the inputs like seeds, biofertilizers, phosphatic fertilizers and pesticides being supplied by the Department. During the year 1983-84 it is also proposed to conduct such demonstrations.

Development and Running of farms:

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

1.6 Kalay farm:

This farm is located at Kalay in Sanguem taluka and consists of 60 ha. of land, out of which an area of 13 ha. is occupied by buildings and rocky patches, 1 ha. by crop observatory and the remaining 46 ha. available for cultivation, are brought under different crops like Sugarcane, ragi and Horticultural orchards such as mango, coconut, arecanut, cashew, chickoo, guava, banana, pineapple etc.

On this farm, the main work is production and multiplication of quality seed of sugarcane for supply to the cultivators, as well as the supply of horticultural planting material by raising nurseries of crops

like coconut, cashew, pineapple, banana etc. Trials are also conducted on new varieties of sugarcane to study their adaptability and suitability to local conditions.

The post of Farm Superintendent has been created and the incumbent is posted there since 1979-80. An Office-Cum-residence building has been constructed.

1.7 Margao Farm:

This is a small demonstration farm with an area of 4 ha. situated at Margao. The farm was formerly with the ICAR but has now been returned to the Department. The activities to be conducted are seed multiplication of crops like paddy, pulses, groundnut and vegetables. Varietal trials will also be conducted on these crops.

Besides, nurseries of cashew, papaya and different types of vegetables will also be raised for distribution of seedlings to farmers.

1.8 Mapusa Farm:

This is a 4 ha. farm attached to the Zonal Agricultural Office, Mapusa, this farm serves mainly for the purpose of raising horticultural planting material such as mango grafts, coconut and cashew seedlings etc. Grafting work is carried out and grafts of mango, chickoo and guava are prepared and supplied to the cultivators. Nurseries of coconut and cashew are raised at this farm and the seedlings are supplied to the farmers. The old mango orchard is being gradually rejuvenated by planting new grafts in between old trees.

Seeds of improved and high yielding varieties of paddy are also produced for the purpose of distribution to farmers.

Trials of new varieties of food and other crops and other activities like weedicide trials etc. are also conducted.

1.9 Chimbhel Farm:

This demonstration farm having an area of 14.8 ha. is situated at Chimbhel in Tiswadi Taluka and attached to the Zonal Agricultural Office, Ponda.

About 12 ha. area is hilly and mainly covered with cashew trees. A progeny orchard of cashew has been established on the farm in an area of 10 ha. An area of 1.00 ha. has been brought under sericulture on Mulberry and the work is in progress.

1.10 Daman Farm:

This demonstration farm situated at Kachigam in Daman District covers an area of 8.1 ha.

A mango orchard has been established on an area of 2 ha. In addition, chickoo and guava orchards are also established.

Besides, paddy seed multiplication work is also taken up. Wheat is also grown during winter season for seed to be distributed to cultivators.

1.11 *Dhavem Farm:*

This 8 ha. farm is attached to the Zonal Agricultural Office, Valpoi in Satari Taluka. It serves mainly for the purpose of raising horticultural planting material such as coconut and cashew seedlings etc. for supply to the cultivators.

Improved and high yielding varieties of paddy, ragi etc. are grown for the purpose of multiplication and distribution of seeds.

1.12 *Kodar Farm:*

This is an 82.5 ha. farm situated in Ponda Taluka. It is mainly used for the establishment of progeny orchards of mango and cashew.

An area of 60 ha. which is available for cultivation, is brought under different crops like sugarcane, paddy, ragi, maize etc. On this farm, the work done is multiplication and quality seed of sugarcane for supply to the cultivators, as well as production of horticultural planting material such as coconut and cashew seedlings, pineapple and banana suckers etc.

The farm requires complete staffing pattern for its proper maintenance. Besides, additional area is to be acquired adjoining the farm and some construction works are also required to be taken up.

Sugarcane Development Programme:

Under this programme, multiplication of seed for distribution to cultivators is undertaken, confined mostly to departmental farm at Kalay. In addition to seed multiplication, varietal trials will also be taken up by introducing new varieties from other places like Paddegaon, Coimbatore etc. for adaptability studies.

1.13 *Scheme for Improved Practices of Sugarcane Cultivation:*

Sugarcane is a new crop that has been taken up for plantation on commercial scale, only after 1963-64 though before liberation an area of about 80 ha. was taken up mainly in Sanguem Block.

Due to various fluctuating factors in the past like low price for jaggery and subsequently low prices for the cane, the area under cane cultivation had more or less remained static.

It was only after the establishment of sugar factory at Dayanand Nagar in the year 1973-74 that cane cultivation was given importance. The total area under cultivation presently is 1327 ha. and expected to produce 65,000 tons of cane inclusive of cane which will be used for seed purpose.

At the beginning of 1982-83, the area under standing cane was 1327 ha. During 1982-83 planting season, it is targetted to cover 1700 ha. under this crop, giving production of 85,000 tonnes of cane during 1983-84

planting season. Presently the only Sugar Factory in the Territory, established in the Cooperative Sector, is under-fed. It is therefore necessary to increase the area under sugarcane cultivation and it is proposed to cover an area of 2000 ha. during 1983-84 planting season.

To boost the area under cane, it has been decided to give some incentive to the cultivators in the form of subsidy. It is being proposed to provide Rs. 1250 per ha. for every additional ha. of land brought under cultivation by the cane growers. The subsidy will be paid in kind in terms of inputs like seeds and fertilizers.

About 240 ha. are expected to be covered under the programme for which a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is made towards payment of subsidy.

Demonstrations will be conducted on farmers fields on package of practices, mostly on new variety which has been found to adopt well under local conditions. During the year 1982-83, 20 demonstrations are laid out. During 1983-84, 100 demonstrations will be conducted.

1.14 Construction and development works:

The following development works are required for the better implementation of the programmes and proper supervision and working of the farmers:

1. Construction of Office-cum-Residence for the Zonal Agricultural Office, at Valpoi in Sattari Taluka.
2. Construction of office at Kodar and Dhavem farms.
3. Provisions of residential quarters for the staff at Kodar and Dhavem farm.
4. Various improvement works like construction of access and internal roads, construction of stores, implements and machinery sheds, electrification, laying of irrigation net work etc. at Dhavem Kodar, Kalay, Chimbel and Daman farms.
5. Acquisition of additional land at wodar farm.

1.15 Vehicle:

During the year 1983-84, it is proposed to purchase one diesel jeep for the use of the departmental officers involved in the implementation of the Scheme.

Staff:— The staffing pattern requires strengthening to provide for the better implementation of the schemes and better supervision and working of the farms. It is therefore proposed to create and fill up the following posts during the year 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Designation of Post	Pay Scale in Rs.	Proposed in 83-84
1.	Joint Director (Inputs)	1300-1800	1
2.	Agronomist	700-1300	1
3.	Pathologist	700-1300	1

Sr. No.	Designation of Post	Pay Scale in Rs.	Proposed in 83-84
4.	Plant Breeder	650-1200	1
5.	Farm Superintendent	650-1200	1
6.	Seed Officer	650-1200	1
7.	Research Officer	650-1200	1
8.	Asst. Agril. Officer Gr. II ...	425-700	5
9.	Farm Manager	425-700	1
10.	Head clerk	425-700	2
11.	Accountant	425-700	—
22.	Gestoner Operator	425-700	1
13.	U. D. C.	330-560	—
14.	Agril. Assistant	260-430	5
15.	Field Assistant	260-350	4
16.	Malis	196-232	6
17.	Watchman	196-232	7
18.	L. D. C.	260-400	1
19.	Store keeper	330-560	9
20.	Peon	196-232	4

Production Targets (in metric tonnes):

Sr. No.	Crop	Sixth Plan Terminal Year target 1984-85	Target 1982-83	Anticipated achievement 1982-83	Proposed target 1983-84
1.	Rice	1,35,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,27,500
2.	Ragi	12,000	8,000	8,000	10,000
3.	Minor, food crop (wheat, bajra, maize and jowar) ...	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,500
4.	Pulses	16,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Total	1,67,000	1,46,000	1,46,000	1,51,000

Financial Outlay:

During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 11-85 lakh were spent.

For the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 13.10 lakh under Revenue and Rs. 6.00 lakhs on capital outlay was sanctioned. However with the increased activities under the Revised 20-Point Programme the actual expenditure was Rs. 23.80 lakh.

For the year 1983-84, a total outlay of Rs. 21.50 lakh is approved out of which Rs. 14.50 lakh as Revenue expenditure and Rs. 6.50 lakh on capital outlay. Besides loans will be granted towards implementation of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes amounting to Rs. 20 lakh and 0.30 lakh towards Tribal Sub-Plan, Daman.

The details are as follows :

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Item	B.E. 81-82	R.E. 1982-83	B.E. 1983-84
(A) Revenue:				
1.	Salaries	8.43	8.74	8.00
2.	Travelling Expenses	0.07	0.07	0.10
3.	Wages	1.00	1.17	1.05
4.	Office expenses	0.08	0.08	0.10
5.	Machinery and equipments	0.10	—	0.10
6.	Motor vehicle	0.10	—	0.75
7.	Maintenance	0.40	0.43	0.65
8.	Materials and supplies	2.31	4.40	1.74
9.	Other charges	0.01	0.01	0.01
10.	Subsidy under improved practices of sugar-cane cultivation	—	—	2.00
	Sub total	12.50	14.90	14.50
(B) Capital Outlay on Agriculture:				
1.	Spill over works like compound wall at Durga farm, road construction at Kalay farm and such other works			2.00
2.	New works to be taken up like			
	a) construction of office at Kodar and Dhavem farm and ZAO Valpoi			
	b) Residential quarters at Kodar and Dhavem farms			
	c) Stores, implements and machinery sheds			
	d) Various improvement works like const. of roads, laying, irrigation net work electrification and other such works at Dhavem, Kodar, Chimbhel, Kalay and Daman farms			3.50
3.	Land acquisition at Kodar farm			1.00
	Sub total	6.00	6.00	6.50
(C) Loans for Agriculture:				
1.	Loans under Special Component Plan for Scheduled casts towards inputs etc.			0.20
	towards inputs etc.			
2.	Loans under Tribal sub-Plan for Daman			0.30
	Sub total			0.50
	Grand total	18.50	23.80	21.50

Physical Targets:

During the year 1983-84 the following targets have been fixed for coverage under different crops (Ha.)

Sr. No.	Crop	Sixth Plan terminal year target 1984-85	Achievement 1981-82	Target 1982-83	Achievement 1982-83	Proposed Target 83-84
1.	Paddy (HYV) ...	50,000	32,764	35,000	35,325	37,000
2.	Ragi ...	10,000	6,405	8,000	5,133	9,000
3.	Maize and Jowar ...	500	368	400	180	450
4.	Bajra ...	700	294	600	—	650
5.	Wheat ...	400	58	350	215	375
6.	Pulses ...	20,000	7,000	12,000	9,313	12,000
7.	Groundnut ...	1,000	682	800	516	800

The target for paddy (HYV) in the terminal year of the Sixth Plan Period was fixed, based on the premises of the medium and major irrigation projects, now under construction would be commissioned during the plan period.

The targets for ragi, pulses and groundnut have been enhanced in view of the New 20 Point Programme as also for the productivity year 1982.

2. MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

2.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is an amalgamated scheme of the following 3 Schemes implemented during Fourth and Five Year Plan Periods and being continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

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

2.2 Fertilizers:

Efforts made by the Department in the past to induce the cultivators to make use of the fertilizers in balanced proportions have yielded considerable results. The number of cultivators now using balanced doses of fertilizers has increased. The use of NPK mixtures have also become common and at present 2 local manufacturing units i.e. Zuari Agro Chemicals and Goa Agro Chemicals have brought into the local market their compound and complex granulated mixtures. Besides this Government has taken measures to prevent any shortage of fertilizers in peak season by allotting 60% of the allotted quota by Government of India to Z. A. C. 30% to the Fertilizers Chemical Travencore Ltd. and the remaining 10% to the Rastriya Chemical, the last mainly being to satisfy the requirements of the farmers of Daman and Diu. During

the year 1981-82, 2086 tons of N, 1139 tons of P2O5 and 797 tons of K2O were distributed. During 1982-83, 2183 tons of N, 1219 tons of P2O5, and 1106 tons of K2O were distributed. Targets for NPK 1983-84 are 3250, 2200 and 2000 tons respectively.

2.3 *Soil Conditioner, Demonstrations:*

The Scheme was approved for Fifth Five Year Plan, and it was put into operation in 1974-75 but was dropped during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78. A target of 3000 demonstrations were fixed during 1982-83 of which 1716 were achieved. A target of 3500 demonstrations have been fixed for 1983-84.

2.4 *Local Manurial Resources:*

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

2.5 *Rural Compost:*

Demonstrations are conducted in rural areas through Panchayats in order to educate the cultivators to make better use of all available rural waste into good organic manure. As far as possible these demonstrations are conducted in Government or Comunidades lands, if available, and the compost produced is sold by auction to the cultivators. If conducted on cultivators fields no expenditure is incurred, if they wish to retain the product for themselves. During 1982-83 a target of 1.25 lakh tons of compost have been earmarked against which 1.35 lakh tons were achieved. The target for 1983-84 is 1.25 lakh tons.

2.6 *Preparation of Compost from Forest leaves:*

As suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture, to intensify work the preparation of compost from forest leaves, compost is prepared under direct control of the department. The compost produced is sold or auctioned to highest bidder to the best advantage of the Government departmental trucks are made available for transport of Forest Compost as per rules in force. During the year 1982-83, two compost campaign weeks were held during October and March in 12 blocks of the territory.

2.7 *Distribution of Green Manuring seeds:*

Popularisation of green manuring by application of green foliage and supply of seed for growing green manuring crops to increase soil fertility and to obtain high crop yields are taken up under this item, *Gliricidia Maculata* cuttings are distributed to the cultivators at 50% subsidised rates.

Similarly Dhaincha seed is being supplied for demonstration purpose in the area of 2000 sq. mts. Demonstrations are being conducted during

kharif season in coconut gardens and in the paddy fields during Rabi season free of cost to the cultivators, while the sale of the same to the other cultivator is being done based on actual cost of the seed. During the year 1982-83, 1.8 tons of Dhaincha seeds and green loopings have been distributed to cover an area of 13,165 ha. Similarly, 35 tons will be procured and distributed to farmers during the year 1983-84, to cover an area of 18,000 hectares.

2.8 *Training Programme on compost Production:*

Training Programme of progressive cultivators and village leaders are organised for demonstrations on compost making and utilisation of all available waste materials in the village. The programme will be continued during 1983-84 and will be held during demonstration camps arranged at cultivators fields under Farmers Training Programme.

2.9 *Bacterial culture:*

Bacterial culture namely *Rhizobium* for legumes and *Beijerinckia* culture for cereals would be procured and distributed to cultivators at no profit no loss basis. Target for 1983-84 is fixed at 2500 packets for distribution.

2.10 *Cattle Byre Flooring and Construction Pits:*

In order to improve the quality of farm yard manure and compost, the work of the existing cattle byre flooring and construction of pucca compost pits by lining with laterite masonry and cement concrete are taken up in order to prevent leaking. This programme however will continue without involving any subsidy pattern.

2.11 *Award prizes to Gram Panchayats:*

This was a new item taken up for implementation during 1975-76 and will be continued during 1983-84. Under this scheme it is proposed to award prizes to Gram Panchayats as per the suggestions of Government of India. Competition will be held yearly at three levels i.e. Block level, State Level and All India Level. Prizes to be awarded at Block level are Rs. 250/- for each Block. At State level Rs. 2000/- (1st prize) and Rs. 1,000/- (2nd prize) will be reimbursed by the Government of India (State Level only).

In order to encourage Block Agencies to carry local manurial resources schemes with greater vigour, a competition among Blocks is conducted and the best performance of the Block is awarded Rs. 6,000/- and second best Rs. 3000/-.

Objectives

2.12 a) *Supply of Fertilizer and Soil conditioners:*

The main objective is the use of popularisation 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.

2.13 b) *Local Manurial Resources:*

The main objective is the production and use of organic manures for improvement of soil fertility and texture and to reduce pressure on the excessive use of chemical fertilizers, the cost of which have risen tremendously to render their application prohibitive. The objectives of various programmes proposed as under:

2.14 *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 as good organic manures. During 1982 a target has been fixed for 2000 demonstrations of which 1459 are achieved. Also during 83-84 a target of 2000 demonstrations has been fixed.

2.15 *Preparation of Compost from Forest leaves:*

The objective of this programme is to intensify work of preparation of compost from forest leaves under direct control of Department and Sell the same through auction.

2.16 *Award of Prizes to Gram Panchayats and Blocks:*

The objectives of this programme is to involve the Panchayats in taking local manurial resources Schemes in their areas and more active participation of the Block.

2.17 *Distribution of Green Manuring seed:*

The objectives of this programme is to popularise the application of green foliage for increasing the soil fertility and by distributing seeds and cuttings of green manuring plants.

2.18 *Training programme on compost Production:*

The objective of this programme is to teach the cultivators about compost making and about utilising all available waste material in the village.

2.19 *Bacterial Culture:*

The objective of this programme is to educate the cultivators to use bio chemical fertilizers.

2.20 *Town Compost:*

The objective of this programme was to convert garbage into useful manure. However, this item has been discontinued due to lack of response from Municipalities and also non availabilities of appropriate land.

2.21 *Financial Outlay:*

An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakh has been approved during 82-83 for different programmes under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakh has been approved during 1983-84 out of which Rs. 5.00 lakh for implementation of two schemes, namely Special component plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Tribal Sub-Plan, Daman.

2.22 Bio-Gas-Plants:

It is proposed to intensify the movement of bio Gas Plants, in order to make clean environment and a good quality of manure and lighting gas an a source of energy, directly under the guidance of this Department, and the subsidy being paid by the Government. During the year 1980-81, 15 Bio-Gas Plants were set up and during 1981-82 Plants set up were 25. Initial targte for 1982-83 Janata Bio-Gas was 100 under patern of assistance approved by Government of India, but efforts were made departmentaly to achieve a target of 125 plants in view of 20 Point Programme. However, during 1982-83 115 plants have been completed. Target for 1983-84 has been fixed at 175 plants.

Physical Targets:

Physical targets fixed under different items for 1983-84 are as follows: —

Item	F.Y.P. 1980-85	Target 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nitrogenous in terms of (N) tons	3,500	2,500	2,700	3,000	3,250
Phosphatic in terms of (P2O5) in tons	2,500	1,500	1,750	2,000	2,200
Potassic in terms of K2O in tons	2,200	1,200	1,500	1,750	2,000
Urban compost (*) in tons	20,000	14,000	16,000	—	—
Rural Compost in tons	1,25,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
Green manuring area in ha.	22,000	14,000	14,000	18,000	20,000
Soil Conditioner Demonstration (No)	4,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500
Green Manuring Demonstration in No.	2,200	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,000
Green Manuring seed distribution (thousand tonnes)	0.050	0.025	0.030	0.035	0.035
Bio gas Plants (Nos)	250	50	100	125	175

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

Items of Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	B. E. 1982-83	R. E. 1982-83	B. E. 1983-84
305 — Agriculture			
C.1(1) Salaries	0.30	0.80	0.40
C.1(2) Wages	0.30	0.30	0.30
C.1(3) Travel expenses	0.03	0.03	0.05
C.1(4) Maintenance	0.10	0.10	0.15

3.3 Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

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

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

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

(d) *Promotion of scientific storage of foodgrains at Domestic level:* The scheme was initiated in the year 1977-78 and will be continued in 1983-84. One Lady Demonstrator has already been appointed at Farmers Training and Education Centre, Ela with the objective of giving farm men and women the technical know-how in preventing grain wastage at domestic level.

3.4 Pest and Diseases Surveillance:

This work will be carried out in association with the Central Plant protection office at Margao for evolving effective forecasting system, without involving additional staff or expenditure.

For carrying out the work of Plant Protection more intensively required additional equipment and vehicles will be purchased.

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

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Sixth Plan Target	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Proposed Target	Achievement 1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pest/disease control on paddy including eradication of pest in endemic area ...	Ha.	26,000	15,394.10	24,000	10,996	25,000
2.	Paddy seed treatment	Tons	1,550	1,326.35	1,450	1,332	1,500
3.	Pest Control for fruit trees ...	Ha.	800	114.95	750	65	800
4.	Pest control for coconut ...	Ha.	1,600	133.10	1,500	335	1,550
5.	Vegetables pest control ...	Ha.	1,000	418.20	1,000	315	1,000
6.	Cashew pest control (in private lands) ...	Ha.	2,500	615.25	2,200	865	2,200
7.	Areca nut disease/pest control ...	Ha.	1,000	540.10	1,000	643	1,000
8.	Sugarcane pest control ...	Ha.	1,300	56.00	1,250	41	1,250
9.	Rodent control ...	Ha.	14,000	1684.00	10,000	1516	12,000

3.5 Financial outlay:

During the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh was approved and for the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh is approved out of which Rs. 8.50 lakh is approved on Revenue account Rs. 0.20 lakh towards grant of loans under Special Component Plan for Schedule caste and Rs. 0.30 lakh towards Tribal Sub-Plan, Daman, Break up is as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Item	Budget Estimate 1982-83	Revised Estimates 1982-83	Budget Estimates 1983-84
<i>Revenue</i>				
1.	Dl(1) Salaries	40,000	40,000	45,000
2.	Dl(2) Wages	1,000	1,000	1,000
3.	Dl(3) T.E.	2,000	2,000	2,500
4.	Dl(4) Payment of Prof. charges	4,000	4,000	4,200
5.	Dl(5) Grant-in-aid	45,000	45,000	50,000
6.	Dl(6) Machinery/Equipment	1,00,000	30,000	75,000
7.	Dl(7) Motor Vehicles	85,000	85,000	1,00,000
8.	Dl(8) Maintenance	1,00,000	1,70,000	1,25,000
9.	Dl(9) Material and supplies	4,00,000	4,25,000	4,47,300
		8,00,000	8,02,000	8,50,000
<i>Loans</i>				
1.	Loans towards special components Plan for Scheduled caste	—	2,000	20,000
2.	Tribal Sub-Plan	—	—	30,000

3.6 Staff:

Taking into consideration especially additional area that will be brought under paddy and other crops and after commissioning of Selaulim and other Irrigation Projects, it is necessary to organize Plant Protection set up, at State as well as Zonal Level as the success of various Programmes depends largely on the infrastructural facilities like manpower, 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, 81 at New Delhi, it is proposed to have following staffing pattern.

One Deputy Director in scale of Rs. 1100-1600. Two Agricultural Officers in the scale of Rs. 700-1300, Two Assistant Agricultural Officers Grade II Rs. 425-700, Three Lady Demonstrators in the scale of Rs. 260-430, Six Field Assitants in the scale of Rs. 260-350, Two Jr. Mechanic in the scale of Rs. 260-350 and one Driver in the scale of Rs. 260-400.

Deputy Director and Agricultural Officer at the State Level and remaining supporting staff like Assistant Agricultural Officer, Field Assistant, Lady Demonstrators are proposed so as to intensify efforts

It is proposed to send 5 candidates to B.Sc. Agriculture and 2 candidates for M.Sc. Agriculture and other 5 candidates for short duration courses during 1983-84.

5.3 *Objective of the Scheme:*

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

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

5.4 *Financial Requirements:*

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

During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 0.55 lakh was provided to pay stipend to trainees deputed from 1977-78 to 1979-80, an expenditure was Rs. 19,199/- during 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been approved for paying stipends to the trainees for B.Sc. Agri. Course and full outlay has been utilised. During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh is approved.

5.5 *Physical Target:*

During 1983-84 it is proposed to send 10 trainees for B.Sc. Agri. and 2 M.Sc. Agri. In-service Personnel attached to this Department would also be considered for both the course.

5.6 *Benefit expected:*

More Agricultural Graduates to impart Agricultural Technology in the development of Agriculture of this Territory and also they will be available for absorption in this Department as and when vacancies exist.

6. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

6.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

There is a good scope for Mechanical Cultivation in this Territory due to shortage of labour and high cost of labour wages caused due to mining Industries, inability of bullock drawn implements to work in Khazan lands which required deep ploughing and availability of large areas of wastelands.

For this purpose, this Scheme was introduced in this Union Territory during the year 1963-64. Under this Scheme, tractors, bulldozers, power tillers, water pumps, improved agricultural implements, etc. are provided to the farmers on higher basis for agricultural operations at the rates

calculated on no profit no loss basis. The Dept. is having a fleet of 70 tractors, 15 bulldozer 30 Power Tillers and good number of improved agricultural implements and water pumps. For the convenience of the farmers, those machineries are stationed at 10 different places in the Territory for hiring purposes. During the year 1983-84, no additional machinery will be acquired in view of the comments of Planning Commission during Plan discussions in 1981-82, but from the existing number, the old and unserviceable ones will be disposed off and new purchases will be for minor replacements only. However, the strength of machinery will be maintained to 70 tractors, 15 bulldozers and 30 Power Tillers. Only some trailers and improved agricultural implements like Seed Drill will be procured to meet the demand of the farmers.

Under this Scheme 25% subsidy on improved agricultural implements (other than power operated) granted up to 1975-76, will be continued during the year 1983-84 to discourage the use of old traditional implements and to popularise the latest modern improved implements.

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

6.2 Objectice of the Scheme:

The main objective of the Scheme is to popularise and provide modern improved agricultural machinery and implements for different types of operations and also to bring vast areas of wasteland under cultivation.

6.3 Financial Outlay:

During the year 1983-84, the outlay approved is Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The break-up of the revenue of capital outlay is as follows: (Rs. in lakhs).

Item	B. E. 1982-83	R. E. 1982-83	B. E. 1983-84
a) Revenue			
G.1(1) Salaries	6.00	4.56	7.00
G.1(2) Wages	0.50	0.75	0.70
G.1(3) Travel Expenses	0.50	0.40	0.60
G.1(4) Office expenses	0.25	0.46	0.30
G.1(5) M.E./Tools and Plants	0.10	0.10	1.00
G.1(6) Motor vehicle	0.85	0.85	1.00
G.1(7) Maintenance	7.50	12.53	8.00
G.1(8) Other charges	0.29	0.29	0.39
G.1(9) Grant-in-aid/Subsidy	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total	16.00	19.95	19.00
b) Capital			
Purchase of tractors, Power Tillers, Trailors Water pumps, Threshing Machines, approved agril. implements, etc.	11.00	13.40	5.50

With the execution of the scheme, 60,000 hours will be covered by the Machinery during the year 1983-84 and gross revenue return to the Dept. will be about Rs. 34.00 lakhs. This would involve in bringing about 1,000 ha. of wastelands under cultivation. During the year 1981-82, the gross revenue accrued by the Dept. from hire of machinery was Rs. 20.07 lakh while the expected revenue during 1982-83 is Rs. 30.00 lakh.

7. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

7.1 Background of the Scheme:

This Scheme is being implemented at Agri-Horticultural Research Station, Ela, Old-Goa. The area of the Research station earlier consisted of 43 hectares during 1982-83. About 22 hectares have been now transferred to the ICAR for their Research activities, keeping an area of about 21 hectares with Department.

This area comprises two Training Centre, Soil Testing Laboratory and Seeds Processing Unit, besides plots for conduction trials, seed multiplication plots and some area under Horticultural crops for preparation of grafts, raising nurseries, etc.

This site, excluding the area belonging to the Department will be the base of the ICAR for their research programmes. It is, therefore proposed to acquire an additional area of about 50 hectares adjoining this land, to house their administrative building, laboratory, residential quarters area for laying out orchards etc.

The Departmental Research Station comprises three sections, viz. Agronomy, Horticulture and Soil Testing. The background of each of these sections is given below:

7.2 Agronomy:

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

7.3 Horticulture:

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

7.4 Soil Testing:

Under this programme the work of collection of soil samples and analysis of the same in the Soil Testing Laboratory is taken up. During 1980-81 a target of 18000 samples was fixed and 11774 samples have been analysed. As for 1981-82, a target of 9,255 soil samples analysed. During 1982-83 a target of 15000 soil samples has been fixed and out of which 8752 samples have been analysed. For the year 1983-84 a target of 15000 samples for analysing has been fixed.

7.5 Seed Testing:

At the Seed Testing Laboratory established at Ela Research Station, seeds of High Yielding Variety produced on Departmental farms and collected from the progressive cultivators, Agro Service Centres are processed, treated and supplied to the Cultivators. The main intention of this programme is to have good quality seed material for distribution to cultivators. A target of production of 40 tons of paddy seed was fixed for 1980-81 and 35 tons was achieved. As well as for the year 1981-82 a target of 50 tons had been fixed and 30 tons were achieved. During 1982-83 the target of 50 tons was fixed and 30 tons were achieved. During 1983-84 a target of 25 tons have been fixed.

7.6 Objective of the scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to carry out i) Various kinds of experimental research work consisting of Agronomy Trials on Improved Seed and cash crop, ii) Adaptability trials on improved and high yielding variety of food and other crops, iii) Testing of Soil samples from cultivators fields and recommending proper doses of fertilizers, iv) Seed Testing and distribution of quality seed materials.

7.7 Financial Outlay:

The financial outlay of Rs. 13.11 lakh are proposed under Revenue and Capital for the year 1983-84, are as under.

a) Revenue:

Item	B. E. 1983-84 Proposed
1. Salary	5.00
2. Wages for labourers on daily wages	0.75
3. Travelling expenses	0.05
4. Office expenses	0.20
5. Machinery and equipments/tools/plants	0.10
6. Maintenance	0.30
7. Materials and supplies	0.60
8. Other charges	0.11
Sub Total	7.11
b) Capital outlay:	
1. Spill over works carried out at Ela and New Projects to be undertaken	4.00
2. Acquisition of additional land for ICAR reseaech activities	2.00
Sub Total	6.00
Grand Total	13.11

7.8 Physical Target:

The physical targets proposed during the year 1983-84 are as follows:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target achieved 1981-82	Target proposed 1982-83	Proposed target 1983-84
1.	Production of Paddy seed for distribution to cultivators as certified seeds	Tons	38	50	25
2.	Number of varietals trials ...	No.	8	10	5
3.	Production and distribution of coconut seedlings	No.	30,000	30,000	30,000
4.	Production and distribution of cashew seedlings	No.	29,250	30,000	30,000
5.	Soil samples to be collected and analysed	No.	9,255	15,000	15,000

An area of about 22 Ha. of Ela farm has been transferred to the ICAR on Jul, 82 for their Research activities, as per the decision taken by the Government and hence the physical targets have been reduced to that extent.

Staff: Under really New Items 1983-84, the following staff is proposed under the Budget Head 305 H. Agricultural Research which involves financial implication as indicated below:

1. One Seed Officer Rs. 650-1200

7.9 Benefits expected:

The Research Station serves as a base for supply of foundation and certified seeds of all important crops grown in this Territory. Also Horticultural planting stocks are provided. Besides fertilizers and agronomic trials are conducted to indicate the proper package of practices, so also analysis of soil samples for fertilizer recommendation. Besides quality seeds duly processed and treated are supplied to the Cultivators which gives higher yields

8. HORTICULTURE

Background of the Scheme:

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

8.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

Goa is very congenial for the growth of various horticultural crops due to the varied agro climatic conditions prevailing in this territory.

The main horticultural crops grown here are coconut, cashew, arecanut and mango as well as banana, pineable etc. In most cases, the

produce is surplus which is being exported to other States and also to Foreign Countries (such as cashewnuts and canned fruit products).

The objectives of the scheme are to make available to farmers quality stocks of horticultural planting materials and quality seeds. The required credit facilities are also made available to farmers for rejuvenation of old gardens and for starting new plantations. So also loans will be granted under Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub Plan Daman.

The programmes to be conducted under this scheme are as follows: —

8.2 *Development of main crops like coconut, mango, cashew:*

1) *Coconut Development Programme:* Under this programme, local coconut planting materials will be procured for seed purpose from the selected mother trees of Benaulim and Calangute varieties, and the seedlings will be raised at Government farm such as Ela, Kalay, Mapusa and Codar. The seedlings so raised will be sold to the cultivators at cost price. In addition dwarf and Hybrid varieties of coconut seedlings will be raised in Government farms by procuring Hybrid nuts from Central Plantations Crop Research Institute Kasargod and Codar and from the Directorate of Coconut Development Kerala. Crops like cashew and tapioca, pineapple and other spices will be taken up as an intercrop in the existing coconut gardens, the target of 100 hectares been fixed during the year 1983-84.

The target fixed for the 6th Five Year Plan is to raise 5 lakhs coconuts seedlings. During 1983-84 a target of 1.00 lakh seedlings has been fixed.

Further demonstrations are also conducted on farmers fields (Coconut garden) to educate farmers about the package of practices. During the Productivity Year 1982-83, 400 demonstrations has been conducted with an outlay of Rs. 2.40 lakh. The demonstrations will not be continued during 1983-84.

8.3 *Mango Development Programme:*

Under this programme more emphasis has been given to prepare mango grafts of important local varieties in order to distribute to the cultivators. These mango grafts are prepared in the Government farm at Ela, Kalay and Mapusa as well as in private orchards. This activity will be extended to all the Zonal Agricultural Offices of this Territory during the year 1983-84. The Zonal Agricultural Offices will select the mother trees and prepare the grafts of local genuins varieties. The target fixed for the year 1983-84 is 10,000 grafts. In addition the other promising varieties of regular bearing mango grafts also will be procured for distribution to the farmers and raising Progeny orchards in Government Farm.

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

8.4 *Cashew Development Programme:*

In order to increase the area under cashew crop a target of 8 lakhs seedlings has been fixed during 1983-84. The seedlings will be raised in Government farms, by collecting seeds of good and high yielding mother trees.

Development of Arecanut and spices:

8.5 *Development of Arecanut:*

Seednuts of improved varieties of arecanut will be procured from Government Nurseries of Kerala and of other States and seedlings will be raised on Government Farms for distributing to cultivators.

8.6 *Development of Spices:*

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

8.7. *Development of other fruit crops:*

The production of some locally popular fruits namely papaya, chichoo, guava and citrons etc. are proposed to be increased by purchasing fruit stock of varieties known for their quality and productivity from other State Government Farms and reliable nurseries. In addition, stocks will also be raised locally from trees of known performance available in private gardens. Besides pineapple suckers will be procured locally from the progressive farmers and will be planted in the Government farms for further multiplication. A target of 33,500 plants has been fixed for the year 1983-84.

8.8 *Development of vegetables:*

This programme is in full swing in various Zones. At the end of 5th Five Year Plan the area under vegetables in Goa has 3500 ha. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an additional area of 3,000 ha. is proposed to be covered being 600 Ha. in each year. The target for 1983-84 is 5900 ha.

In order to increase production of vegetable, nurseries will be raised in Government Farms, for supply of quality seedlings to the cultivators, at cost price. In addition vegetable seeds will also be procured from reliable Nurseries and the same will be supplied at cost price.

It is also proposed to extend the kitchen garden programme in the Territory for kharif and Rabi seasons by mobilising the Extension wing towards the task. It is proposed to take up the kitchen garden in as many households as possible which have the condition to sustain them. The Department will continue to distribute quality seeds and seedlings at nominal rates. Fertilizers are available and within reach of the households.

Financial Outlay:

The financial requirements for this scheme are as follows:

								1983-84
<i>a) Revenue accounts</i>								
Salaries								15,000.00
Wages								2,10,000.00
T. A.								1,000.00
Maintenance								20,000.00
Materials and Supplies								6,00,000.00
Purchase of Airconditioners/materials for Mushrooms cultivation								20,000.00
Other charges								4,000.00
<i>b) Loans</i>								
i) For rejuvenation of old gardens,								50,000.00
ii) Special Component plan for scheduled castes								30,000.00
iii) For Tribal Sub-Plan Daman								20,000.00
Grand Total								9,50,000.00

8.9 Development of ornamental plants:

During 1983-84 minimum nucleus stock will be maintained at Government farms and it will be further multiplied in various Government farms of the Department.

The required nucleus material will be procured from reliable nurseries

8.10 Mushroom cultivation:

Considering that mushroom have a good local demand as well as for export, the Department has proposed to take up mushroom cultivation during the year 1983-84.

The Paddy straw mushroom variety has been recommended as it is reported performs well under warm and humid conditions and is as such ideal for this territory.

Presently some wild species found growing in the interior talukas of Sattari, Ponda and Sanguem are available in Goa only during monsoon season.

Mushrooms cultivated under Laboratory conditions will be available all through the years.

Two Officers of the Department have already been trained in Mushrooms cultivation at Solan (Himachal Pradesh).

A token provision of Rs. 25,000.00 is being made for purchase of air conditioner and other material required.

9. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

9.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to strengthen the agricultural statistics base and to carry out the surveys of crops like coconut, cashew-nut, Arecanut and vegetables to assess their average yield and production on scientific basis. This work will be of continuous nature and throughout the year.

9.2 Staff requirements:

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 the Post	Pay-scale in Rs.	No. of post
1.	Statistical Officer	650-1200	1
2.	Research Assistant	550-900	2
3.	Investigators	330-560	6
4.	Upper Division Clerk	330-560	1
5.	Lower Division Clerk	260-400	1

All these above posts are to be created under New Items 1983-84.

9.3 Financial outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan of which a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84.

Salaries	Rs. 49,000.00
Travel Expenses	Rs. 1,000.00
Total	Rs. 50,000.00

9.4 Physical Targets:

Collection of Agricultural data and to conduct 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 crop such as coconut, cashewnut, arecanut and vegetable will be carried out.

9.5 Benefits of the scheme expected:

With the implementation of this scheme upto 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 furnish the same to various Institutions that approach for the purpose.

10. FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHOWS

10.1 *Background of the Scheme:*

This is a continuing scheme under which demonstrations, fairs and film shows are held in order to educate the farmers in modern methods of agricultural productions. Crop competition and kitchen garden competitions are also held under the scheme and the winners are awarded cash prizes. In addition, technical leaflets in local languages of Agricultural topics are being printed and made available to the farmers. Also, advertisements on Agricultural Production and technical advise on Agriculture are released in Souvenirs and leading Newspapers at appropriate times.

10.2 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main object of the scheme is to conduct competitions holding fairs, exhibitions, Film Shows and also prepare publicity material in order to depict to the farmers and the public in general benefits arising out of improved agricultural practices due to implementation of various Agricultural Development Programme.

10.3 *Financial Outlay:*

The total outlay proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period is Rs. 5.75 lakh. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh had been provided and the expenditure was Rs. 1.00 lakh. For 1981-82, proposed amount was Rs. 1.56 lakh and expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.50 lakh During 1982-83 approved outlay was Rs. 1.60 lakh and an amount of Rs. 1.60 lakh has been spent. During the year 1983-84 approved outlay is Rs. 0.70 lakh the details are as follows:

		<i>Rs. in lakh</i>
Sr. No.	Item	Budget Estimates 1983-84
1.	Purchase of Agricultural models	0.02
2.	Preparation of charts of posters	0.02
3.	Printing of leaflet, brochures, booklets etc.	0.03
4.	Purchase of films	0.03
5.	Prizes for crop competition	0.14
6.	Exhibition and shows	0.05
7.	Miscellaneous like maintenance of Generator, Projector & Film Library	0.04
8.	Advertisements	0.20
9.	Salary for proposed staff and Travel expenses under New Items	0.17
		0.70

10.4 *Physical Targets:*

During 1982-83 crop competitions were conducted. In addition advertisements on Agricultural Production and technical advice on Agriculture have been issued in souvenirs and leading newspapers during the year.

The Department represented in the All India Agricultural Information Communication workshop at Srindgar in August 1982 and bagged first prize coloured Photo Exhibition.

During 1983-84 Crop Competition will be conducted. The Department will participate in All India Show and Exhibition will be conducted in rural areas. Technical leaflets and handouts, would be published and distributed to the Farmers, Films on Agriculture will be purchased and screened in rural areas during field days conducted by Zonal staff.

One post of Agril. Publicity Officer in the scale of Rs. 650-1200 has been proposed under New Item, for 1983-84.

10.5 *Benefits expected:*

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

11. **LAND DEVELOPMENT AND UTILISATION OF CULTIVABLE WASTELAND RE-SETTLEMENT OF CUMERI CULTIVATION**

11.1 *Objective of the Scheme:*

The main object of the scheme is to re-settle the Cumeri Cultivators in Canacona, Satari and Sanguem Talukas in order to bring vast areas of Wastelands under cultivation Under the item of re-settlement of Cumeri Cultivators, a grant of Rs. 300/- per acre in form of loan and subsidy in proportion of 25% and 75% respectively is given to the Cumeri cultivators limited 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 re-settled. During the year 1979-80, the scheme was however re-introduced as the Government had distributed Agricultural land to the landless for the purpose of cultivation and the same scheme is being continued.

The total plan provision proposed is Rs. 5.53 lakh.

It has been observed that most of the cultivation falling within the limit of the scheme have been benefitted, hence a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh were made during the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh is being made for the year 1983-84.

12. **PILOT PROJECT ON MULTIPLE CROPPING**

Background of the Scheme: This is a continuing scheme. Its strategy is to increase the intensity of cropping to make the maximum use of land, labour and water resources. The scheme envisages introduction of new varieties of food crops like paddy, wheat, jowar and pulses and

crops of oil seeds like groundnut and sunflower and try them in farmers fields under improved management practices throughout the territory. This will enable screening of cropping patterns economically and ecologically viable and suited to the areas.

12.1 Objective of the scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to prepare the farming community to accept and adopt the new strategy of Multiple Cropping to improve their economic condition and simultaneously to carry out the work of screening of cropping pattern suitable to particular tract including introduction of new varieties and crops.

12.2 Financial outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakh and has been approved during the year 1983-84. The staff created during the Fifth Five Year Plan have been transferred to Non-Plan Budget.

The break up of the outlay is as follows:

Item	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)		
	1982-83	R. E. 1982-83	1983-84
Salaries ...	0.20	0.20	0.10
Material supplies ...	1.00	1.00	1.10
Maintenance ...	0.08	0.08	0.08
Travelling expenses ...	0.01	0.01	—
Other charges ...	0.01	0.01	0.02
Total:	1.30	1.30	1.30

12.3 Physical Target:

During the year 1982-83, 160 adaptive Research Trials are conducted and an area of 1085 Hectares are put under Extension demonstrations such as new varieties raising of crops like maize and legumes for fodder after kharif crop intercropping in Sugarcane and orchards.

During 1983-84, the implementation of project will be done on the same lines as in the past i.e. laying out of adaptive Research Trials and Extension demonstrations on farmers fields.

Under the Adaptive Research Trials 125 trial cum demonstration plots for testing and screening of cropping pattern suitable for the area will be laid out with each plot consisting of an area of half an acre i.e. 2000 Sq. m. On these plots crop sequences like 2 crop, 3 crops, multi level cropping, relay cropping pattern. Inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides will be fully subsidised. The cost towards them will not exceed Rs. 200/- per crop and for 3 crop sequence and multi level cropping expenditure will be limited to Rs. 500/-. Selection of such plots in each Zone and the tentative cropping pattern will be drawn up by the Com-

mittee consisting of Project Officer, Subject Matter Specialist the Zonal Agricultural Officer and Block Development Officer of the area through his Extension Officer.

Under the Extension Demonstrations, Scientific demonstrations on farmers fields will be laid out on 670 Ha. to demonstrate new technology consisting of crop rotations with new varieties of pulses and legumes, use of bioculture, use of weedicides and growing seasonal fodder crops etc. for which the inputs will be supplied free of cost in required quantities. The plot of size of such demonstrations will not be less than 1 acre and not more than 5 acres continuous.

The education and training of farmers in new technology of Multiple Cropping will be synchronised and co-ordinated along with the Farmers Training Programmes at Institutional and Field level to enlighten the farmers about the new practices and the scope for adoption of such practices in their fields.

Item	Target 1983-84	Amount Rs. 1983-84
1. Adaptive Research Trials (Nos)		
a) 3-crop sequence	20	10,000
b) 2-crop sequence (irrigated)	20	8,000
c) 2-crop sequence (Non-irrigated)	60	24,000
d) Multi level cropping	10	5,000
e) Relay or companion cropping	15	3,000
Total:	125	50,000
2. Extension Demonstrations (Ha)		
a) Use of weedicides (Paddy and other crops and plantation (Ha)	100	20,000
b) Use of bio-fertilizers (Ha)		
i) Improved varieties	120	18,000
ii) Local varieties	250	4,500
3. Inter cropping (Ha)		
i) In Sugarcane	100	8,000
ii) In orchards	50	4,500
iii) Raising of seasonal crop for fodder or grain	50	5,000
Total:	670	60,000

12.4 Benefit expected:

The implementation of Multiple cropping Project is expected to induce the farmers to take up the optimum number of crops in their and with full utilisation of their land and water thus increasing farm income. Increasing crop intensity will in turn also create more employment opportunities.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN DAMAN

II. Integrated Tribal Development Project Daman:

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

Under the Agriculture Sector Programme, in all, 8 Schemes are involved as per details given below:

1. Agriculture Extension:

Under this Programme holding of Shibirs, conduction of demonstrations and tours of farmers to places of Agriculture interests like irrigation projects, Research Institutions, Government farms are envisaged.

2. Grant of Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural inputs:

Under this Programme, inputs required like seeds and fertilizers including soil conditioner and Bio-cultures are made available, the cost of which is subsidized to the extent of 50% corresponding to the size of holding.

3. Grant of Financial Assistance for the purchase of Plant Protection Equipments/insecticides and pesticides:

This scheme, envisages to give 50% subsidy on the cost of Plant Protection equipments and chemicals.

4. Grant of Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implements and tools.

Under this Scheme, a financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,000/- per cultivator to the members of Scheduled tribe for purchase of implements will be granted. Out of this 50% amount will be considered as subsidy and the balance 50% will be as loan.

5. Rural Compost Pits:

Under this Programme, an amount of Rs. 20/- is paid per compost pit to meet expenditure for opening and filling of normal size pit.

6. Grant of Financial Assistance for purchase of work animal:

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

7. Grant of Financial Assistance for Horticulture Development:

Under this item, a maximum amount of Rs. 250/- per family be granted for purchase of fruit grafts out of which 50% will be cons

dered as subsidy and the balance 50% as loan. About 8 to 10 grafts will be provided per family limiting to this amount. In addition, one Rupee per graft be given for protecting the crop against any damage from the cattle.

8. Soil Conservation and Land Development:

There are two items of works envisaged under this scheme.

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

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

An outlay of Rs. 4.89 lakhs has been earmarked under this Plan for the year 1982-83 of which Rs. 2.30 lakhs is the State Share and Rs. 2.59 lakhs under Central Share.

As for the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is being proposed of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs will be the State share and balance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs as central share.

Details of objectives, physical targets, financial outlay and the activities to be carried out during the year, under each scheme are being described in full in the following paper.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

The Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) to be implemented from 1982-83 was submitted to Government of India for approval as early as 5th January 1981, and the approval was conveyed on 2nd September 1982. During the year 1983-84 this Plan will be implemented in the same lines as that of 1982-83. The details are as follow:

Introduction and Background:

By and large the Scheduled Castes house-holds in this Territory are landless earning their bread through cottage Industries like weaving and basket making, cobblers, scavengers etc. Most of them are Agricultural labourers, whose economics are based on daily wages they earn performing different jobs not necessarily agricultural.

With this in view, the Department has chalked out an ambitious plan which includes different schemes to suit this community.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) has been drawn with a financial outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakh with Central share of 50% and States Share of 50% of which as much as Rs. 20.50 lakh provision has been made under the Plan for providing subsidies under various schemes. The balance of Rs. 15.50 lakh will be granted as loans.

Details of the scheme to be implemented during the year 1982-83:

The total outlay of the scheme for implementation during the current year 1983-84 will be Rs. 11.65 lakh of which 5.8 lakh will be contributed by the Government of India towards their share and Rs. 5.85 lakh will be utilized out of the State share.

The Plan envisages seven different schemes, details of which are explained in detail as follow:

SCHEME No. 1**Grant of Financial Assistance for the purchase of Agricultural inputs:***Objective:*

The objective of this scheme is to supply the farmers inputs like seeds of High Yielding Varieties of field crops, fertilizers, pesticides, soil conditioner, bioculture, etc. subsidy and loan components will be 50% in each case.

Physical Target:

It is proposed to benefit 100 Households possessing land with a provision by granting Rs. 2000/- per Household.

Financial Outlay:

Proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 will be Rs. 2.00 lakh of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be treated as Central Share and Rs. 1.00 lakh as State Share.

SCHEME No. 2**Grant of Financial Assistance for the purchase of Plant Protection Equipment:***Objective:*

To enable farmers to own Plant Protection Equipment so as to take better care of their crops, thus to obtain higher yields. Subsidy and loan will be 50% in each case.

Physical Target:

It is proposed to provide 100 households with land operated equipment like land Compressing or Rocking sprayers, at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- per household.

Financial Outlay:

Proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 will be Rs. 2.00 lakh of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be treated as Central share and Rs. 1.80 lakh as State share.

SCHEME No. 3**Grant of Financial Assistance for the purchase of Agricultural equipment and tool:**

Objective:

Under this scheme financial assistance will be given for the purchase of Bullock carts and other Agricultural implements at the rate of Rs. 1,200/- per bullock cart and Rs. 800/- for other implements, total not exceeding Rs. 2000/- per household. Subsidy and loan component will be 50% in each case.

Physical Target:

It is proposed to cater to the needs of 100 House holds during the year 1983-84 and provide them with one Bullock cart each, besides other improved implements.

Financial Outlay:

Proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 will be Rs. 2.00 lakh of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be treated as Central Share and Rs. 1.00 lakh as state shares.

SCHEME No. 4**Grant of Financial Assistance for digging Rural Compost pits:****Objective:**

Under this programme, an amount of Rs. 50/- will be paid per compost pit to meet the expenditure for opening and filling one standard size pit. Total cost will be subsidised and loan component will be nil.

Physical Target:

As many as 300 compost pits will be dug during the year 1983-84 with a total provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh. Two or more pits could be given to each household covering more than 4 acres land.

Financial Outlay:

Proposed outlay during the year 1983-84 will be Rs. 0.15 lakh of which Rs. 0.075 lakh as state share.

Grant of Financial Assistance for the purchase of work animals:**Objective:**

Under this scheme, financial assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 3,000/- will be given for purchase of a pair of work animals to households having no work animals. Subsidy and loan component will be 50% in each case.

Physical Outlay:

As many as 100 households will be taken up during the year 1983-84.

Financial Outlay:

Proposed outlay will be Rs. 3.00 lakh for the year at the rate of Rs. 3000/- each of which Rs. 1.50 lakh will be treated as Central share and Rs. 1.50 lakh as state share.

SCHEME No. 6

Grant of Financial Assistance for Soil Conservation:

Objective: Under this programme, it is proposed to take up Soil Conservation works like terracing, contour Bunding on cultivators field, Departmentally and the cost incurred will be on basis of 5% subsidy and 50% loan.

Physical Target:

About 30 households will be provided with Rs. 3000/- per household during the year 1983-84.

Financial Outlay:

Proposed outlay during the year 1983-84 will be Rs. 1.00 lakh of which Rs. 0.50 lakh will be treated as Central Share and Rs. 0.50 lakh as State Share.

SCHEME No. 7

Grant of Financial Assistance for Horticulture:*Objective:*

Under this programme, quality fruit stock such as fruit grafts and coconut seedlings and garden fencing, amounting to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per household having average one acre land will be given in the form of subsidy and loan component.

Physical Target:

As many as 100 households having average one acre of land will be taken up during the year 1983-84.

Financial Outlay:

Proposed outlay during the year will be Rs. 1.50 lakh of which Rs. 0.75 lakh will be treated as Central share and Rs. 0.75 lakh as state share.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUGARCANE DURING THE PLAN PERIOD 1983-84

The centrally Sponsored scheme for the Development of Sugarcane is being implemented since 1975-76 and it is further continued vide Government letter No. 49-4-78-SD-4117 dated 9-4-1980 for intensive sugarcane Development measures upto 1983-84.

Necessary approval has to be sought from the Govt. of India Ministry of Agriculture.

The main items of this programme are as follow: —

- i) Production and distribution of healthy seeds of promising varieties for commercial cultivation.

- ii) Demonstration of improved practices of same cultivation.
- iii) Training of cane development workers.

The objective of the Scheme is to educate the farmers by way of demonstration and utility of proper management practices increasing the sugarcane production.

1) Seed production:

Under the seed multiplication programme at Kalay Farm 0.4 Ha. will be put under primary Nursery and 4 Ha. under secondary Nursery of Seed production besides the seed will be produced in the fields of progressive growers. The total quantity of the sugarcane seed will be 200 lakhs which will be utilised for organisation of 300 hectares of sugarcane area.

2) Demonstration:

Under this item in order to educate the same growers, above the new technique of products of practices to be followed 20 demonstration under planted and will be laid out on the farmers fields each with an area of 5000 sq. m. by subsidizing inputs namely seeds, and fertilizers worth Rs. 500/- for new demonstration.

Trainings:

Three extension officer of the Department of Sugar Factory in charge of cane Development or Sugar Factory in charge of cane Research Station Institutes in the neighbouring State giving a stipend of Rs. 200/- per month.

Area Expansion:

During the year 1982-83 it is proposed to bring an additional area of 300 ha. under cane thus enhancing the over all target of 2000 ha. so as to have a crush of 1.20 tonnes of cane in 1984-85 crushing season.

Staff:

At present the Project Officer (Sugarcane) A.A.O. Gr.I and Jr. Mechanic are being paid under the Scheme. Action is being taken to create posts of Driver and Cleaner.

Financial Outlay:

The financial implication for the implementation of the scheme under the Central sector, during 1983-84 is as follow:

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B.2 Sugarcane Development programme

B.2(1) Salaries	Rs. 60,000/-
B.2(2) Wages (Seed production)	Rs. 35,000/-
B.2(3) T. E.	Rs. 2,000/-
B.2(4) Grant in Aid/Contribution/subsidies	Rs. 10,000/-
B.2(5) Scholarship and stipend	Rs. 600/-

B.2(6) Machinery and Equipment (Plants protection)	Rs. 1,000/-
B.2(7) Maintenance	Rs. 4,500/-
B.2(8) Other charges	Rs. 16,000/-
Total	Rs. 1,29,100/-

Farmers Training and Education Centre, (Disan Vidyapeth) in Districts Selected for High Yielding Varieties Programme, 1983-84.

Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme, sanctioned for this Territory by the Government of India in 1972-73 vide letter No. F.10-32/OR.II dated 11-11-70 and implements from 1-4-1972 and not earlier due to want of administrative and financial sanction of the local Government.

II) Objective of the Scheme:

The success of the Agricultural production per unit area and also the number of crops taken yearly will depend on the ability of our farmers to handle large scale use of inputs in an intensive manner. The Farmers Training and Education Centre is established to impart this knowledge and skill to farmers and their families with reference to seeds, fertilizers pesticides, implement, irrigation storage of grains etc.

Farmers in general are not literate and so cannot benefit from institutional courses, therefore their technical skill must be increased by affective use of scientific demonstrations in their own fields supported by audio-visual aids. The programme will cover the entire Agriculture development of cereals cash crops, fruits, vegetables etc.

The national demonstration programme under H.Y.V. and other crops will be one of the most important tools of the training supported by the audiovisual aids radio broadcasts and farmers discussion of crops.

III) Plan of Action:

The objective laid down for the F.T.C. since its foundation in 1972 will have the following Plan of Action for the coming financial year. It will be oriented as far as the farmers training can play its own role towards the achievement of the new 20 Point programme of the Prime Minister. The activities envisaged are:—

1. Training courses:

The target will be twenty courses held talukawise, for the farm women and the farm men. The average attendance per course will be 25 thus covering 500 farmers only, due to the paucity of the funds available for the purpose of stipends. These course will select the farmers at village level, based on the following criteria:

- a) Age should not be less than 20 and not more than 55.
- b) They should know (as far as possible).

- c) They must be from agricultural families.
- d) They should have been the owners of the plots of any demonstrations (N.D.M.C. /Sugarcane / coconut / Fertilizers) implemented by the Department of Agriculture A.A.O. any other firm or other plots must be selected for the same demonstration during the coming kharif and Rabi 1982.
- e) They must have been genuine interest to be trained. The farmers will be paid Rs. 50/- stipend at the end of the 5 days course, after due approval of the revised pattern of assistance by G.O.I. They will also be given free lodging, in the hostel and to and fro journeys to the taluka in the F.T.C. mini bus.

Special course will be also organised occasionally for other groups of people who may not necessary be farmers, but who can influence the rural million, like social workers, fathers, priests, agricultural dealers, etc. with the co-operation of local women organisations like women social welfare Board or international agencies like ACDIL, and seminaries. The usual course will impart basic agro-horticultural knowledge essential for better production while the women courses will have additional topics like family welfare, family planning, etc. Special emphasis will be laid on the production of pulses and oil seeds. In order to give to the farmers some knowledge of the other aspects that may be useful for their lives lectures will also be given on banking and National Saving usefulness while demonstration will be held on blood donation. The special course contemplated will be oriented towards better nutritions, specific agricultural topics like sugarcane cultivation, plant protection so that they can be as indirect agents of Agricultural know how, amongst their customers in the village.

2. *Demonstration camps:*

One hundred camps will be held at village level in different talukas synchronised with the agricultural operation to be conducted to various crops, special emphasis will be laid on the production of pulses and oilseeds since the farmers by now require conscious about H.Y.V. which was the basic aim of the F.T.C. in the initial years. The peripathetic team in charge of these campus, will also conduct home science demonstration for better culinary methods for women. The Nutrition week will be held with the demonstration.

3. *Save grain campaign:*

The activities of this scheme will be intensified to induce farmers to adopt farmers the new method of rodent control.

4. *Study tour of Farmers:*

Study tour of farmers (30) in numbers (including men and women) who have previously trained in this institute, will be conducted to different states to study their agricultural patterns in comparison to those in their own Territory and with a duration of 10 to 12 days.

5. *Training camps in Daman and Diu:*

This Centre proposed to extend its services to the farmers of Daman and Diu, to acquaint them with latest know how of crops and oil seeds, and simultaneously the women will be taught about nutrition and Family Welfare. This Centre proposes to cover all the tribal areas in those Districts of this U. T.

6. *Educational films:*

The film as an effective audio-visual aid, will continue to be used shown at village level and for the trainees of the courses, with the help of the documentaries available or to be purchased.

7. *Collaboration with A.I.R.:*

The activities of the Agricultural Information Officer will be intensified to offer a greater collaboration of this centre with A.I.R. Panaji, with field recordings interviews with past trainees, etc. besides, lectures by the staff of the F.T.C. and other officers of the Department.

8. *Other programmes:*

Many new programmes like training of Rural Youth under R.D.A. and training of Rural women under Social Inputs programme are likely to be introduced in Goa in the near future by the G.O.I. and rural based. As such the F.T.C. will be geared for that purpose with a suitable infrastructure.

9. *Seminars/Workshops:*

This Centre will continue to offer its help towards organisation Seminars/Workshops both by the local Govt. (e. g. State, Level Rice Training Workshop) or by the G. O. I. (e. g. 1 the Western Regional Agricultural Information Communication Workshop and 2 Farmers Training and Education Programme Workshop).

10. *Publicity:*

The Centre will continue to act as the fulcrum for the publicity of the Department by way of news items, printing of literature on agricultural topics etc.

11. *Charcha Mandals:*

This item of activities of the F. T. C's has been a complete failure in Goa due to its peculiar Socio-economic pattern therefore, avenues will be explored to mobilise a greater audience to the rural programme of A. I. R. Panaji e. g. through the Future Farmers Clubs like those of established by the Syndicate Bank in different Villages.

IV) Staff Pattern:

The following staff has been provided under the original scheme and will be continued:

Post	Pay Scale in Rs.	No. of posts
A. Administrative Staff:		
District Training Officer	700-1500	1
Agricultural Information Officer	650-1200	1
Upper Division Clerk	330-560	1
Peon-cum-Choukidar	196-232	1
B. Peripathetic Team:		
Training Officer (Male)	650-1200	1
Training Officer (Female)	650-1200	1
Demonstrator (Male)	425-700	1
Driver	260-350	1

Cine operator has been also provided in the scale of Rs. 260-400 under Budget Head A.3 Subordinate and Export staff.

V) Achievements and Targets:

The following are the achievements of this F. T. C. during the last three years and targets for 1983-84.

Details	Achievements			Total from 1972-82	Targets		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82		1982-83 upto 30-8-1982	1983-84	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Training course	10	11	8	118	1	11	
2. Women	10	10	8	91	3	11	
Total	20	21	16	209	4	29	
2. Farmers trained							
Women	268	338	412	2320	73	250	
Men	168	274	115	1886	8	250	
Total	437	632	527	4206	86	500	
3. Training Camps Organised	114	149	103	983	49	100	
Participants	5022	5511	4106	50134	1271	—	
4. Charcha Mandals	1	3	—	364	—	—	
(i) Groups formed courses for converters	1	—	—	24	—	—	
(ii) Participants	23	—	—	248	—	—	
5. Study tours	Maha-rashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka & Kerala	10	—	1	
6. Participants	27	31	27	330	—	30	
7. Other workshop/courses	3	—	1	4	—	—	

VI) Financial Outlay:

The following are the financial provisions made and foreseen for 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. The substantial increase vis-a-vis the provisions made in the previous years, namely Rs. 1,56,000/- is due to the increased salaries regular increments, Add. D. A., H. R. A., L. T. C. enhanced stipends from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- per day, purchase of furniture, Audio Visual Aids, camps farmers tours etc.

Debits	1982-83		1983-84
	B. E.	R. E.	B. E.
E.1(1) Salaries	1,30,000-00	1,48,000-00	1,59,000-00
E.1(2) T. A.	5,000-00	5,000-00	5,000-00
E.1(3) Office Expenses	5,000-00	10,000-00	10,000-00
E.1(4) Stipends	5,000-00	14,000-00	14,000-00
E.1(5) Machinery	8,000-00	2,000-00	2,000-00
E.1(6) Maintenance	6,000-00	6,000-00	6,000-00
E.1(7) Other charges	3,000-00	10,000-00	20,000-00
Total	1,56,000-00	1,95,000-00	2,16,000-00

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION ON MAJOR FOOD CROPS**Background of the Scheme:**

This Scheme is an operation from 1967-68 and will be further continued during the year 1983-84.

Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the Scheme is to demonstrate the farmers, the production potentialities per unit area of the main crops grown in the tract and those that can be economically grown by way of introduction by using the modern technology consisting of package of practices. These demonstrations are intended to serve the purpose of training of farmers by way of visual demonstrations.

Financial Outlay:

During 1982-83 there is a budget provision of Rs. 2.05 lakh and the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 2.38 lakh, necessary provision have been made in Revised Estimate 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 the budget provision proposed is Rs. 1.56 lakh as follows: —

(Rs. in lakh)

Revenue	1982-83 R. E.	1983-84 B. E.
1) Salaries	1,20,000	1,23,000
2) Travel Expenses	5,000	5,000
3) Office Expenses	1,000	1,000
4) Maintenance	10,000	10,000
5) Material and supplies	12,000	12,000
6) Purchase of Vehicle	90,000	5,000
Total	2,38,000	1,56,000

Physical Target:

During 1982-83, twenty five demonstrations are laid out, which consists of twenty multicrop demonstrations one of which is a special demonstration on problem plot (soil acidity) and five demonstrations are of Entire Farming. Similarly during 1983-84, again same number of demonstration are to be conducted.

Package programme for the Development of coconut for 1983-84:

This is a continuing Scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 1982-83. Under this Scheme 40 demonstration plots have taken up during 1982-83 and the same will be continued till 1983-84. A subsidy of Rs. 250/- is admissible for each demonstration plot for the selected farmers, one Assistant Agriculture Officer Gr. I and two Asst. Agriculture officers Gr. II have been appointed under this Scheme.

Physical Target:	Financial Target	
	1982-83	1983-84
40 demonstrations Salaries	26,000	26,000
T. A.	2,000	2,000
Grants in aid/contributions/ /Subsidies	10,000	10,000
Other charges	1,000	1,000
Total	39,000	39,000

Besides above Scheme a Central Regional Nursery will be taken up during 83-84, wherein one lakh coconut seedlings will be brought up, and the same will be supplied to the cultivators in Goa and also to the neigh-

bouring states. The total operational expenditure of one nursery of 5 Ha. during 1983-84 is Rs. 7.46 lakh as detailed below: —

Item	1982-83	1983-84
Non-Recurring	2.00	2.50
Recurring	4.35	4.35
Establishment	0.59	0.61
	6.94	7.46

The Scheme of the establishment of Regional coconut Nursery unit has been approved from 82-83 to 84-85. The pattern of assistance between the Board and States is 50:50 but in respect of Union Territory the share of the Board will be 100% vide their letter No. F. 179/80 Dev dated 2-7-82.

(1) Cashewnut Subsidised plantation of Cashew in Departmental and Non-Departmental area:

This is a continuing Scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Cashew nut in the Union Territory during 1982-83. The subsidy for the Non-departmental plantation is restricted to 25% of the cost of cultivation subject to a maximum of Rs. 900/- per ha. under the programme of subsidised plantation of cashewnut to private farmers.

The subsidy will be paid in three annual instalments of Rs. 300/- each which will be borne by the Centre. The subsidy for individual beneficiary is restricted to 4 ha. per farmer.

Financial requirement	Physical target (in lakhs) 1982-83	Subsidy Rs. lakh
<i>Non-departmental</i>		
(a) Area expansion	1500	4,500
(b) Maintenance 1980-81	1000	3,000
1981-82	1426	4,278
		11,778

Budget Estimate for 1983-84

Grants-in-aid/contribution/Subsidy

(2) Package Programme for Development of Cashewnut:

This is continuing Scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the year 1982-83. Under this scheme a target of 89 demonstration plots have been allotted by the Government of India. The rate of subsidy per demonstration plot is Rs. 500/- as per the pattern of Assistance. The plot taken up for demonstration will be continued for 3 years only. The demonstration plots are distributed zone-wise to the selected farmers for the year 1982-83.

The financial and Physical requirement:

Physical Target	Subsidy	Staff and contingencies
89 demonstrations	45000	27000

The Financial and Physical requirements for 1983-84.

Physical Target	Subsidy	Staff and contingencies
89 demonstration	45000	27000

(3) Development of vegetative propagations:

This is a continuing Scheme under which an area of 30 Ha. during 1982-83 and the same will be continued till 1983-84.

The object of the scheme is to improve the newly raised plantations which are stocked with seedlings programme of low yielding nature by adopting techniques of vegetative Propagation such as situ patch budding veniar grafting etc.

There are 11 malis working under this scheme. The scheme is implemented on 50:50 basis.

Financial implementations

Physical Target	Financial Target	
	1982-83	1983-84
30 Ha. Salaries	1,20,000	1,51,000
Wages	5,000	5,000
T. A.	5,000	6,000
Material and supply	4,000	3,000
	1,34,000	1,65,000

Development of spices:

This is continuing scheme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the year 1982-83 and it will be continued till 1983-84. Spices crop like pepper is grown in Goa from ancient time Planting materials of new varieties have been introduced during last few years and being supplied to growers. From the existing gardens maintaining will be prepared locally and will be supplied to the cultivators.

Two Central nurseries have been laid out at Ela with 1 ha. and at Kaly with 2 Ha. plot. During the Sixth Five Year Plan a target of one lakh pepper cuttings is proposed being 20,000 each year. The target fixed during 1982-83 is 20,000 cuttings. The required nucleus where necessary will be procured from reliable nurseries. A post of Fieldman will be filled during 1982-83.

The physical and financial requirement will be as follows:

Physical Target	Financial Target	
	1982-83	1983-84
3. Ha. Wages	8,000	8,000
Material/Supplies	30,000	30,000
Other charges	20,000	20,000
	66,000	66,000

STRENGTHENING OF STATE SOIL SURVEY ORGANISATION

Background and objectives:

This Scheme introduced in this Union Territory during the year 1976-77 is partly financed by the Central and partly by the State Government on 50% basis. Under this Scheme, systematic soil Survey, both reconnaissance and detailed type of 3,73,300 hectares total land and 1,30,000 hectares cultivable area respectively is to be done, which will help in the proper land use planning of the land area in this Territory.

Detailed Survey studies are to be undertaken of command area under major and minor irrigation project. The basic information about soil and land resources will be collected and used for the proper planning and implementation of various land and water land and water development programmes. Detailed information on soil Survey is essential for making suitable recommendation of cropping patterns, of irrigation projects schedules and drainage problems of land under Command area of irrigation project which are presently under construction and bearing completion reclamation and development of problems areas, aforestation and soil cultivation in watersheds etc.

Present position:

The target allotted for 1981-82 was 10,000 ha. for survey. Physical targets could not be achieved as one Soil Surveyor presently has not completed the six months training course at the All India Institute of Soil and land use survey either at Nagpur or at Bangalore. All posts approved by Government of India in the Scheme are likely to be created and filled up during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84.

After their appointment, the Soil Surveyor will be sent for necessary training in Soil and land use survey, so as to enable them to take up the field work.

One diesel jeep with trailer has been purchased. Furniture and other necessities have also been purchased.

Field work has to be started in the command area of Salaulim Irrigation Projects, which is nearing completion. The fields work is possible during the monsoon months (June to September).

Development of Banana:

During the current financial year 1982-83, Centrally sponsored scheme for package programme on Banana being implemented. Approval for continuing the Scheme during 1982-83 was received from Government of India.

Under this scheme 31 demonstrations will be taken up in cultivators fields and Rs. 13,000/- will be given as subsidy. During the last year 1981-82, 31 demonstrations were conducted.

There are two posts under this Scheme, one Banana Development Officer (not filled) and Grade Assistant (appointed).

Physical Target	Financial Target	
	1982-83	1983-84
31 demonstrations		
Salaries	32,000	41,000
T. A.	3,000	3,000
Office Expenses	1,000	1,000
Grants-in-Aid/contribution subsidies	13,000	13,000
Maintenance	2,000	2,000
Other charges	2,000	2,000
Other charges	5,000	5,000
Total	56,000	65,000

The above scheme will be continued on the basis during the year 1983-84.

Physical Targets:

The targets allotted for the year 1982-83 is 10,000 ha. A similar targets of 10,000 ha. is proposed for the year 1983-84.

Particulars	Target	1982-83	1983-84
	1984-85 Terminal year	Target	proposed Target
1. Soil and land use Survey ...	10,000 Ha.	10,000 Ha.	10,000 Ha.

Staffing pattern:

Various posts provided for in the scheme are to be created and filled up. These posts include staff for soil Survey parties and for multidisciplinary cell consisting in different disciplines at the Headquarters.

The staff strength approved by the Government of India for implementation of the Schemes, alongwith the details of staff in position and posts required and proposed to be created and filled up are given below : —

Sr. No.	Name of the posts	Scale of Pay	No. of posts approved	Existing staff 1982-83	Posts proposed for creation	
					1982-83	1983-84
1.	Agrenomist ...	700-1300	1	1	—	—
2.	Project Officer ...	700-1300	1	—	—	1
3.	Forest Officer ...	700-1300	1	—	—	1
4.	Sedimentation and Physiologist ...	700-1300	1	—	—	1
5.	Asst. Soil Survey Officer ...	700-1300	1	—	—	1
6.	Agricultural Engineer ...	650-1200	1	—	—	1
7.	Soil Surveyor ...	425-700	4	1	—	3
8.	Draftsman Gr. II ...	330-560	2	—	—	2
9.	Upper Division Clerk ...	330-560	1	1	—	—
10.	Lower Division Clerk ...	260-400	1	1	—	—
11.	Field Assistant ...	260-430	4	1	—	3
12.	Driver ...	260-350	2	1	—	1
13.	Khalassi ...	196-232	4	—	—	4
Total:			24	6	—	18

Financial Outlay:

During the year 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 1.74 lakh was included under this schemes for meeting 50% share and the expenditure was Rs. 1.67 lakh.

During the year 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 8.42 lakh was made out of which 50% was under State Sector and 50% under Central Sector which has been raised to Rs. 8.30 lakh. During the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 8.48 lakh has been proposed as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Outlay Rs. in lakh		
		B. E. 1982-83	R. E. 1982-83	B. E. 1983-84
1.	Salaries ...	2.30	2.20	2.00
2.	Wages ...	0.03	0.03	0.03
3.	Travel expenses ...	0.07	0.05	0.05
4.	Office expenses ...	0.17	0.17	0.20
5.	Grant-in-aid/contribution/subsidies	5.85	5.85	5.20
Total ...		8.42	8.30	7.48

Benefits expected after implementation of Scheme:

1. An inventory of the soil characteristics and land features will be ready for future development programme.
2. Systematic classification of soils for grouping them into suitable recommendation for better managements practices.
3. Command areas under major and minor irrigation projects which are under construction and nearing completion will be planned for intensive cultivations of various crops to utilise irrigation water to maximum extend.
4. Periodical studies of irrigated soils regarding their fertility and drainage etc. will be taken up to conduct soil improvement programme.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN GHATS REGION 1983-84

Name of the Scheme: Integrated Development of Western Ghats Region 1983-84.

Background:

Goa District has a total surface area estimated at 3,61,115 Ha. Out of which about 1,33,487 ha. is cultivated. About 8,500 Ha. are irrigated from above total area, and 92,000 Ha. are recorded as cultivable wasteland. These undeveloped and unutilised cultivated areas are located mostly in the seven talukas of Sattari, Canacona, Sanguem, Quepem, Pernem, Bicholim and Ponda and include also Government Wastelands. "Aforeamento" which have been given on long lease to private individuals, Comunidade and Religious Institutions.

Goa gets, on an average about 2750 mm (110") of rainfall confined to the months between June to September. This heavy recipitation coupled with steep slopes gives rise to considerable erosion of soil. These lands by their geographycal conditions are not suitable for growing of horticultural crops like mango, coconut, cashew and lowest slopes other commercial crops like sugarcane. These lands therefore requires complete development like clearing of wild growth land shapping and contour bunding.

Objective of the Scheme:

The objective is to develop wasteland which are at present lying fallow and which when reclaimed will be fit for cultivation of crops like sugarcane and horticultural crops like mango, coconut etc.

The development work proposed will be confined mostly to the lower regions where scarce wild vegetable existing and without disturbing the ecology of the region. Also the activities will be taken up where irrigation facilities (irrigation projects such as lift or canal) have been established or are to be established in the near future.

Considering that this region falls under the heavy rainfall and the terrain being of undulated nature, there is greater scope for storing surface runoff water by constructing of Minor Irrigation Department has identified many sites and construction work of some of store, soil erosion which in turn cause heavy silting of the tank beds, and canals which carry water to these reservoirs, it is proposed to take up the water shed management of the catchment areas of these irrigation projects, by afforestation and development of land by bench terracing so as to make them fit for growing horticultural crops. To start with catchment areas of two irrigation sites namely Anjunem and Panchawadi will be taken up for watershed management out of funds to be provided in the Revised Estimates 1982-83.

This programme was, taken up for the first time during the year 1975-76 from September, 25 and new will be taken up as continuing scheme. This scheme was confirmed to talukas of Sanguem, Canacona and Sattari from 1975-76 upto 79-80. During the year 1983-84 the schemes would continue to be implemented in the said three Talukas already taken up and will be extended to four new Talukas already suggested earlier viz. Pernem, Ponda, Bicholim and Quepem if approved by Government of India. Pending the approval of the inclusion of the new four talukas, the programme at present is being restricted to three old talukas and the work undertaken would be as follows: —

1. Area clearance
2. Terracing
3. Contour bunding
4. Stone wall/Barbed wire fencing
5. Management of Two watersheds.

The land development work will be taken up with the help of Departmental machineries which will be confined to the areas covered by Government irrigation projects and also where private irrigation sources are available so that the same land could be brought under cultivation immediately after development.

The lands developed will then be partially utilised for sugarcane crop and partially for horticultural cultivation such as cashew, coconut, mango, chickoo.

The Pattern of Assistance:

For the beneficiaries who will be taking up the cashew and coconut cultivation the subsidy will be on the similar lines as approved by the Government of India under cashew expansion and coconut demonstration programmes, while in case of mango, subsidy pattern will be the same as in case under coconut demonstration programme.

Bulldozers for levelling will be provided to the beneficiaries at 50% subsidy towards hire charges as per G.O.I. guidelines in force.

For construction of stone wall fencing to protect the agricultural crops against wild life a subsidy of 50% will be provided, at the rate of

Rs. 7.50 per linear metres to the maximum 1,000 linear mt. as approved by the Government of India.

The cost of construction of stone wall fencing has increased considerably, and as such it was found proper to give a subsidy of Rs. 15/- per L. mts. i. e. 50% of the construction cost considered at Rs. 30.00 per L. mts. limited to maximum extent of Rs. 15,000/- per cultivator to the maximum of 1,000 mts.

Subsidy of Rs. 15/- per L. mts. has been duly considered as minimum in consultation with P.W.D. according to whom the cost of construction at present per L. mt. is Rs. 55.30 and in which case subsidy should have been Rs. 27.67 as against proposed Rs. 15/- per L. mts.

Physical Targets and Financial outlay:

The details of physical targets and expenditure are as follows: —

Year	Physical target	Physical achievement	Provision in Rs. lakh	Expenditure incurred in Rs. lakh
1978-79	400 ha.	405 ha.	7.50	8.10
1979-80	480 ha.	465 ha.	9.00	9.20
1980-81	480 ha.	480 ha.	9.00	12.72
1981-82	480 ha.	480 ha.	9.00	12.20
1982-83	500 ha.	—	12.00	19.49
				(anticipated)

During the year 1982-83, provision of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been made which is expected to be utilised in full by the year end. Additional funds of Rs. 7.49 lakh have been proposed under Revised Estimates in view of 2 new items, namely Management of 2 water sheds being included in the Schemes for which Rs. 3.00 lakh will be allotted.

The target for the year 1983-84 is 500 ha. to be covered under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 19.50 lakh has been proposed the breakup of which is as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

Items	Budget Estimates 1982-83	Revised Estimates 1982-83	Budget Estimates 1983-84
1. Salary of officers	26,000-00	15,000-00	21,000-00
2. Wages	14,000-00	24,000-00	24,000-00
3. Travel expenses	5,000-00	5,000-00	5,000-00
4. Grants-in-aid-contribution/subsidy	5,00,000-00	7,00,000-00	5,00,000-00
5. Maintenance	6,50,000-00	9,00,000-00	6,50,000-00
6. Management of two watersheds	—	3,00,000-00	3,00,000-00
	12,00,000-00	19,49,000-00	15,00,000-00

During the year 1983-84 it will be possible to develop an area of 500 ha. Out of which 250 ha. will be covered under sugar cane, 200 ha. under cashew cultivation and 50 ha. under various horticultural crops like coconut, mango, chickoo, etc. Following the guidelines of letter No. 8.8.80 PLG dtd. 5.8.82, from the Planning Department it has been proposed to introduced horticulture plantation in the developed areas, wherein sapplings of banana, chickoo, coconut, mango, cashew and different type of fruits will be supplied to the beneficiaries at the subsidised rate of 50%.

Staff:

The staff appointed in the year 1975-76 consisting of one Technical Assistant to supervise the work of machineries will continue during the year 1983-84 for which necessary provision has been shown in the Budget.

Benefit of the Scheme:

The implementation of the above scheme will make it possible to develop additional 500 ha. of wasteland in the Territory during the year 1983-84.

With work of management of 2 water sheds having initially more area under different crops will be brought under cultivation and the projected storage capacity of the reservoirs will be sustained as their effective life will be prolonged. This will contribute to the better Eco-development of the respective areas.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (NEW SCHEME)

Name of the Scheme: Implementation of National Project of Bio Gas Development during the year 1983-84.

Background of the Scheme:

This scheme with conventional method dome shaped type of plants was made as beginning by K:V:I:C since 1975.

Further research was conducted at Lucknow, Etawa by scientists on this Bio-Gas energy and they could succeed in finding out a simpler and cheaper one in operation in constructional cost to whom the name given as "Janata Dome Shapped Type of Bio-Gas Plant".

In this regard the workshop was held in this Territory in November 1979 at Ela Old Goa in Farmers Training Centre to demonstrate to the participants the various salient features involved in the construction of this Janata Bio-Gas plants, besides a model Janata Bio-Gas plant was set up in the premises of Farmers Training Centre. For this purpose scientists and researchers were deputed by Government of India to this Territory.

The participants for this programme were so enthusiastic that on observing the performance of this Bio-Gas plants (Janata) that during the year 1980-81 five such type of Janata Bio-Gas plants were set up by them in Ponda and Satari Talukas of this Territory. Gradually, this programme started becoming popular during the year 1981-82 and by

November in view of the importance given by G. O. I. This programme was included under New 20 Point Programme of Honourable Prime Minister of India, fixing the target of setting up 25 Janata Bio-Gas plants for this territory, in the workshop held at Delhi during the month of February, 1982. As the time was very short this Department could set up 19 Bio-Gas plants (Janata) in different Talukas upto March, 1982.

This Janata Bio-Gas Programme is becoming more and more popular day by day and practically every house hold having cattle is very keen to have such type of plant.

Target for 1983-84:

During 1982-83 a target for setting up 100 such type of Bio-Gas plants was fixed by Government of India of New 20 Point Programme, so far i. e. upto August, 1982 it was possible to set up 60 Janata Bio Gas Plants, and by the end of this Financial year 1982-83 about 175 plants are likely to be covered.

During the year 1983-84 a target of setting up 175 Janata Bio-Gas plants has been earmarked.

Financial Outlay:

This project being Centrally sponsored one under which the entire component of subsidy, as per pattern of assistance approved by G. O. I. from time to time, is borne by G. O. I. while the loan component to the beneficiaries is provided by Nationalised Banks to whom the instructions are issued by G. O. I.

Expenditure on staffing pattern sanctioned by G. O. I. for creation of one post of Senior Officer Gr. I in Bio-Gas programme carrying a scale of Rs. 1100-1600 and one post of U. D. C. in pay scale of Rs. 330-560. Besides all allowances inherent to this posts are 100% borne by G. O. I.

Hence the total expenditure for the year 1983-84 on contingencies i. e. subsidies and pay and allowances of the staff sanctioned by G. O. I. and on the way of creation will be as follow:

<i>(Amount in Rs.)</i>		
305 - AGRICULTURE	(New Item)	
Items	Revised Estimates 1982-83	Budget Estimates 1983-84
C. Manures & Fertilizers		
C.2 Bio-Gas Development		
C.2(1) Salaries	19,000-00	35,000-00
C.2(2) Travel Expenses	2,000-00	2,000-00
C.2(3) Office Expenses	1,000-00	3,000-00
C.2(4) Material and supplies	3,000-00	5,000-00
C.2(5) Grants-in-Aid contributions/subsidies	1,50,000-00	2,00,000-00
C.2(6) Payment of stipend and honorarium ...	11,500-00	12,000-00
C.2(7) Other charges	1,500-00	3,000-00
	1,88,000-00	2,60,000-00

The total outlay for financial year 1983-84 will be of Rs. 2,60,000-00 being 100% supported by G. O. I.

During this year the subsidies will be paid to the beneficiaries through the funds proposed in Revised Estimates for 1982-83 as New Item.

Objectives:

The main idea of this National Project launched by G. O. I. through State/U. Territory Government's is to reduce pressure on fire-wood for cooking purpose, as the gas produced out of this Bio-Gas plants by feeding it with cow-dung will be utilised for cooking purpose. Side by side the resulting slurry form the cow-dung will be utilised as manure for agricultural crops.

Further the environment will be maintained clean and this Gas also will serve for lighting purpose minimum one lamp in each house.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

(a) *Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Control and Eradication of Pests and diseases of Agricultural Importance including weed control in Endemic Areas:* In endemic areas operational charges, assistance of Rs. 15/- per hectare towards charges for ground spraying of paddy crop will be given in areas which are endemic to gallfly/gallmidge and blast.

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

(c) *Weed control:* For the control of aquatic and other weeds like salvinia, Mimosa, pudica. Subsidy of 50% towards the cost of weedicides will be made available subject to the approval of Govt. of India. Besides, large scale demonstration will also be conducted.

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

Physical Target:

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

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Sixth Plan target	1981-82 achievement	1982-83 proposed Target	Anticipated	1983-84 proposed Target
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme Eradication of pests and diseases in Endemic areas including weed control						
	a) Paddy	... Ha.	3,000	1924.00	3000	3000	3000
	b) Pulses	... Ha.	1,000	642.00	1000	1000	1000
	c) Mango	... Ha.	250	140.50	250	250	250
	d) Rodent control	Ha.	8,000	1684.00	8000	8000	8000

During the year 1981-82 the above scheme has been implemented under State Sector, as the same have not been reflected in the local Budget.

Financial Outlay:

For the implementation of the above scheme, Govt. of India has already sanctioned an amount of Rs. 124 lakh during 1982-83 which is proposed to be revised to Rs. 1.44 lakh. The same outlay of Rs. 1.44 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84 also.

Benefit expected:

The crop which are prone to attack of pest and disease will be safeguarded as a result of plant protection measures taken on different crops and thus about 10% more production will be achieved which would have been lost due to attack of pest diseases and rodent.

Soil and Water Conservation

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu gets an average annual rainfall from south-west monsoon from June to September which is 100" to 120". The Soil in this Territory is classified into laterite, alluvial and sandy out of which 80% of the area belongs to the first category and highly acidic in nature, sandy loams to silt loam in texture and well drained. The temperature during the different period of year varies from 22 degree to 32 degree Centigrade or 70 degree to 90 degree Fahrenheit.

During the plan period of 1983-84 a massive Soil Conservation Programme is proposed to be taken up in view of importance that it has now assumed. The problem faced in this territory can be grouped in following categories.

1. Construction and repairs of embankments protecting paddy and (khasan lands) including sluice gates.
2. Desilting of drainage in khasan lands for improving drainages.
3. Soil Conservation work in hilly lands such as terracing etc.
4. Soil Conservation measures in mining affected areas, improvement of fields, removing of silt, improvements of water channels.
5. Acquisition of embankments including sluice gates.
6. Soil Conservation Organisation.

Besides the above the activities of Soil Conservation Division, will also include the followings.

13.(1) Education and Training:

In order to strengthen the staff in Soil Conservation Division, it is imperative to get the staff trained in Soil Conservation Practices in Training Institutes like those at Ootacamund & Dehra Dun to get acquainted with new techniques.

13.(2) Object of the Scheme:

The main object of the Scheme is to depute officer for training in the Soil Conservation Practices.

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

13.(3) Physical Targets:

During the year 1983-84 one candidate is proposed to be deputed for said training.

13.(4) Benefit expected:

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

2. Strengthening of Soil Organisation:— This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme partly financed by Central and partly by State Government. The proposed outlay under this programme during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 4.97 lakh. During the year 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 1.74 lakh was included under this Scheme for meeting 50% share and the expenditure was Rs. 1.67 lakh. During the plan period 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 8.42 lakh was provided out of which 50% was under State Sector and 50% under Central Sector and which is expected to be utilised in full. During 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 7.48 lakh has been approved.

13.(5) Construction and repairs of embankments protecting paddy land (khasan lands) including sluice gate:

Background of the Scheme:— Under this Scheme the work repairs to the embankments, construction and repairs to sluice gates closure of accidental breaches will be taken up. This marginal embankments are constructed on the Bank of River in order to protect the fertile low lying areas from the entry of salt water which are known as khasan lands. It also maintains the navigability of the rivers. These marginal embankments are eroded away by the waves created by the machanised vessels carrying mineral ore and also due to natural tidal waves, current and up-precendental high tides.

13.(6) Financial Outlay:

During the Sixth Plan period, the outlay proposed is Rs. 45.00 lakhs. During the plan 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh was provided & during the annual plan of 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been made which will be fully utilised. An Outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84.

13.(7) Desilting of drains in khasan lands for improving drainages:

The work of desilting of drainage canals to control flooding is being taken up under this Scheme. These canals were provided for smooth flow of flood water and also tidal currents. These canals have been silted as a result of deposition of silt coming from high lands. As a result of this silting in the moonson, 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% Govt. cost.

Financial Outlay:— During the Annual plan 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakh was provided. Also during the annual plan of 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakh was provided. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh for 1983-84 has been approved. The total outlay for Sixth Plan period is Rs. 30.00 lakh. Expenditure incurred during 1981-82 has been Rs. 4.67 lakh and during 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs. 0.68 lakh has been spent.

Physical Target:— During the year 1982-83 a target of 2,500 hectares was fixed and achievement is 650 Ha. for the year 1983-84 a target of 2,500 hectares has been fixed.

13.(8) Soil Conservation Works in hilly lands such as terracing:

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

Financial Outlay:— During the Sixth Five year Outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of this scheme. During the year 1981-82, provision of Rs. 2.83 lakh was provided and during the plan of 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh was provided. For the plan year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been proposed. Expenditure incurred during 1981-82 is Rs. 17.14 lakh and during 1982-83 Rs. 0.25 lakh proposed will be spent.

13.(9) Soil Conservation Measure in Mining effective areas improvement of fields. Removing silts improvement of water channels.

Due to mining activities different talukas like Ponda, Bicholim, Satari, Sanguem have been prevented from taking up cultivation in the Agricultural lands. Also due to dumping of mining rejects the drains have turned affective, thereby affecting the area in directly for cultivation. The natural silting up the drains of the field has also caused uncultivation of fields in the vicinity. Such lands have to be developed by desilting of drains removal of mining reject and construction of countour bund in these areas. Under this scheme work like desilting of Nallas, will be taken up in the mining regions with an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh during the Sixth Plan period.

13.(10) Financial Outlay:

A provision of Rs. 2.36 lakh has been made for the said Scheme with a target of 200 Ha. to be achieved during the year 1983-84.

13.(11) Soil Conservation Organisation:

It is proposed to create one sub-division on South side at Margao, in order to implement the Scheme smoothly. This Sub-Division will be set up during 1983-84. An Outlay of Rs. 1.78 lakh was proposed for the staff appointment during the Sixth Five year plan period, while the proposed Outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 1.60 lakh.

13.(12) Acquisition of embankments including sluice gates:

The marginal embankments are eroded waves created by mechanised vessels carrying mineral ore and also due to natural tidal

waves currents and unprecedented high tides. It is proposed to acquire such bund which are protective and which have large production.

13.(13) Loans:

Besides a provision of Rs. 0.55 lakh has been proposed for grant of loan towards implementation of special component plan for scheduled castes tribal sub plan, Daman break up of which is Rs. 0.50 lakh and Rs. 0.05 lakh respectively.

Animal Husbandry

A. INTRODUCTION

The main constraint for development of Animal Husbandry in this territory is lack of feed and fodder resources. The territory has therefore to depend on import of feed ingredients from neighbouring States, thereby increasing the cost of maintenance of animal. Similarly, natural grazing is available only for 3 months during a year and the 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 position is expected to improve.

The total livestock population of the Territory according to 1982 Census is as follows:

District	Cattle	Buffalo	Others	Total Livestock	Poultry
Goa	1,20,304	42,317	1,48,003	3,10,624	5,83,008
Daman	7,189	1,189	5,416	13,794	19,385
Diu	2,176	111	4,190	6,477	13,199

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

The estimated annual production of milk at present is 20,000 tons and egg production is about 54 million per year.

B. OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

The Annual Plan 1983-84 proposal is based on the guidelines formulated by the Planning Commission and recommendation made in the perspective Plan 1978-79 to 1992-93 prepared by Administrative Staff College of India and recommendations made in the Report of the National Commission on Agriculture (1976). Also care has been taken to fit the programmes to our local conditions.

The main object of the Annual Plan 1983-84 would be the adoption of various programmes with modern techniques on Animal Husbandry to bridge the gap between demand and supply of milk, eggs and meat. Also stress has been laid to create rural employment, as a major instrument of social change for economic benefit of under privileged people

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

The Territory is deficient in milk production and per capita consumption of milk does not compare favourably with all India figures. This shortfall is mainly due to lack of good quality breed of cattle and buffaloes and non-availability of required ingredients of food locally. Similarly cattle are subjected to chance grazing only from July to October and the rest of the year, no opportunity to have grazing, hence, left to the by-products of agriculture products such as paddy straw and dry grass available in the forests. Owing to the above constraints, it is estimated that at the end of the Annual Plan 1983-84 a target of 22,000 tonnes of milk is expected to be achieved. As regards the egg production, an estimation of 60 million by the end of the Annual Plan 1983-84 is expected as a target.

To achieve the projected target of 22,000 tonnes of milk and 60 million eggs, the strengthening of infrastructure would be necessary at direction and supervision level. The proposed set up envisages to have strong bearing on effective planning, supervision, technical guidance, sound infrastructure and proper execution of production and marketing. For the organisational arrangement it is necessary to intimate and carry out Animal Husbandry developmental activities to achieve the desired results, the approach needs:

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

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

The following are the details of the Scheme to be implemented in 1983-84:

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

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 to maintain the pace of development and hence there is necessity to strengthen the departmental set up.

Considering all this it is proposed to strengthen the Department for better planning, direction, supervision, execution and evaluation. There are at present three Deputy Directors in charge of various programmes and existing pay scales is Rs. 650-1200 Class II. This needs to be revised to Rs. 700-1300 (Junior Class I) in order to shoulder more responsibilities and effective supervision parallel to the work load. These Deputy Directors

are expected to supervise the work of subordinates establishments. The present scale of the Director of this Department is Rs. 1100-1600 which needs upward revision for the above same reason. The importance of proper planning can be hardly over emphasized, since planning is the base for effective implementation of the programme. At present there is no separate planning cell in this Department and with the increase in volume of work the need of creation of such a cell is keenly felt. Hence, it is proposed to set up a planning cell in the Directorate.

In order to have effective control and to de-centralise the departmental activities it is necessary to create three Zonal Officers, each will be incharge of overall activities of 3 to 4 Talukas of this Territory. The creation of Zonal set up will contribute better supervision in respective Zones, the activities of the department. The Zonal office will be headed by an Assistant Director with the supporting staff and details of the position are given below. Three Zonal Officers will be established during the year 1983-84. Each Zonal office will be provided with vehicle.

1.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

1.3 Financial Requirements:

Year	Outlay in lakh
1983-84	Rs. 2.00

The provision is required to cover the expenditure for pay and allowances of staff, rent and office expenditure.

The following staff is required during the Plan period 1983-84.

Designation of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1. Record Keeper	1	425-700
2. Draftary	1	200-250
3. Peon	2	916-232

1.4 Physical Targets:

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

1.5 Benefits Expected:

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

II. VETERINARY EDUCATION & TRAINING

2. Name of the Scheme: Training and Education

2.1 Background of the Scheme:

This Scheme envisage to impart inservice training to the Departmental Officials, deputation of candidates for B.V.Sc. and M.V.Sc. Courses on Government Scholarship training of Stockman and Farmers. The training to Stockman 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.

This scheme involves pattern of assistance for payment of scholarship, stipend and honorarium to farmers and this needs approval of Government of India. At present the pattern of assistance has not been approved and the Scheme is implemented in anticipation of Government approval. Following is proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84:

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

2.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

2.3 Financial Requirements:

During the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is approved to cover the expenditure towards the payment of scholarships, stipends etc.

2.4 Physical Targets:

Following Physical targets are proposed for the plan period:

1. B.V.Sc. Course	5 candidates
2. Stockman Course	5 candidates
3. Post Graduate (M.V.Sc. Course)	2 candidates
4. Farmers	1200 farmers
5. Training to Officers	15 candidates

2.5 Benefits expected:

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

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

3.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

3.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

3.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 0.55 lakh is approved to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, civil work, etc.

3.4 Physical Targets:

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

3.5 Benefits Expected:

The training to the farmers will help them to acquire, the knowledge of modern techniques and scientific management of their farms/livestock.

III. VETERINARY SERVICES & ANIMAL HEALTH

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

4.1 Background of the Scheme:

The progress of immunisation against Rinderpest was taken up in the whole of the territory and has covered almost all the animals. It is necessary to follow up work so that calves which arrived at a susceptible age of six months and these animals which are brought from outside the territory need to be immunised. A check post is established at Mollem under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and one more check post at Dodanarg will be set up during 1983-84.

4.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

4.3 Financial Outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided to cover the expenditure of pay & allowances of staff and cost of vaccines on 50:50 basis as state and central share.

4.4 Physical Targets:

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

4.5 Benefits Expected:

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

5.1 Background of the Scheme:

Under this scheme it is proposed to set up hospitals at selected major taluka headquarters in order to hospitalise sick animals. One hospital is already functioning at Panaji since 1981-82. However, the second hospital will be taken up during the Annual Plan period by acquiring land.

5.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

5.3 Financial Requirements:

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

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

An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakh is approved on cost of acquisition of land, civil work, vehicle and pay and allowances of staff.

5.4 Physical Targets:

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

5.5 Benefits Expected:

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

6. Name of the Scheme: **Control of 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 this plan period.

6.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The scheme envisages to undertake mass vaccination programme against Ranikhet, Foot and Mouth Disease, T.B., Brucellosis and Swine Fever so as to control these disease.

6.3 Financial Requirement:

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is approved during the year 1983-84 to cover the cost of vaccine and equipment.

6.4 Physical Targets:

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

6.5 Benefits Expected:

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

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

7.1 Background of the Scheme:

In order to provide health cover to live stock, there is one veterinary dispensary at every Taluka Head Quarter manned by one veterinary officer and assisted by two veterinary assistants and two attendants. Also preventive and control measures to all disease of livestock and poultry are undertaken by the dispensaries in respective talukas by organising regular vaccination programme. However, it is felt that the dispensaries at taluka level cannot cope up with the increased work as regard to health coverage and development activities. Besides, unlike in other states, the veterinary officer has to attend the cases at the premises of livestock which consumes more time of the day. Hence, it is proposed to provide a vehicle to the taluka dispensaries wherever needed. As the existing dispensaries will not be sufficient to cope up with the effective health coverage, it is proposed to open two dispensaries in the talukas and in centrally located villages where the Animal Husbandry activities are much concentrated. This is proposed in view of the fact that without adequate health cover, all attempt to improve the production capacity of livestock are foredoomed to failure consequently. The necessity for an efficient and well knit animal health organisation has become all the more imperative.

7.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

7.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh is approved for the two additional dispensaries to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, equipment, office expenses and medicines.

7.4 Physical Targets:

Two dispensaries will be established for prompt veterinary aid.

7.5 Benefits Expected:

Due to easy accessibility, the livestock population will get good treatment.

IV. VETERINARY RESEARCH

8. Name of the Scheme: Clinical Investigation unit.

8.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

8.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

8.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been provided to cover the expenditure pay and allowances of staff, equipment, chemicals and office expenditure.

8.4 Physical Targets:

During the year 400 investigations are expected to be conducted.

8.5 Benefits Expected:

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

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

9.1 Background of the Scheme:

In order to analyse the feeds marketed in the territory and to have a strict quality control to evaluate the nutritive value of available grass,

it is proposed to set up a laboratory headed by a nutritionist at Curti Ponda. The civil work is already started during the year 1981-82.

9.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

9.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 1.70 lakh is approved to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of the staff, equipment, chemicals and civil works.

V. INVESTIGATION & 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 one Research Assistant, one Statistical Assistant and four Investigators. The cell collects and compiles data on various plan schemes and also looks after the planning and monitoring work of the Department.

10.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

10.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakh is approved to cover the expenditure of pay and allowances of existing staff.

10.4 Physical Targets:

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

VI. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

11. Name of the Scheme: Key village scheme.

11.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is continuing scheme under cattle development programme and envisages area breeding of indigenous cattle with the exotic germ-plasm of superior quality. There are in all 57 sub-centres in all talukas. The chilled semen is replaced by frozen semen for Artificial Insemination work in selected areas. However, keeping in view the practical difficulties and lack of timely technical supervision facilities for the sophisticated technique the Daman District is covered by providing exotic breeding bulls for natural service. The Insemination work at Goa will be carried out by Frozen semen. Keeping in view of the requirement for such switching over from chilled semen to frozen semen needs sound infrastructure to deal with this sophisticated technique effectively.

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

11.2 Objective of the Scheme:

(a) The main objective of the scheme is to replace the low productive indigenous cows with cross 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 Requirements:

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

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale (in Rs.)
1. Cattle Development officer	1	1100-1600
2. Veterinary officer	20	550-900
3. Veterinary assistant	12	330-560
4. Laboratory assistant	1	260-430
5. Attendants	12	196-232
6. Watchman	1	196-232

An Outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakh is approved to cover the expenditure on cryogenic equipments. Pay and allowances of the staff and office expenses etc.

11.4 Physical Targets:

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

11.5 Benefits Expected:

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

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

12.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

12.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

12.3 Financial Requirements:

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

12.4 Physical Targets:

It is proposed to distribute 50 breeding bulls.

12.5 Benefits Expected:

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

13. Name of the Scheme: **Composite livestock farm, Dhat, Daman District Dairy farm and Copardem Cattle Breeding farm, & Diu Farm.**

13.1 Background of the Scheme:

The composite livestock farm, Dhat which was set up in the year 1963-64 was expanded during successive years of plan period. The farm maintains a head of Sindhi, cross breed, Jersey cattle and Murrah and Surti buffaloes. A fodder farm is also attached to farm for production

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

One more cattle breeding farm at Capardem was 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. A fodder farm having 36 hectares of area is attached to this farm.

Daman and Diu District Dairy farm are 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 buffloes for natural breeding and for semen production for artificial insemination programme. It also serves as a demonstration centre and as a practical training centre for subordinate cadre of staff. The new farm also supply 200 cross bred calves to the farmers.

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

At Daman District Dairy Farm, it is proposed to acquire 5 hectares of land for fodder cultivation and construction of 1 more cattle shed of 30 herd capacity and the additional staff required to be created is as follows. A new dairy farm at Diu is being opened shortly.

The additional staff proposed is as follows:

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

13.3 Financial Requirements:

An Outlay of Rs. 25.75 lakh is approved for the livestock farmers to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, purchase of animals, fertilisers, labour wages etc.

13.4 Physical Targets:

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

13.5 Benefits Expected:

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

VII. PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

14. Name of the Scheme: Central Piggery farm.

14.1 Background of the Scheme:

The pig farm was set up during the fourth five year plan at Curti-Ponda with large white yorkshire pigs and Landrance breeds of pigs. The farm serves as a nucleus for supply of exotic and improved breeds of pigs. On an average 200 pigglings breed on the farm are distributed annually to the breeders for upgrading and improving the indigenous stock. Cross-breeding of pigs, has been undertaken to supply cross-breed pigglings to farmers.

14.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to make available superior quality of pigs for breeding purpose to farmers. During the year it is proposed to expand the piggery farm, considering the ample scope for piggery development and market potentialities, to the strength of 100 sows and 12 boar so as to meet the increased demand and to supply of improved pigs to the small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers under the Special Sector Scheme, and also to feed the proposed pork processing unit, besides to supply pigglings to individual farmers who are not covered under the above category.

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

The following staff is proposed during the year.

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

14.3 Financial Requirements:

An Outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is approved towards the expenditure on pay and allowances, feed store material and civil work.

14.4 Physical Targets:

It is proposed to breed 600 pigglings for distribution.

14.5 Benefits Expected:

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

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

15.1 Background of the Scheme:

At present there are no organised pork processing facilities in this Territory. This occupation is mainly confirmed as household industry. With the setting up of organised piggery farm, necessity is felt to provide marketing outlet and to provide wholesale pork products. This scheme is proposed and the details of the Project is finalised and the civil work of the Pork Processing Unit will start during the year 1983-84 at Usgao-Ponda.

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.

15.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 7.65 lakh is approved to cover pay and allowances, equipments, civil works etc.

15.4 Physical Targets:

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

15.5 Benefits Expected:

Wholesome pork and products will be available to the consumers and market outlet to the breeders.

VIII. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

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

16.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

16.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The main object of the scheme is to provide good quality chicks to the poultry breeders and hygienic egg production under this scheme.

It also serves as a practical training centre for farmers and subordinate staff.

16.3 Financial Requirements:

An Outlay of Rs. 12.65 lakh is approved to cover the pay and allowances wages of staff, feed equipment, medicines, vehicle, civil work and office expenses etc.

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

The following additional staff is required.

Sr. No.	Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
1.	Farm Superintendent	1	650-1200
2.	Poultry Attendant	3	210-270

16.4 Physical Targets:

During the year 1983-84, it is expected that 50,000 chicks will be hatched and 5000 eggs produced per day.

16.5 Benefits Expected:

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

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, by providing technical know how, health cover and marketing facilities. However, it as proposed to provide storage facilities. Due to the fast development of poultry in this territory under various schemes, the marketing aspect needs strengthening to increase the area of operation as well as to ensure market facilities to the producer. Hence, it has been decided to strengthen this marketing organisation by providing additional staff which is to be created as follows:

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

17.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh is approved towards pay and allowances, equipment, vehicle and office expenses etc.

17.4 Physical Targets:

It is expected that 30 lakhs eggs and 25000 kgs. of meat will be marketed through the marketing organisation during the year 1983-84.

17.5 Benefits Expected:

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

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

18.1 Objective of the Scheme:

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

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

IX. FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT

19. Name of the Scheme: Fodder Demonstration & 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. In order to popularise conservation of fodder in the form of silage and hay demonstration are conducted in farmers fields every year. Also planting material like hybrid maize seed and tussocks are supplied to farmers. Under this scheme, farmers are provided subsidy @ Rs. 250 per acre for fodder cultivation and Rs. 250 per silo pit.

19.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

19.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is approved to cover expenditure on subsidy and maintenance of demonstration plots.

19.4 Physical Targets:

It is expected that during the year 1983-84 two demonstration farms will be established and the area under fodder cultivation farms will be about 100 hectares also be undertaken.

19.5 Benefits Expected:

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

20. Name of the Scheme: Establishment of fodder seeds production farm.

20.1 Background of the Scheme:

A fodder seeds production farm at Kalay is now fully established and trials of various fodder crops and grasses are undertaken to study the suitability and adoptability of fodder crops and grasses to this Territory. The planting material like hybrid Napier, para-grass, valvet Bean and Koo-Babul seeds are distributed to farmers. The surplus fodder produced on the farm is supplied to dairy societies. The fodder production will also be taken up at Copardem during this year.

20.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

The additional staff required is as follows:

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
Tractor Driver	1	260-350

20.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 1.95 lakh has been provided for the year to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances, maintenance of farm labour wages, implements and civil work.

20.4 Physical Targets:

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

20.5 Benefits Expected:

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

21. Name of the Scheme: Establishment of feed Factory.

21.1 Background of the Scheme:

At present there exists a small feed Factory at Ponda catering to the needs of Government Piggery Farm and Livestock Farm. However, in order to provide balanced feed to the cattle population of Goa with a minimum cost, it is decided to establish a Feed Factory of 25 tonnes per day capacity to compound feed for livestock and poultry. The civil work is completed by the N.D.D.B.

21.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

21.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is approved to cover the expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, purchase of raw materials, equipments, etc.

21.4 Physical Targets:

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

The following staff is required for the feed factory during the Plan period.

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Manager	1	1100-1600
2. Production Officer	1	700-1300
3. Marketing Officer	1	700-1300
4. Purchase Officer	1	700-1300
5. Quality Control Officer	1	700-1300
6. Administrative cum Accounts Officer	1	700-1800
7. Store Superintendent	1	650-1200
8. Maintenance Engineer	1	650-1200
9. Chemist	1	550-900
10. Shift Engineer (Prod.)	2	550-900
11. Field Officer	1	550-900
12. Head Clerk	1	425-700
13. Accountant	1	425-700
14. Stenographer	1	330-560
15. Lab. Assistant	1	330-560
16. Store Assistant	1	330-560
17. Fitter	1	330-560
18. Electrician	1	330-560
19. Cashier	1	330-560
20. Clerk-cum-Typist	9	260-400
21. Laboratory Assistant	2	210-270
22. Peon	4	196-232
23. Labourers	10	196-232
24. Watchman	2	196-232

21.5 Benefits Expected:

The farmers will be able to get locally the required balanced feed at reasonable price for their livestock.

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

22.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

22.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

22.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 0.44 lakh is approved to cover the pay and allowances of extension staff.

22.4 Physical Targets:

It is expected that a large number of farmers will be motivated for taking up piggery, poultry, dairy farms under various Animal Husbandry Programme.

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 shows, exhibitions and demonstrations on various subjects concerned to Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development.

23.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

23.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is approved to cover the expenditure for publications publicity material etc.

23.4 Physical Targets:

It is expected that the informative bulletins on poultry, piggery, dairy farming and other related subjects will be published. Training to farmers and visits to the various institutions of the Department and organisations of milk yield competition, cattle and poultry shows are proposed to be conducted.

23.5 Benefits Expected:

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

24. Name of the Scheme: Thirteenth Quinquennial Livestock census 1982.

24.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a new scheme for conducting the Thirteenth Quinquennial Census of Livestock and Farm Equipment, 1982. The last census was conducted during the year 1977. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided to cover the expenditure on other charges, honorarium etc.

SPECIAL COMPONENT-PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

25. Name of the Scheme: Supply of improved milch animal.

25.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective is to provide scheduled castes families with milch animals as dairying offers a good profitable business in the Territory. The beneficiary will be provided either with two milch buffaloes in two instalments or one cross bred cow, within the cost not exceeding Rs. 5,000/-. The beneficiaries are entitled for 50% subsidy from Departmental funds on actual cost. The subsidy ceiling per beneficiary will be Rs. 3,000/-. The balance amount will come as bank loan.

25.2 Financial Outlays:

During the year 1983-84, the outlay approved for this scheme is Rs. 0.70 lakh as state share.

25.3 Physical Targets:

About 25 beneficiaries will be covered during the year.

25.4 Benefits Expected:

The scheme is proposed for the benefit of scheduled caste families to improve their economic conditions.

26. Name of the Scheme: Assistance for subsidised feed for rearing cross-bred female calf.

26.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective is to provide assistance to the eligible beneficiaries belonging to the Schedule Caste under this programme for rearing one female cross bred calf under subsidised feed from 3 months to 28 months

of age. The scheduled caste member either could produce the cross bred calf from his local cow or purchase it from any source. The quantum of subsidy amount to be given by the Department will be 50% of the quantity of feed required to rear the cross-bred calf till it comes in milk. The amount required for feeding the calf, being 16 quintals of feed worth Rs. 2000/- and hence the subsidy component will be Rs. 1000/- for each beneficiary the balance amount will come as institutional finance. The subsidy will be in the form of food.

26.2 Financial Outlays:

During the year 1983-84, the outlay approved is Rs. 0.20 lakh as state share.

26.3 Physical Targets:

25 beneficiaries will be covered under this programme.

27. Name of the Scheme: **Establishment of poultry units of 100 birds size.**

27.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective is to provide assistance towards the establishment of a poultry unit of 100 birds size. The cost of the unit would be around Rs. 6000/-. The beneficiaries are eligible for 50% subsidy on total costs, limited to Rs. 3000/- from the Government and balance as institutional loan.

27.2 Financial Outlay:

An outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakh is approved during the year 1983-84 as state share.

27.3 Physical Targets:

It is proposed to set up 25 units of 100 birds each.

27.4 Benefits Expected:

It will create an independent source of income for the livelihood of scheduled caste families.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Name of the Scheme: **Assistance to Small, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for Rearing Cross Breed Calves.**

1.1 Background of the Scheme:

This scheme is centrally sponsored scheme under which a Special Cell has been created at the headquarters to execute this scheme. Under this scheme subsidies provided to cover the feed cost from three months to 28 months for 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 and Marginal Farmers and 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % for agricultural labourers. Loan Components is available from financial institutions.

1.2 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.

1.3 Financial Requirements:

The Scheme is fully financed by the Centre. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is approved to cover expenditure on pay and allowance of staff, feed subsidy maintenance of vehicle, office expenditure etc. The Government of India will Communicate the necessary financial provision for the year 1983-84 in due course.

1.4 Physical Targets:

A target of 500 Cross bred calves is expected to be covered.

1.5 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.

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

2.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in this Territory during 1977-78. Under this Programme financial assistance is provided for small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for setting up 100 or 200 layer Poultry Units and subsidy amounting to 33 1/3% or 25% is provided to agricultural labourers and Small/Marginal farmers respectively towards Capital cost. Loan is availed from financial institutions. Under Piggery Programme financial assistance is same as above for setting up of Piggery Units which exotic or cross bred with an unit of 5 sows and one boar.

2.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

2.3 Financial Requirements:

The Scheme is fully financed by the Centre under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, since 1980-81.

An Outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is approved to cover expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, Subsidy, Poultry health programme, infrastructure to societies, maintenance of vehicle and other office expenditure. The Government of India will communicate the necessary financial provision for the year 1983-84 in due course.

2.4 Physical Targets:

It is expected that 500 poultry and 200 Piggery units will be established.

2.5 Benefits Expected:

To provide subsidiary occupation to weaker section and boosting food of animal origin.

3. Name of the Scheme: Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Statistics.

3.1 Background of the Scheme:

This scheme is centrally sponsored scheme and Government 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.

3.2 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 and dairying schemes.

3.3 Financial Requirements:

*Centre has communicated to the provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh for 1983-84 to cover the pay and allowances of staff, equipment like calculators and weighing balance etc.

The following staff has been approved:

Designation	No. of Post	Pay Scale
1. Statistical Officer	1	Rs. 650-1200
2. Statistical Assistant	1	Rs. 425- 700
3. Investigators	4	Rs. 330- 560

3.4 Physical Targets:

It is expected that a qualitative itegrated sample/surveys for preparational staff.

3.5 Benefits Expected:

It is expected that a qualitative integrated sample surveys for preparation of estimates of production of major livestock products like milk, eggs and meat will be conducted.

Dairying and Milk Supply

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Dairy Development was given due attention so as to develop dairying as an organised rural industry, subsidiary to agriculture in the cooperative sector with due regard to marketing problem. The areas which can support such programme were surveyed, primary milk cooperative societies are being organised. These societies are provided with necessary financial assistance in the form of loans, managerial subsidy, equipment subsidy, share capital contribution and guidance in technical aspects such as clean milk production, health cover, quality control etc. In order to coordinate the activities of primary Dairy Cooperative Societies, a Dairy Federation has been set up. At present about 99 primary societies are functioning in the Territory. It has been observed that on account of limited quantity of milk handled by them, the economy of the societies are not very sound and hence all efforts are made to strengthen the societies so that they become economically viable.

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

The estimated annual production of milk in the territory is on the tune of 20,000 tonnes.

B. OBJECTIVE & PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1983 - 84

The salient features of the Annual Plan 1983-84 would be towards rural development and dairying includes as one of the important items under this programme. This programme will be supported with necessary financial assistance, mainly through financial institutions and it will be closely linked with rural development programmes.

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

With the implementation of various schemes, it is expected that the production of milk will go up to 22,000 tonnes by the end of this Annual Plan.

The following schemes will be implemented in the year 1983-84.

I. Dairy Development:

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

II. Education and Training:

6. Training of Dairy Personnel.

III. Milk Supply Scheme:

7. Ponda Dairy Plant.

The following are the details of the schemes to be implemented during 1983-84.

I. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1. Name of the Scheme: Rural Dairy Extension.

1.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme and it aims to render technical assistance to individual members of societies in cattle management, clean milk production, feeding and popularising fodder cultivation. This work is looked after by Rural Dairy Extension Officers and at present there are three such officers. Under this scheme equipment subsidy is also provided to the societies @ Rs. 2000 per society and Secretaries are imparted training

in quality control of milk. The present set up is not sufficient to cover the entire Territory and it is proposed to appoint additional staff so that proper attention is paid to the needs of milk producers.

1.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

1.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is approved to cover expenditure on pay and allowances of staff, honorarium to secretaries, equipment subsidy, office expenses including maintenance of vehicles etc.

The following staff is proposed:

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
1. Rural Dairy Extension Officer ...	3	425-700
2. Field Assistants	3	260-350
3. Drivers	3	260-350

1.4 Physical Targets:

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

1.5 Benefits Expected:

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

Name of the Scheme: **Financial Assistance to Dairy Cooperative Societies & Dairy Federation.**

2.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

2.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

2.3 Financial Requirements:

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

2.4 Physical Targets:

Under this scheme 4 societies will be benefited and about 40 animals will be purchased.

2.5 Benefits Expected:

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

3. Name of the Scheme: Share Capital Contribution to Dairy Cooperative Societies and Dairy Federation.**3.1 Background of the Scheme:**

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

3.2 Objective of the Scheme:

This scheme provides necessary financial support to societies and federation.

3.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided to cover share capital contribution.

3.4 Physical Targets:

15 Societies will be provided Share Capital Contribution.

3.5 Benefits Expected:

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

4. Name of the Scheme: Managerial Subsidy.**4.1 Background of the Scheme:**

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

4.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

4.3 Financial Requirements

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

4.4 Physical Targets:

About 20 societies and federation will be benefitted.

4.5 Benefits Expected

This will give them inducement for better management.

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

5.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme and it aims in providing financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy in the ratio of 50:50 for construction of godown-cum-office. The scheme is proposed as majority of the societies are not having ideal condition of storage of feed and milk. Each society will be provided Rs. 30,000/- in the form of loan and subsidy.

5.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

5.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is approved out of which 50% will be subsidy.

5.4 Physical Targets:

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

5.5 Benefits Expected:

Societies will have necessary facilities for their functioning.

II. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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

6.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

6.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

6.3 Financial Requirements:

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

6.4 Physical Targets:

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

6.5 Benefits of the Scheme:

Trained staff will be available for implementation of Dairy Programmes.

III. MILK SUPPLY SCHEME

7. Name of the Scheme: **Ponda Dairy Plant.**

7.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

The Plant has attained full capacity and actually it is handling round about 16,000 litres of milk during flush season. The milk is procured from Dairy Co-operative Societies both times and after processing, it is distributed in consuming towns like Margao, Panaji, Vasco, Mapusa, Ponda, Bicholim and other rural areas.

It is proposed to expand this plant to 30,000 litres capacity and the civil work will be completed during the year 1982-83.

The expansion work will comprise civil works including expansion of cold room and installation of additional equipment like storage tank, compressors and other equipment. It is also proposed to equip the dairy for manufacture of casein. Goa Administration has already proposed to expedite the implementation of the Operation Flood Phase-II and preliminary steps have already been taken to obtain clearance from the Government of India to this scheme and the bye-laws of the Dairy Cooperative and the Federation are being amended to bring the same in conformity with the guidelines suggested by the National Dairy Development Board and Indian Dairy Co-operation. The Government has also agreed to transfer the required Dairy assets to the Dairy Federation subject to approval of Government of India. However, the technical field staff for milk procurement and strengthening of Primary Cooperative Societies are taken up the Dairy Union.

7.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

7.3 Financial Requirements:

An outlay of Rs. 17.24 lakh is provided to cover the expenditure for maintenance and expansion of the plant, pay and allowances of the staff, purchase of equipment, vehicle, etc. till Operation Flood Phase-II is fully implemented.

7.4 Physical Targets:

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

7.5 Benefits Expected:

With the implementation of the scheme it will be possible to provide remunerative market to the milk producers and cover larger urban population in supplying hygienic wholesome milk. More number of milk booths will be set up in Panaji, Margao, Vasco, Mapusa, Ponda, Sanquelim and Bicholim. Towns like Cuncolim and Sanvordem will also be covered for milk distribution under the milk supply scheme, so as to cover all the important towns of Goa.

Fisheries

An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh has been fixed for the Fisheries development for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The expenditure for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs. 66.22 lakh and Rs. 64.50 lakh respectively. A provision of Rs. 70.00 lakh is made for the year 1982-83 and the entire amount will be utilised during the current year. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84 and in all 26 schemes are proposed for implementation. The details of the schemes are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1983-84
1.	Strengthening the staff of Fisheries Department ...	0.60
2.	Fresh water fish seed farm at Mayem	—
3.	Experiment of Exploratory fishery in inshore areas	8.50
4.	Aquaculture of mussels from floating rafts	0.50
5.	Establishment of Sea Aquarium (Marine zoo) ...	0.20
6.	Training of fishery youths	2.00
7.	Production of fish seed and reservoir fisheries at Selaulim	1.90
8.	Establishment of fish seed farm at Anjunem	1.50
9.	Landing and Berthing facilities	4.30
10.	Development of Fishing Harbour	0.50
11.	Establishment of Fish Curing Yards	1.75
12.	Preservation of fish, its transport and Marketing ...	18.90
13.	Establishment of plant for fish meat sausages and other products	0.20
14.	Estuarine fish farming	2.80
15.	Infrastructure facilities for development of Benaulim village	0.90
16.	Establishment of pilot plant for processing of frozen and filleted fish	0.20
17.	Utilisation of marshy and fallow land for fish culture	0.40
18.	Construction of fish market	0.15
19.	Mechanisation of fishing crafts	9.00
20.	Enforcement and protection of reserved fishing areas along Goa coast	19.50
21.	Assistance to fishermen for purchase of fishery requisites	2.20
22.	Assistance for Cooperative Societies	0.60
23.	Financial assistance for fish culture	1.10
24.	Grant of Relief for suffering losses due to natural calamities, etc.	—
25.	Construction of slipway and service station	1.50
26.	Assistance to backward fishermen from Daman (T. S. P.)	0.80
	Total	80.00

Name of the Scheme: **Strengthening the staff of Fisheries Department.**

1.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuous scheme under which staff is appointed at Head Office to meet the workload due to implementation of various schemes proposed to be taken up during the Five Year Plan. It is proposed to decentralise departmental functions with the establishment of two sub-offices each at North Goa and South Goa for better implementation of plan schemes and to have close contact with fishermen community. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is made for the year 1983-84. The following posts are proposed during the year 1983-84.

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

1.2 Objective of the Scheme:

To meet the requirement of trained manpower for supervision and for better implementation of the plan schemes.

1.3 Financial Outlay:

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

1.4 Benefit of the Scheme:

Proper execution and supervision of the scheme.

Name of the Scheme: **Fresh water fish seed Farm at Mayem.**

2.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which the department has proposed to utilise the Mayem lake for stocking of fresh water fish of quick growing varieties. But due to non availability of site and technical difficulties the project has been dropped. No provision has been made in the Budget Estimates 1983-84.

3. Name of the Scheme: **Experiment and Exploratory Fishing in inshore areas.**

3.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which the department is operating two steel trawlers, one wooden trawler and three wooden purse-seine-cum trawlers. During the year 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 7.25 lakh was made and against which Rs. 11.94 lakh have been spent. A provision of Rs. 8.50 lakh is proposed during the year 1983-84.

3.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

3.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8.50 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8.50 lakh

3.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

4. Name of the Scheme: **Aquaculture of mussels from Floating Rafts.**

4.1 Background of the Scheme:

Mollasses constitute substantial catch of shell fish production from the coastal waters and estuarine from commercial point of view. There are good resources of mussels in the estuarine and on the banks of the rivers in Goa from the natural bed. The average yield of mussels is about 400 kgs. per hectare per year. This can be increased considerably by adopting scientific technique with a view to boost the activities in mussel culture, it is proposed to undertake the same in ropes from floating rafts on experimental basis in suitable localities of the estuaries. This is a new Scheme proposed from the year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

4.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

4.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.30 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.20 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.50 lakh

4.4 Benefit of the Scheme:

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

5. Name of the Scheme: **Establishment of Sea Aquarium (Marine zoo).**

5.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

Although some of the Aquariums are for the purpose of scientific research, the primary object is of public education and entertainment. The Aquarium proposed to be establishment at Dona Paula is of a large display of fish tank 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.

A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84 and the following posts are required under the scheme.

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
Curator	1	1100-1600

5.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

5.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Total	Rs. 0.20 lakh

5.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

6. Name of the Scheme: Training of fishery youths.

6.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which it is proposed to train 25 candidates for ten months duration in improved methods of fishing, fabrication of fishing gears etc. The Departmental officials as also non officials are also trained in different technical institutes such as Central Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering Cochin and other Central Government Institutions. At present the Training Centre is functioning in a private premises at Porvorim. It is envisaged to construct a building for training centre with adequate hostel facilities at Dona Paula. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakh made for the year 1980-85 and a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh are proposed for the year 1983-84. Out of this an amount of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been proposed for the betterment of scheduled caste under this scheme. The amount will be utilised for payment of stipend to trainees, land acquisition and construction of building. The following posts are proposed under the scheme:

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
Technician	1	425-700
Watchman	1	196-232

6.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

6.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.50 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2.00 lakh

6.4 Physical Targets:

35 fishery youths.

6.5 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

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

7.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

In order to produce the fish seed for exclusively stocking purpose of the reservoir a fish farm is necessary nearby reservoir. This is a new scheme to be implemented during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for which a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh is made. A provision of Rs. 1.90 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84 and the following posts are proposed.

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
Sr. Research Assistant	1	550-900
Jr. Research Assistant	1	425-700
Lower Division Clerk	1	260-400
Fieldman	5	210-270
Watchman	3	196-232

7.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

7.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.80 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.90 lakh

7.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

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

8.1 Background of the Scheme:

After the completion of the Anjunem Irrigation project, large reservoir will be formed. The same will be utilised for stocking of fresh water fish of quick growing varieties. Since fresh water fishes don't breed in reservoirs, continuous stocking of baby fishes is essential.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed during 1983-84. The following posts are proposed under this scheme: —

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
Sr. Research Assistant	1	550-900
Jr. Research Assistant	2	425-700
Lower Division Clerk	1	260-400
Fieldman	5	210-270
Watchmen	3	196-232

8.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

8.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	—
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.50 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.50 lakh

8.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

To increase fish production by stocking in the reservoir.

9. Name of the Scheme: Landing and Berthing facilities.

9.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which jetties are constructed at various landing centres. It is proposed to construct two jetties one each at Cutbona and Terekhol. This will help the mechanised fishing vessels

to land the fish catch conveniently for quick disposal. A provision of Rs. 4.30 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84 and the following posts are required under this scheme:

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
Fisheries Inspector	6	330-560
Sweeper	4	196-232

9.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The object of the scheme is to provide landing and berthing facilities to mechanised fishing vessels to enable them to land their fish catch conveniently for quick disposal.

9.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	Rs. —
Capital	Rs. 4.30 lakh
Total	Rs. 4.30 lakh

9.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

10. Name of the Scheme: Development of Fishing Harbour.

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

A high power Committee is appointed by the Government to select suitable sites for construction of fishing harbour along the coastline report of which is awaited. However, a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84.

10.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

10.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	Rs. 0.40 lakh
Total	Rs. 0.50 lakh

10.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

11. Name of the Scheme: Establishment of Fish Curing Yeards.

11.1 Background of the Scheme:

During the fishing season sizeable quantity of fish which does not have market is used as manue. Similarly, some other varieties of fish is used for curing. The fish presently being cured is not in scientific and hygienic method. Sharks and air bladder which are also of commercial products, if cured on scientific and hygienic conditions will fetch sizeable amount of foreign exchange. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and a provision of Rs. 1.75 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

The following posts are required under this scheme: —

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

11.2 Objective of the Scheme:

To provide fish curing facilities under hygienic conditions.

11.3 Financial Outlay:

Capital	Rs. 1.50 lakh
Revenue	Rs. 0.25 lakh
Total	Rs. 1.75 lakh

11.4 Physical Targets:

1 unit.

11.5 Benefits of the Scheme:

To preserve the fish in hygienic condition after curing and to minimise the waste of fish. It will also help to increase the export potential of the territory.

12. Name of the Scheme: Preservation of fish, its transport and Marketing.

12.1 Background of the Scheme:

With the increase in fish catch it is felt necessary to create infra structural facilities for handling, preservation and distribution of fish

for internal consumption as well as export of fish. As the Goan population is predominantly fish eating there is acute dearth of fish during the lean season resulting in increase of prices. Moreover, during the peak season it fetches less price due to abundance of fish. It is therefore advisable to process the fish during peak season and keep under frozen condition for long period and distribute during the lean season. Under this scheme the Department is running a cold storage of 50 tonnes capacity, ice factory of 5 tonnes capacity, two frozen storage of 100 tons capacity and plate freezer of 1 tonne capacity at Panaji. Similarly an ice factory of 3 tonnes capacity is running at Canacona and a cold storage of 50 tonnes capacity is also installed. A cold storage complex near Nehru Bridge, Panaji was commissioned during the year 1980-81. The construction work of cold storage complex at Daman is completed. It is proposed to construct a cold storage of 25 tonnes capacity and ice plant of 5 tonnes capacity at Chapora during the year 1981-82 and the work is already entrusted to National Dairy Development Board Anand. It is also proposed to set up two cold storage units and ice plants each at Cutbona and Terecol during the year 1983-84.

A provision of Rs. 18.90 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84 and the following posts are required under the scheme:

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
Chief Mechanic (Grade I)	2	380-560
Mechanic cum Storekeeper	2	330-560
Electrician	3	260-350
Lower Division Clerk	2	260-400
Mechanic (Grade II)	12	260-350
Khalasis	8	196-232
Helper	4	196-232
Salesman	10	260-400

12.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

12.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	Rs. 6.00 lakh
Capital	Rs. 12.90 lakh
Total	Rs. 18.90 lakh

12.4 Physical Targets:

It is proposed to construct the following plants:

Sr. No.	Type of plant	Unit	Capacity
1.	Cold storage	2	80 tonnes
2.	Ice Factory	2	20 tonnes

12.5 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

13. Name of the Scheme: **Establishment of plant for fish, meat, sausages and other products.**

13.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a new scheme proposed during the VIth Plan period 1980-85 with a view to minimise the waste of fish during the peak season and convert the same into different preservation products. It is proposed to establish a plant consisting of machineries available for preparation of various products of fish. Out of the total provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 a provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 and the following posts are proposed for the year 1983-84:

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
Technician	1	425-700
Electrician	1	330-500
Helper	1	196-232

13.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

13.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Total	Rs. 0.20 lakh

13.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

14. Name of the Scheme: **Estuarine fish farming.**

14.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

The survey of availability of fish seed resources and culture techniques are also taken up in this farm. It is also proposed to undertake short duration courses to train fishermen in the field of seed collection from natural resources and artificial breeding etc. in the farm. The fish caught at this farm is made available to the public during the lean season. In order to provide financial assistance to fish culturist and development of areas a provision of Rs. 2.80 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

14.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

14.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.80 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2.80 lakh

14.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

Estuarine fish farming will acquire modern techniques of fish farming.

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

15.1 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 infrastructural facilities for fishing industry it is proposed to avail Central assistance. The development of Benaulim fishing village is an important scheme which will serve as model for the development of the fishing village.

At present the construction work has been temporarily stopped as per Govt. instructions till the final decision is taken in the matter, specially in view of ecological and environmental aspect to safeguard beaches from any pollution problems. However, an amount of Rs. 0.90 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84. The following posts are proposed under this scheme.

Designation	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
Deputy Director	1	700-1300
Chief Mechanic	1	425-700
Electrician	1	380-560
Mechanic Gr. II	5	260-350
L D. C.	1	260-400
Watchman	2	196-232
Salesman	4	260-400

16.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

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

17.1 Background of the Scheme:

There are vast areas of marshy lands lying fallow adjacent to the tidal rivers of the territory. These areas can be profitably used for fish and prawn culture. There is a good number of fishing stakes and sluice gates where fishing is conducted by means of nets having very small mesh sizes. The operation of these nets adversely affects the population of fish and prawn as juveniles are caught and destroyed. It is proposed to develop the marshy and fallow lands into small fish farms and lease out to the fishermen. An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84. The following posts are for proposed for the year 1983-84.

Designation of post	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
Survey Assistant	1	550-900
Junior Engineer (Civil)	1	425-700
Helper	1	196-232

17.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

17.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	Rs. 0.30 lakh
Total	Rs. 0.40 lakh

17.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

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

18.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a new scheme proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. At present there are no proper marketing facilities available to sell the fish. In many places fishes are sold along the road sides. In order to sell the fish in hygienic condition the scheme is proposed. A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

18.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

18.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.05 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.15 lakh

18.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

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

19.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which it is proposed to assist fishermen in fitting engines to their crafts with a view to expand their field of operation increasing their catch etc. Under this scheme financial assistance in the forms of loan and subsidy is to be given to traditional fishermen and group of fishermen for acquiring marine diesel engines, hull, winches, outboard engine etc. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the pattern of assistance is revised so as to reduce the burden of repayment of loan. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 out of which 0.70 lakh has been proposed for the economic upliftment of Scheduled Caste. The following posts are proposed.

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
Asstt. Superintendent	1	425-700
Extension officer	1	425-650

19.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

19.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2.10 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6.90 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9.00 lakh

19.4 Physical Targets:

During the year 1982-83 financial assistance will be made available for 10 marine diesel engines, 5 hulls and 100 outboard engines. It is

also proposed to grant financial assistance for 3 marine diesel engines, 3 hulls and 50 outboard motors for the year 1983-84.

19.5 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

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

20.1 Background of the Scheme:

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

It is essential to patrol violation of this limit by the mechanised vessels. At present the patrolling is done by departmental boats. It is proposed to acquire one more patrol boat during the year 1983-84.

A provision of Rs. 19.50 lakh is made for the year 1983-84 and the following posts are proposed.

Designation of post	No. of post	Pay scale in Rs.
Dy. Director	1	700-1300
Patrolling officer	3	650-1200
Bosun driver	3	550-750
Engine Driver	3	380-560
Marine Guards	9	210-270
Lower Div. Clerks	3	260-400
Deckhands	12	225-308
Boat watchman	4	196-232
Marine Inspectors	3	330-560
Upper Division Clerk	2	330-560
Head clerk	1	425-700
Supdt. of Fisheries	3	650-1200

20.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

20.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	Rs. 4.00 lakh
Capital	Rs. 15.60 lakh
Total	Rs. 19.50 lakh

20.4 Physical Targets:

It is proposed to construct one more patrol boat during the year 1983-84.

20.5 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

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

21.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which financial assistance in the form of subsidy is provided to fishermen towards purchase of synthetic twines, cotton twines, fishing gear, diesel etc. A provision of Rs. 2.20 lakh is proposed during the year 1983-84.

21.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

21.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2.00 lakh
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.20 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 2.20 lakh</u>

21.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

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

22.1 Background of the Scheme:

The primary Cooperative fishing societies do not have proper entrepreneurial skill to organise their activities since their turnover is poor. It is therefore felt necessary to strengthen the managerial share capital etc. of the cooperative societies and federation by advancing working capital loan to boost their activities. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

22.2 Objective of the Scheme:

To encourage the fishermen to organise themselves and thereby augment their activities.

22.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. —
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.60 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 0.60 lakh</u>

22.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

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

23.1 Background of the Scheme:

There are good numbers of brackish water areas where fish culture is carried out. These areas are inundated by tidal waters. Above 250 hectares of such areas could be effectively brought under scientific fish and prawns culture. For the purpose, provision of Rs. 1.10 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 and the following posts are proposed:

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

23.2 Object of the Scheme:

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

23.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Capital	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Total	Rs. 1.10 lakh

23.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

The scheme will provide to increase fish production.

24. Name of the scheme: **Grant of relief for suffering losses due to natural calamities.**

24.1 Background of the Scheme:

This scheme is proposed for implementation to help the fishermen affected due to natural calamities, accidents etc. in order to carry out their fishing business uninterruptedly. Many a times the fishing nets get damaged by the mechanised boat due to the friction between mechanised boat owners and traditional fishermen and hence it is felt necessary to give relief to such ill fated fishermen to re-establish their fishing activities. However, the Ministry of Agriculture has informed that the Planning Commission has not agreed to sanction the scheme since the relief of assistance is being released from time to time for natural calamities from the Central Government separately. No provision has been made for the year 1983-84.

25. Name of the scheme: **Construction of slipway and service station.**

25.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which slipway and service station at Britona has been taken up with a view to provide repair and service facilities to mechanised crafts.

A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 and the following posts are required under this scheme.

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

25.2 Object of the Scheme:

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

25.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	Rs. 1.40 lakh
Capital	Rs. 0.10 lakh
Total	Rs. 1.50 lakh

25.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

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

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

26.1 Background of the Scheme:

This is a continuing scheme under which fishing equipment are supplied to tribal fishermen on loan and subsidy basis. The requisites are supplied to the backward tribal youths in kind. A provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

26.2 Objective of the Scheme:

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

26.3 Financial Outlay:

Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. —
Capital	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.80 lakh
Total	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.80 lakh

26.4 Benefits of the Scheme:

The scheme will uplift the interests of backward fishermen from Daman.

Forests

A. GENERAL

1. RESEARCH & TRAINING

1.1 Forest Research:

The Forest Research is essential activity of the Forest Dept. to evolve better techniques of afforestation, with better quality seeds and for better forest management. It is assuming the greater importance of late, because of demand by public for the fast growing species and the changing trends in the marketing. The firewood problem is also getting acute day by day. In order to solve this, forest research is required for more indigenous and exotic species. The Forest Dept. has taken this work. The seeds of different type of species as were sent by the FRI, for site trial, have been planted and data has been and its being collected. The species like Cordia, Pinus, Kubabul are being tried at different sites. Besides this the Dept. is maintaining an Arboratum to study the growth of different species in the local condition. The research division has set up nurseries, arboratum at various places.

Physical target: During 1982-83 some new plots have been taken to study the growth of indigenous species to know the silvicultural behaviour. During 1983-84 this activities to be continued so as to evolve, techniques of suitable species for the lateritic soils.

Financial outlay: Against the outlay of Rs. 10.24 lakh for the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85 upto 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 6.70 lakh has been utilised. For the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 2.25 lakh is proposed.

1.2 Education and Training:

Forestry being the technical subject the knowledge of various branches of forestry is required by staff at various levels. At present, it is very difficult to face challenges imposed by the population growth on forests for fuel and industrial wood. Only the trained personels could be in a position to meet these challenges. Therefore training of the personels is of utmost necessity.

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

For the training of subordinate staff the Forest Training School, was started in August 82 and a batch of 10 Forest Guards is undergoing training. During 1983-84 Foresters training is also proposed to be included besides increasing the number of Forest Guards for training.

One Range Forest Officer has been deputed during 1982-83 to FRI Dehradum for a 10½ months course in W.L. Training.

Physical Targets: During the VIth Five Year Plan (80-85), 12 Range Forest Officers, 20 Round Foresters and 100 Forest Guards are proposed to be trained. During 1983-84, 3 Range Forest Officers, 1 Asstt. Conservator of Forests will be sent for training outside the territory where as 20 Forest Guards will be trained, in the forest training school at Valpoi. Construction of staff quarters at Valpoi will be taken up.

Financial Outlay: During the VIth Five Year an amount of Rs. 23.00 lakh is approved out of which upto 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 11.33 lakh has been utilised. For 1983-84 it is proposed to utilise Rs. 5.15 lakh.

Survey & Demarcation:

Most of the forest areas were not demarcated and settled during the erstwhile Portuguese regime with the result there are lot of discrepancies in regard ownership status to the forest land. To have an effective protection and to see that the forest areas are not encroached upon a scheme of Survey and Demarcation of forest areas was drawn up after liberation so as to get the forest areas demarcated and declared as Reserve Forests as per the provisions of the Indian Forest Act. Accordingly, separate staff for survey and demarcation work in the field were recruited and a Forest Settlement Officer was appointed by the Government. The work of Survey and demarcation is in progress. During the plan period, upto 1981-82 an area of 149 sq. kms was demarcated. During the year 1982-83 an area of 121.5 sq. kms has so far been demarcated. So far 41.78 sq. kms have already been declared as Reserved Forests and 331 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 VIth Five Year Plan during 1980-85.

Physical target: During VIth Five Year Plan the target of 400 sq. kms has been proposed. During 1982-83 125 sq. kms will be demarcated as against the target of 100 sq. kms. For 1983-84 100 kms is proposed to be demarcated and about 100 sq. kms will be maintained.

Financial outlay: For the VIth Year Plan an allocation of Rs. 18.00 lakh has been made. Out of this up to the year 1982-83 Rs. 10.31 lakh have been utilised. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh will be utilised.

Working Plan:

For proper execution of works and management of forest areas on scientific lines, so as to see that the forests are not depleted and people get advantage of the forest production over longer period, it is essential to manage the forests, which are a living community on scientific basis. The forest crop is a growing crop right from infancy to its maturity. It is essential to carry out various scientific operations so that maximum production is achieved from these forests without any detrimental effects both to the crop and the locality. In addition, the forests have a protective role both for the soil and the environment. It is therefore essential to

manage these forests scientifically so as to see that there is no adverse effects on the environment. Accordingly, the forests need to be managed as per the prescription laid out in the form of 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.

Physical target: The work of North Goa Division has already been completed whereas the work of South Goa Division is in progress and it will be completed during the plan period. Most of the field work have been completed during 1982-83 and remaining field work will be taken up during 1983-84. The compilation of data, enumeration, stocking mapping and preparation of compartment history and maps will be done in 1983-84.

Financial Outlay: An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is earmarked for the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Upto 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 5.39 lakh has been utilised, however for the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed to be utilised.

Planning, Statistics and Evaluation Cell:

In view of large amount being spent under the various plan schemes and to make the planning realistic, it is necessary to have proper planning and statistical cell with adequate staff and qualified officer in the field of planning, monitoring, evaluation etc.

It is also essential to collect and compile various statistical data and prepare various reports on forest statistics for the purpose of planning, monitoring and evaluation of various schemes. So far, the cell is headed by a Statistical Assistant with an Investigator, an U.D.C.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has suggested guidelines for strengthening and manning the staff in statistical cells in various offices at different level.

It is, therefore, proposed to put this cell under the charge of Dy. Conservator of Forests.

Physical target: This work will be continued. The work of collecting data relevant to the forestry will be continued during the year 1983-84. One post of DCF is proposed to be created.

Financial outlay: During VIth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 3.25 lakh has been fixed, out of which till 1981-83 an amount of Rs. 1.11 lakh has been utilised, for 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 0.83 lakh has been allocated.

Intensification of forest management:

As result of spurt in developmental activities, the work load had considerably increased on the existing skelton staff of the department. Keeping the above in view, the scheme for reorganisation and management, protection and utilisation of the forest areas and the forest produce

was included in the Vth Five Year Plan. The scheme is also continued during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Physical target: During 1982-83 the present staff continued the work, however with the intensification of the work some more staff will be required. The same is proposed during the year 1983-84. About 7 more posts will be created and recruited so that the supervision is strengthened.

Financial outlay: During the Vith Five Year Plan 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh have been approved. Till 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 2.62 lakh has been utilised. For the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed.

Forest Communication:

For transporting the forest produce from the interior areas to the market area, roads are required so that the forest produce is transported from the interior areas, to the different market centres with ease and economically. There are still number of areas which are inaccessible. These roads are required not only for transporting the material but also for having effective supervision. This will also benefit a number of rural people who are staying in the interior areas of the forests.

Physical target: During the Vith Five Year Plan 1980-85 the target to construct the roads is 20 kms. of katcha roads. During 1982-83 old roads were maintained and soiling work was done and for the year 1983-84 4 kms. new road will be maintained.

Financial outlay: During the Vith Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been approved. Till the year 1982-83 Rs. 1.94 lakh have been utilised, for maintenance and soiling olr roads. For 1983-84 Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed to be utilised.

(Buildings:

During the increase in developmental activities, some additional staff have been recruited, but there is inadequate arrangement for accommodation to the staff. It is a long felt need to meet the need of residential accommodation for the staff. Hence the Department has taken up the building works for the staff. This year the construction of building at various places will be continued during the Vith Five Year Plan.

Physical target: Following buildings are proposed for 1983-84 —

- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1. F type bungalow | one |
| 2. Office building | one |
| 3. A type | two |

Financial outlay: An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh is fixed for the Vith Five Year Plan. During 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been utilised for the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed.

Cultural Operations:

There are three aspects of Forestry, namely — Production, Protection and Bioaesthetic. First one is necessary for meeting the local demands and for keeping the wood based industries running. Since the forest crop is providing raw material to industries, this aspect is one of the most important. In the areas already planted, cultural operations are necessary to be done for the growth of plantation.

Physical target: During the year 1982-83, 1050 ha. area will be brought under the cultural operations and in the next year i. e. 1983-84, 1150 hect. will be brought under the cultural operations.

Financial outlay: An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided for the VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1982-83 Rs. 1.50 lakh will be utilised and Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

Other Plantations:

The indigenous stock which is degraded, it is felt that it should be re-stocked with the suitable species, so that not only forests area is covered with species but is also improved. During the year 1981-82, 811.41 ha. area has been brought under forests with the various species like Eucalyptus, teak, etc. Similarly degraded area in the existing forests the indigenous species have been planted for filling the gaps.

Physical target: During the year 1982-83, 365 hect. has been brought under the plantation with various species. However during 1983-84, 300 hect. is proposed to be brought under the plantation in view of increased wage rates.

Financial outlay: An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh has been approved for the VIth Five Year Plan. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 9.71 lakh has been utilised and for the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakh is proposed.

Cashew Plantation:

Cashew is one of the important cash crop of Goa, besides being the species suitable for degraded and laterite area. To increase the cashew plantation it is proposed to acquire the Comunidade lands which are almost barren for raising the cashew crop. So far 9829.11 area has been brought under the cashew plantation. During the year 1982-83 191 ha. area has been brought under the cashew crop and for the year 1983-84, 150 hact. is proposed.

Financial outlay: For the VIth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 78.00 lakh has been proposed. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 17.89 lakh has been spent. During 1983-84 it is proposed to utilise an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh.

Rubber Plantations:

Rubber was planted on experimental basis in 1964, and on achieving promising growth, suitable areas in the talukas Valpoi, Sanguem and Canacona has been brought under the rubber plantation.

Physical target: So far 1648.87 area has been brought under the rubber plantation, of which about 200 ha. is yielding. During 1982-83, 20 ha. has been taken up under rubber plantation. As no new area suitable for rubber is available therefore no new area will be planted with rubber in 1983-84.

Financial outlay: An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is fixed for the Vth Five Year Plan. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 8.15 lakh has been utilised. For the year 1983-84, the expenditure will be only for maintaining the existing plantation. For this year funds of Rs. 7.00 lakh is proposed as new rubber plantations are not proposed to be raised during 1983-84.

Exploitation of timber:

The National Commission on Agriculture during their visits to this territory in the year 1975 recommended that the timber extraction should be taken up departmentally, in order to diminish the middle-man. The exploitation of timber was thus taken up departmentally in pursuance of Govt. of India's policy, and efforts have been made to increase the area under departmental exploitation so as to slowly do away with the system of contractors. One truck is proposed to be purchased during 1983-84.

Physical target: During 1981-82, 82 ha. of area will be filled. During 1982-83, 100 ha. area will be operated departmentally and during 1983-84, 400 ha. area is proposed to be exploited departmentally.

Financial outlay: Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed for the Vth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 13.69 lakh has been utilised and for the year 1983-84 it is proposed to utilise Rs. 16.50 lakh.

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, the small timber for construction purposes, agricultural implements etc. is concerned. Shortage of firewood and timber have 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 barren lands 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 utilised for sustained agriculture. In addition it is also proposed to utilise all the idle lands along the roads, canal banks, railway tracts etc. from the point of view of aesthetic beauty and shade and meet the fuel and fodder requirements of the people. The scheme also included 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 and for maintaining the environmental conditions.

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.

To take up works of such magnitude under Social Forestry, an altogether separate division headed by Dy. Conservator of Forests is proposed to be created during 1983-84.

Physical target: During 1982-83, an area 207 hect. has been brought under social forestry. In addition 61 r.kms. roadside and 35 r.kms. canal bank plantation has been raised. Also the Department helped, by supplying free seeds and polythene, 8 schools to raise their own nurseries. The Department distributed 2.77 lakh seedlings free of cost to the public.

The physical targets for 1983-84 are as follows:—

Area to be brought under Social Forestry ...	400 Hect.
Avenue Plantations	150 R/Kms.
Canal Bank	30 R/Kms.
Distribution of seedlings	5 lakhs

And various avenue plantations has also been raised under CHOGM programme.

Financial outlay: An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakh is proposed for the VIth Five Year Plan. During 1982-83 Rs. 6.98 lakh have been utilised. From this year this scheme is being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Social Forestry Scheme. Therefore only a token provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided for 1983-84 to look after CHOGM works.

Gardens and Parks:

The department maintains some of the gardens and parks of this territory and gardens of VIP bungalows. This shall continue various work under CHOGM are also being taken in this scheme.

Financial outlay: For 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 1.80 lakh is provided. The provision to undertake CHOGM works is not included in this.

Forest Publicity:

There is a great need for giving wide publicity through signboards, public meetings, local newspapers/magazines to educate masses for conservation of flora and fauna.

Physical targets: During 1982-83 Vanamahatsava was celebrated at various places of this territory in a befitting manner. During Vanamahotsava celebration awards were given away to the successful schools, colleges/institutions/organisations, who participated in a tree planting

contests. This function was arranged mainly with the intention for fostering love for trees amongst the general public. The same will be continued during 1983-84 also.

Financial outlay: An outlay of Rs. 3.75 lakh has been proposed for the Vith Five Year Plan 1980-85. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.44 lakh has been utilised and for the year 1983-84 also an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed.

Labour Welfare:

Forestry operations are very labour intensive. Forestry provide useful source of sustenance to unemployed and under employed of rural population. Annually 8 to 10 lakh mandays are generated through implementation of various plan schemes. The welfare of the forest labour, therefore, is matter of primary concern to the Department.

Staff and labour are working in the interior forest areas having no amenities of life. It is, therefore essential for efficient functioning that they are provided with suitable amenities in view of the Government policy to uplift the weaker sections of the society. The amenities provided to the staff besides labour sheds are indoor games like Carrum, Chinese checker, Volleyball and Football wherever there are facilities of playing ground. In the coupes where the labour is more, community listening sets will also be provided if the funds permit so that the labourers which come from weaker section of societies are able to absorb the information on the welfare activities being undertaken by Government.

Physical Target: two new labour sheds will be constructed during the year 1983-84 besides maintaining the old ones.

Financial outlay: During the Vith Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.26 lakh has been utilised and for 1983-84 Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for this work and for maintaining the old one.

Wild Life Sanctuaries:

In order to protect and preserve the existing fauna, 3 Wild Life Sanctuaries were created in 1967-68. These required to be developed for rehabilitation of wild life. This provides an added facility of recreation to the local populace and encourages tourists. Besides there is an urgent need to protect preserve and develop the wild life in the forest areas outside these sanctuaries too.

The target fixed for the Vth five year plan was to maintain and develop the three wild life sanctuaries.

1. Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary.
2. Bondla Wild Life Sanctuary.
3. Cotigao Wild Life Sanctuary.

During the year 1974-78, salt lakes were laid out and clean water holes were developed. Construction and improvement of roads in sanctua-

ries 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 maintained 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 Government of India.

Physical target: The separate wildlife wing was created with the charge of Dy. Conservator of Forests with supporting staff. During 1982-83 two dormitories at Bondla have been completed and a van for tourists is being purchased. Also the sanctuary roads will be improved and maintained during the period. During 83-84 some new works will be taken in hand viz. wireless set, road construction, habitat manipulation acquisition of land will be carried out. One jeep is proposed to be purchased for wildlife mobile squads.

Financial outlay: An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for the VIth Five Year Plan. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 8.29 lakh has been spent. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 9.52 lakh has been proposed.

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 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.

Physical target: The main target under this scheme is to procure some animals and make a splendid animal park at Bondla. During 1976-78. some animals were procured and maintained. During the year 1982-83 the construction of lion moat, jackal enclosure will be undertaken. During the recent years, Bondla has become one of the tourist attraction because of its exotic environment. Keeping in view of this, visitors amenities were provided besides beautification. A crocodile breeding farm and an aquarium will be established during 1983-84.

Financial outlay: An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for VIth Five Year Plan. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 3.75 lakh is the expenditure. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 4.50 lakh is proposed.

Forest Protection:

To guard against unauthorised encroachments into the forest land illicit extraction of forest produce and also to check the forest produce in transit, it is necessary to have adequate staff in the form of mobile squad attached to both North and South Division besides 25 check posts all over the territory.

Physical target: During 1982-83, 27 check nakas were maintained and for the next year 1983-84, two more check nakas have been proposed besides maintenance of the old ones.

Financial outlay: An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been proposed for five year plan 1980-85. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 2.21 lakh has been utilised and for the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed to be utilized.

Soil Conservation including Coastal Plantations:

Due to the over exploitation and faulty agronomical practices, Cumeri cultivation, over grazing, fires, mining there are lot of barren and eroded hill slopes all over the territory. Since the topography of Goa is undulating, the concentration of rain and water results into lot of soil erosion, which ultimately leads to the problem of washing of top soil, siltation of dams, valleys and ultimately the harbour. It is therefore essential that such areas are protected by adequate soil conservation measures like, contour trenching terracing check dams, afforestations etc. so as to reduce the soil loss and consequent hazards. Soil conservation measures in the area where mining activity is in progress are also of utmost urgency so as to reduce the washing away of the mining rejects which ultimately silt the fertile valley lands, the rivers, and the harbour.

The problem of soil erosion along the coastal areas in Goa, Daman and Diu, also needs immediate attention. This has to be tackled by planting of shelter belts of Casuarina and some other suitable species along the affected coastal belts, so as to stabilize the coastal sand dunes and provide protection to adjacent agricultural lands which otherwise get affected by the blowing which is carried by strong winds. In order to carry out various works, a new division of soil conservation headed by Dy. Conservator of Forests will be created during 1983-84 as proposed by the Task Force on Eco-development Plan for Goa. FAO sponsored scheme on rehabilitation of mining affected areas will also continue.

Physical target: The soil conservation and a new scheme of rehabilitation of degraded mining areas is being entrusted during the year 1982-83. Under this scheme it is proposed to take up the areas affected by the mining rejects. During 1983-84, 20 Ha. new area is proposed besides maintaining the old one. Besides this rehabilitation of degraded areas will also be taken up. From 1st Jan. 1983. FAO sponsored preparation of project report on rehabilitation of mining affected areas will be taken up.

Financial outlay: An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for VIth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been utilised whereas for the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 3.25 lakh is proposed.

Agricultural Credit

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

The Goa State Cooperative Bank has been permitted to undertake the long term loaning programme. During the year 1976 the Land Development Section has been reorganised and full fledged land development division with agricultural and other technical staff has been set up. Since then the Bank has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 62.99 lakh till the end of the June, 1982. The long term loans from the Bank flow mostly for the purpose of development of land, digging of wells, renovation of wells, purchase of farm equipment, construction of irrigation facilities fencing and purchase of land under the provision of the Tenancy Act.

The resources with the Bank which could be utilised for long term lending are limited and most of the funds are raised by way of floatation of debentures with the approval of the Reserve Bank and the Government of India. The Bank has so far floated debentures to the tune of Rs. 44.40 lakh during the last four years. They have a total programme of disbursement of long term loans in the "Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85" of Rs. 155.00 lakh. The Bank proposed to raise Rs. 100.00 lakh by way of debentures. As per the usual practice, the contribution from the Government side is limited to 25% of the total debenture programmes. Taking this factor into consideration and also further considering that there is ample scope for long term lending it is felt that this Administration should contribute to the maximum extent of 25%.

The Bank has also drawn special schemes for cashewnut and coconut cultivation. Under cashewnut cultivation scheme an area of 500 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 debts, installation of pump and pipe line, erection of fencing, digging of wells, land development, construction of farm houses and purchases of land under the Goa, Daman and Diu Tenancy (Vth Amendment) Act, 1976 under which the tenants have been declared as owners of the land from tiller's day.

Taking into consideration long term lending programme of the Bank which will benefit the agricultural sector in the rural areas, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1982-83. However, no amount has been spent during the said year 1982-83, as the approval from the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India has not been received in time. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided for the year 1983-84.

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:

It is a continuing scheme and has been continued during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Establishment of market yards is one of the important activities in the processes of agricultural marketing. Under the scheme, assistance in the form of loan is provided to the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee, constituted for the purpose of establishment and development of market yards for fetching better price to the produce of farmers. These yards provide basic infrastructure facilities for sale of agricultural produce by farmers by eliminating unfair trade practices there-by giving proper and competitive price to farmers.

The establishment of market yards is entrusted to the committee constituted under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Market (Regulation) Act, 1963, as extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. So far the committee has established two market yards one at Ponda and the other at Sanquelim and one main yard at Arlem-Margao. The commercial crops namely coconut, cashewnut, betelnut, banana, pineapple have been notified for regulation. One more commodity i. e. cattle is being notified. The total turnover of agricultural commodities in the main market yard and two sub-yards during the market year 1982-83 was around Rs. 7.00 crores. The first stage construction of the 4th market yard at Mapusa costing Rs. 17.85 lakh is under progress. In addition, the committee has acquired a suitable site at Curchorem for construction of market yard. Acquisition of suitable site for construction of yard at Canacona is under progress and suitable site at Valpoi is being located.

During the financial year 1982-83, a loan amounting to Rs. 2.75 lakh has been paid to the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Margao for the construction of market yards. During the sixth plan 1980-85, the committee so far has been paid Rs. 9.75 lakh as loan. A provision of Rs. 348 lakh has been provided in the Budget for the year 1983-84 for providing loans to the Market Committee for construction of Mapusa market yards and for acquisition of suitable sites at Curchorem, Canacona, etc.

1.2 National grid of rural godowns for storage of agricultural produce Subsidy to Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Margao for construction of rural godowns in the Market yards:

This is a new scheme. As per the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Rural Development), Government of India, the scheme involves grant of subsidy for construction of rural godowns to the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee for meeting storage requirement of small and marginal farmers. As per the pattern of assistance proposed under the scheme 25% of subsidy for construction of such rural godowns is to be shared by State Government and 25% by Government of India and 50% by Goa Agricultural Produce

Market Committee. It is proposed to establish four such rural godowns one each in the market yard at Ponda, Sanquelim, Margao and one in the proposed market yard at Mapusa. It is proposed to implement the scheme from 1983-84 and pending approval for the pattern of assistance from the Government of India, a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh is made during 1983-84.

2. STRENGTHENING OF THE DEPARTMENT

This is a continuing scheme and is continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The scheme provides provision for expenditure towards salaries of the staff. The posts are proposed to be created for effective implementation of the following scheme.

1. Market Regulation.
2. Market survey and Investigation.
3. Market Intelligence.
4. Grading and Standardisation.

2.1 Market Regulation:

The Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee has to establish seven more market yards by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan in a phased manner. The yards which are established are to be developed. In addition to the five commodities already notified for regulation, some more commodities like chillies, kokum sol, kokum seed, onion, live-stock, etc., are to be notified. To have effective implementation and control over these yards adequate staff is required for the said purpose. It is, therefore, proposed to create post of one Sr. Marketing Inspector during 1983-84 and which is to be continued further.

No expenditure is made under this scheme as the post has not been created so far. An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided for 1983-84 for the said purpose.

2.2 Market Survey and Investigation:

National Level Conference, Seminars, Working Groups and National Commission on Agriculture - 1976 have emphasised the need of market survey and investigation work at State and union territory level by State Marketing Organisation. To bring out up-to-date data on marketing of agricultural commodities, marketing surveys are required to be conducted and necessary recommendations and suggestions are required to be made for improvement of marketing system and establishment of agro-industries. Survey reports bring out valuable information pertaining to different stages of marketing. The Department has so far published 7 such reports namely coconut, cashewnut, vegetables, pineapple, meat, kokum and arecanut. The reports published need to be revised periodically and for the purpose, separate cell is to be created consisting of one Asstt. Marketing Officer, 2 Marketing Inspector and 2 Grader/Assessors.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 0.44 lakh has been spent on the said scheme. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84.

2.3 Market Intelligence:

Under the scheme, data on market rates, arrivals and its trends, stock, etc., on agricultural commodities are collected and compiled with the assistance of the staff and are disseminated on All India Radio for the information of public and the reports thereof are furnished to the Government of India Offices, as well as local Government. As the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee is constructing a market yard at Curchorem, these activities will have to be extended to that market. For the purpose, one post of Marketing Inspector and one post of Grader/Assessor is essential. For creation of proper supervisory unit of Market Intelligence at the three yards already established 3 Marketing Inspectors are required. In addition to this due to increased work load of bill certification of the prices of commodities supplied by the Goa Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation Ltd., Panaji to different Government Institutions, one post of Sr. Marketing Inspector and one post of Grader/Assessor is required. During the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided.

2.4 Grading and Standardisation:

This is a continuing scheme, Grading of agricultural produce is being one of the important stage in the process of agricultural marketing, the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937 and Rules thereof have been made applicable to this Union Territory. Facilities of grading under Agmark are required to be extended to the commodities like ground spices, curry powder and coconut oil for the benefit of consumers. The field work under this scheme is of creative nature and the staff should possess required ability. As such one post of Asstt. Marketing Officer is essential for the purpose. One post of Jr. Chemist is already created and is functioning. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.16 lakh has been spent. An amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided during the year 1983-84.

3.1 Grading and standardisation (Establishment of Grading Centres in the market yards):

This is a continuing scheme. Under the scheme, an assistance in the form of subsidy is to be provided to the Goa Agricultural Produce Market Committee towards establishment of grading units for grading of notified agricultural produce namely coconut, betelnut and raw-cashew-nut in the two market yards i. e. one at Margao and the other at Sanquelim. 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 is 100% during the first two years, 75% during third year, 50% during fourth year and 25% during subsequent every year.

The pattern of financial assistance is based on the pattern proposed by the Government of India for subsidy from Central Government. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.46 lakh has been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been provided for the year 1983-84.

3.2 Promotion of grading of ground spices/curry powder under Agmark:

This is a new scheme. Under this scheme, subsidy is to be provided for sanctioning to the packers of ground spices/curry powder for undertaking grading and packing of ground spices/curry powder under Agmark. This is meant for subsidising sizeable percentage of extra expenditure incurred by the packer of packing of ground spices under Agmark. The rate of subsidy proposed is 10% of the total value of each lot of ground spices/curry powder graded and placed under Agmark.

The scheme shall be implemented from 1983-84. The proposal for approval of pattern of financial assistance has been submitted to the Government of India. Pending approval for pattern of assistance from the Government of India, a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

Community Development

A. PANCHAYATI RAJ

a) GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, there is one tier Panchayat Raj Institution i.e. Village Panchayats.

The Panchayat Raj Institution came into existence in 1962-63 after Liberation of Goa. Many of the Panchayats are financially not sound and have to depend upon financial assistance from Government for the development of rural areas since funds raised by them by way of taxation are not sufficient to take up developmental works such as roads/drains, drinking water supply, sanitation etc.

There are 195 Village Panchayats in Goa, Daman and Diu in all 12 Community Development Blocks. The following schemes will continue to be implemented for the panchayats during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 Name of the Scheme: **Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions.**

1.2 Background of the Scheme:

Under the scheme the Village level Administrative personnel have to be strengthened and trained.

1.3 Objective of the Scheme:

The existing Panchayats have only one full time functionary i.e. Panchayat Secretary. The Secretaries are to be given periodical training in various subjects such as preparation of Annual Plan, Budget Estimates, cooperation, Principal and working of Panchayati Raj Institutions and allied matters. The existing scale of Village Panchayat Secretaries is similar to that of Lower Division Clerk.

There are no proper avenue of promotion for the Village panchayat Secretaries. It was therefore proposed to upgrade the posts of the Village Panchayats having 9 members, 7 members and 5 members in the following manner:

1. Upgradation of 79 posts of Village Panchayat assistance Grade I in the pay scale of Rs. 425-640 having 9 member panchayats.
2. Upgradation of 52 posts of Village Panchayat Assistants Grade II in the pay scale of Rs. 330-560 having 7 member Panchayats.
3. 84 Posts of Village Panchayat Assistants Grade III in the present scale of pay of Rs. 260-430 having 5 member panchayat.

The posts at Sr. No. 1 and 2 above will be created by abolishing equal number of posts which are at present in the scale of Rs. 260-430.

1.4 Financial Requirement:

The total outlay during 1980-85 is Rs. 7.40 lakh. The expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs. 0.10 lakh and that during 1981-82 was Rs. 0.52 lakh. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 2.68 lakh was provided for the scheme and the amount utilised is Rs. 2.55 lakh. The approved outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 3.35 lakh.

1.5 Physical Targets:

Since the entire provision under this Scheme is for the payment of staff there is no physical Target to be fixed.

2. TRAINING

2.1 Name of the Scheme: Training of Non-Official members of Village Panchayats.

2.2 Background of the Scheme:

Most of the Chairman and Dy. Chairman of the Village Panchayats who are elected among Villagers do not have sufficient knowledge of the functions of Village Panchayats and the duties vested in them. The duties and responsibilities entrusted to them under the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats, Regulation, 1962 are not properly carried out for lack of knowledge or rules and regulations. Hence to develop a special interest in the functioning of Panchayati Raj and promote the working of the panchayats in sound manner, it is necessary to train the Chairman and other members of the Village Panchayats.

2.3 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.

2.4 Financial Requirement:

During the Revised VI Five Year Plan 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is approved. During 1982-83 no outlay has been approved for the purpose. Similarly no provision has been made during 1983-84.

2.5 Physical Target:

Since no provision has been made during 1983-84, there is no physical target to be fixed.

3. ASSISTANCE TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION

B.1 Name of the Scheme: Loans to Village Panchayats for Remunerative Schemes.

B.2 Background of the Scheme:

It is observed that many panchayats are not in a position to undertake the developmental works in their Village due to lack of

sufficient funds raised through taxation. In order to encourage the panchayats to undertake the developmental works and at the same time create permanent assets, loans are granted for various purposes viz construction of Panchayat Ghar cum Shopping Centre/Community Centre, Markets, poultry farms, slaughter houses purchase of tractor etc. for building up permanent remunerative assets.

3.3 Objective of the Scheme:

The Objective is to create durable assets and to generate additional income to panchayats.

3.4 Financial Requirements:

The approved outlay in the revised VI Plan 1980-85 is 20.00 lakh. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 4.08 lakh has been incurred and during 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 5.25 lakh has been spent. During 1982-83 the expenditure of Rs. 3.15 lakh has been incurred as against the approved outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh. During 1983-84 the approved outlay is Rs. 6.00 lakh.

3.5 Physical Target:

During the Vth Five year Plan period 60 Panchayats were granted loans under Remunerative Schemes, of these 60 panchayats, 10 panchayats were granted loan for purchase of pumpsets, 10 Panchayats for construction of shops cum V. P. Offices, 14 panchayats for construction of market and the 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 panchayat depending upon security for payment of loans. The loans are granted to them on first come first serve basis.

3.6 Benefits Expected:

The Panchayat will be in a position to provide more facilities to the public and at the same time mobilise their resources for development work of their Areas.

4. PROVIDING STREET LIGHTS AND CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRES FOR TRIBAL AREAS IN DAMAN

This scheme is implemented by the Collector of Damam under the Tribal sub-Plan. The expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs. 1.23 lakh and during 1981-82 is Rs. 0.61 lakh. The Total amount of Rs. 0.65 lakh allocated has been fully utilised during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

1. Name of the Scheme: Applied Nutrition Programme.
2. Background of the Scheme:

In order to influence people to make desirable changes in their diet it is necessary to convince them of the need to do so, and to show them

how they can do so. For this to be possible, it is necessary to develop an effective Programme of Nutrition Education which makes use of every means of approach to those whom it is desired to influence, especially the woman. One of the many ways of imparting nutrition education is by well organised, properly planned schemes for the supplementary feeding of pre-school children and by practical demonstrations. The parents of the Children should as far as possible be encouraged to take an interest, in an event to help in the preparation of the meals provided to the children. By these means it will serve to show the parents the type of nutritious food and the composition of the meals which are necessary to maintain the health of the children.

3. Objectives of the Scheme:

The objectives of this scheme are to encourage and increase consumption of protective foods so that the high proportion of starch food in the average diet is reduced; so to supplement and strengthen the existing nurseries gardens in production of improved seeds; to encourage the adoption of improved food habits and preparation of food hygiene, production of more protective foods; better utilisation of available foods; improved methods of food storage to provide a means whereby the simple principles of nutrition may be taught to respective groups such as school children expectant and nursing mothers in interested groups. The produce from School Community Garden are distributed to school Balwadi children free of cost and also the expectant mothers are feed with eggs from poultry units.

4. Financial requirements:

The allocation for 1980-81 and 1981-82 is of Rs. 1.43 lakh and Rs. 239 lakh and the Expenditure incurred during the same years is Rs. 141 lakh and Rs. 1.34 lakh respectively. During the Financial Year 1982-83 the expenditure incurred is of Rs. 2.96 lakh as against the approved outlay of Rs. 3.15 lakh. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is made during 1983-84.

Physical Targets:

No Physical Targets has been fixed under the scheme.

B. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

There are 12 Community Blocks in Goa, Daman and Diu consisting of 11 units. The following schemes are implemented under the programme.

1.1 Name of the Scheme: Central Assistance to the Block.

1.2 Background of the Scheme:

All the Community Blocks have Completed the stage I and entered the Stage II with effect from 1973-74. The Blocks Agencies are required to be continued for execution of the various rural development Schemes.

1.3 Objective of the Scheme:

To execute the programme of Rural Development like Communications, Irrigations, Sanitations Animal Husbandry, Industries etc. through the agencies of Blocks. The objectives of the Community Development Programme are (I) to develop fully the material and human resources (II) to develop the local leadership and self Governing institution (III) to raise the standard of living of rural people by securing the people's participation, with this aim in view many schemes are executed through the Blocks. Hence it is necessary to continue the scheme during the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

1.4 Financial Requirement:

The total outlay approved for Vith Plan is Rs. 15.00 lakh out of which during the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 16.47 lakh has been spent as against the approved outlay of Rs. 15.97 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 15.50 lakh has been made during the year 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 26.34 lakh has been spent as against the approved outlay of Rs. 26.67 lakh during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been approved during 1983-84.

1.5 Physical Target:

No specific target can be fixed as the estimates of the works vary from time to time and these are minor works such as repairs of roads/wells etc.

Land Reforms

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING 1982-83

a) OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

The outlay approved for the five year plan 1980-85 is Rs. 110.00 lakh. Out of which the approved outlay for 1981-82 was Rs. 25.00 lakh and the Expenditure was Rs. 30.70 lakh. The approved outlay for 1982-83 was Rs. 27.00 lakh however the expenditure around Rs. 30.00 lakh.

The increase in outlay is due to increase in Additional D.A. from time to time as well as setting of a new office of Mamlatdar for Record of Rights in North Goa for expeditious disposal of cases and completion of records approved than the amount proposed. The proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 30.00 lakh.

b) PHYSICAL TARGETS

Cadastral Survey: After the completion of the Cadastral Survey Scheme in the entire territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Covering all 462 Revenue villages work on the following schemes corollary to the Cadastral Survey was undertaken and is in progress at present.

(1) Record of Rights:

In all 447 villages are coming under Record of Rights. Out of which 193 villages have been promulgated so far and 70 villages are ready for Promulgation and work in remaining villages is in progress.

(2) City Survey:

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

Enquiry work: During 1981-82-2113 holding have been examined and 3528 holding have been conformed upto 3/82. The work is in progress in all the five cities.

Land Classification: During 1981-82 Land Classification work has been completed in 32 villages as against the target of 50 villages. The work was less due to the fresh opportunity given to the public by the Government to file objections, if any, the record of non-promulgated villages could not be completed and make available for the land classification work.

Settlement Operation: The schme is proposed to be implemented in the current year no sooner the required staff is appointed.

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

Continuing Schemes:**1. Name of the Scheme: Records of Rights.**

Due to the fresh opportunity given by the Government to the public to file the objections if any, to the entries made in draft of Index of Lands in order to bring the records upto date. Complaints, applications to the extent of Rs. 35,000 have been received by the Mamlatdar for Record of Rights. For the speedy disposal of the above applications an Additional Office of Mamlatdar of Record of Rights for North Division has been established along with necessary Staff.

1.1 Objectives:

The main objective of the scheme is to decide the Rights of the land holders and to update the Land Records in order to facilitate the Government in implementation of the various Land Reform Policies.

1.2 Financial Requirements:

A provision of Rs. 5.10 lakh has been proposed during 1983.

1.3 Staff Requirement:

The work will be carried out with the existing staff.

1.4 Physical Targets:

Target fixed for the year 1982-83 is 75 villages and 75 villages for the year 1983-84.

2. Name of the Scheme: City Survey.

This is a continuing scheme. It is designed to provide basic data for preparation and execution of development plans and Town Planning Schemes and also to decide the title of land in urban areas.

2.1 Objectives:

The scheme is being implemented in the Towns of Panaji, Margao, Mapusa, Vasco-da-Gama and Daman. So far 32812 properties are examined and possession of 22959 properties confirmed till September 1982. The remaining work is in progress.

2.2 Financial Requirement:

A provision of Rs. 4-40 lakh is proposed during 1983-84.

2.3 Staff Requirement:

The work will be carried out with the existing staff.

2.4 Physical Targets:

The Physical targets fixed is the finalisation of 3500 cases during the year 1983-84.

3. Name of the Scheme: Land Classification.

In order to assess the land Revenue of a particular land, it is necessary to classify the land as per the type of soil, crops grown, availability of water, etc. for this purpose this scheme has been implemented.

3.1 Financial Requirement:

A provision of Rs. 8-50 lakh is proposed during 1983-84.

3.2 Staff Requirement:

The work will be carried out with the existing staff.

3.3 Physical Targets:

Out of total No. of 447 villages, field works in respect of 404 villages have been completed and the target for the current year is completion of remaining 43 villages. It is proposed to complete the copilation works during 1983-84 in respect of all the 447 villages.

4. New Schemes: Settlement Operation.

In this Union Territory, the assessment of Land Revenue based on the uptodate records has not been introduced so far. The old revenue prevailing during the erstwhile regime is continuing.

4.1 Objectives:

The objectives of Settlement Operations is to detrmine 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. 10.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

4.3 Staff Requirement:

- (1) Settlement Officers (Rs. 650-1200).
- (2) 1 Post of Stenographer (Rs. 330-560).
- (3) 2 Posts of U.D.C's. (Rs. 330-560).
- (4) 2 Posts of L.D.C's. (Rs. 260-400).

4.4 Physical Targets:

It is proposed to complete the Scheme within 5 years of its introduction from 1982-83 in all the 462 Revenue villages.

5. Name of the Scheme: Reconstitution of Torn Record.

The scheme is proposed to be introduced during the current year, Under the said scheme it is proposed to reconstiute old records either by recopying or by taking photo copies.

5.1 Objectives:

The old Cadastral Survey Records of which are very old and the maps and registers which are brittle and torn will be recopied. Besides it is proposed to reconstitute various old Registers of Land Records which are very much useful even today in deciding the property disputes. It is also necessary to make duplicate copies of plans of new Survey which is very voluminous.

5.2 Financial Outlay:

A provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

5.3 Staff Requirements:

In addition to the existing staff the following Additional Staff will be required.

- (1) 1 Post of Record Keeper. (Rs. 550-900).
- (2) 1 Post of Preservation Officer. (Rs. 550-900).
- (3) 1 Post of Preservation Officer Asstt. (Rs. 330-560).
- (4) 6 Posts of Draftsman. (Rs. 425-700).
- (5) 4 Posts 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 Target fixed are 50 villages each from 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

6. Name of the Scheme: Consolidation of Holdings.

The Scheme is proposed to be introduced from 1983-84 onwards. Necessary norms will be framed in the pattern of similar norms prevailing in the adjoining areas of Maharashtra State. It involves Consolidation of Holdings in respect of individual holder.

6.1 Objectives:

The holder is given a large continuous standard holding in place of his small separate and scattered holding. So that the holder can make better cultivation and use improved and economic method of tilling.

6.2 Financial Requirement:

A provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

6.3 Staff Requirement:

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

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

6.4 Physical Targets:

Physical Targets fixed are 20 villages each in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

CHAPTER II

CO-OPERATION

INTRODUCTION

The Cooperative movement was introduced in India for the first time in 1904 and it was passed through different stages of development. The movement in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was launched in the year 1962-63 which is still in nascent stage. The movement is 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 sector of the economy of this territory, embracing agricultural credit, consumers 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. By the end of March, 1983, the total number of cooperative societies is 605.

In the cooperative field, several big institutions like the sugar factory, dairy federation, marketing federation with their branches and departmental stores, fisheries federation, State Cooperative Banks, Urban Banks, Taluka Farmers Service Coop. Societies, Tribal Large Sized 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 field of agricultural 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 rural sector.

As result of the irrigation programme like Salaulim Irrigation Project, Mandovi Irrigation Project, Anjunem Project, Tillari Project and the various lift irrigation schemes and crop technology programmes 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 re-organisation of primary agricultural credit structure will, therefore, be very essential.

The linking of agricultural credit and marketing is a pre-requisite for providing reasonable price to the farmers for their agricultural produce. The reorganised agricultural credit societies would function as a contract point for the farmers for credit as well as marketing. The cooperative sugar factory has helped to establish the linking of credit in this territory. The system of linking of produce with marketing of arecanut (supari) to some extent has also been established through the Goa Bagayatdar Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Cooperative Society. The linking of marketing of coconut production with the credit is also gradually developing. Dairy will be another vital sector as far as linking of credit with marketing is concerned.

To meet the credit gap for agricultural purposes the financial assistance to the Goa State Cooperative Bank needs to be enhanced. The bank has to meet all the credit requirements for short, medium and long term needs. In the field of housing more and more cooperative Housing Societies are coming up. The need for housing loan for new societies could be met by the Apex Housing Finance Society. The said society, therefore, is to be provided additional share capital to enable it to borrow more loans from the Life Insurance Corporation.

Financial Outlay:

For executing the various developmental programmes in the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85" and for strengthening the cooperative movement in this territory, an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakh has been earmarked and it has included the following programmes.

Programmes:

1. Direction and Administration.
2. Credit Cooperatives.
3. Farming Cooperatives.
4. Housing Cooperatives.
5. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives.
6. Processing Cooperative other than sugar factory.
7. Sugar Factory.
8. Labour Cooperatives.
9. Consumer Cooperatives.
10. Education, Research and Training.
11. Other Cooperatives.

During the year 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 124.00 lakh has been earmarked. Against the said provision, an amount of Rs. 151.20 lakh has been spent in the financial year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84.

Under the above heads of development, various schemes are to be implemented. The explanatory write-up for the schemes under the major developmental heads of continuing schemes as well as for new schemes is given below: —

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 Strengthening of Department:

Due to rapid expansion and diversification of activities in the cooperative field in present context, the work load in the cooperative department has enormously been increased with the result that the present staff existing in the department is inadequate and cannot cope up with the work load which is increasing by leaps and bounds day by day.

The big institutions like sugar factory, dairy federation, fisheries federation, marketing federation, cooperative banks and its branches, Apex housing finance society, Taluka Farmers Service Coop. Societies, Tribal Large Sized 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 for the cooperative movement.

The department has been reorganised into 4 Zonal Offices to have effective control and supervision on the cooperatives. The system of continuous and the concurrent audit is also to be introduced in institutions having sizeable turnover. So also an Arbitration Cell for disposal of the cases of the societies for ensuring speedy recoveries of the societies/banks dues is proposed to be set up in the year 1983-84.

Further, the project of Operation Flood Phase II has been approved by the Government of India. The approval to the same has been conveyed under letter No. 20-5-78/DP dated 3-3-79 and now the project has been commissioned with its main office at Ponda. The said project is a joint venture of Department of Cooperation and Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and, therefore, a new office for Dairy cooperative has been opened at Ponda with 10 Officials for the Audit Wing of the existing Dairy Cooperatives.

In all 160 Dairy Cooperative Societies are to be registered for successful operation of the project, therefore, additional staff is required for the said purpose. The main function of the staff attached to this scheme is to provide infrastructural facilities to the Dairy Cooperatives at base level by registering new societies and reorganising the existing dairy cooperative societies. Besides this, it is essential to provide guidance to all the dairy cooperatives as well as dairy federation for implementing the various programmes as per the project report of the National Dairy Development Board and giving effect to various suggestions made by the Dairy board from time to time. So also regular audit and timely inspections of all the units including dairy federation is to be taken up. As the successful implementation of the project mainly depends prac-

tically on field work such as coordination, control and supervision of the dairy cooperatives in rural areas, it is absolutely necessary to provide 14 additional posts.

Further, as per the Project Report of National Cooperative Development Corporation, the schemes of distribution of consumer articles in rural areas in the 4 talukas of this Union Territory has been proposed to be undertaken at first stage and remaining 7 talukas will be covered under the said scheme later on. At present 4 proposals in this respect have been sent to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for approval and release of financial assistance to the lead and link societies involved in the said scheme. The proposals sent by this office are under consideration. Under the said scheme, the essential commodities which are of daily necessity will be procured by the lead society from open market or producer members in bulk quantity and the same will be provided to the link societies for its distribution to the general public. To implement the scheme effectively at State level and to ensure timely supply of the essential commodities to the population at rural as well as semi-urban areas, additional staff for the said purpose is required.

To carry out all the activities as explained above, the following categories of additional staff are required to be created during the Annual Plan Period 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Group/Designation	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
I. Administration			
1.	Group A (Gazetted)		
	i) Joint Registrar	1	1100-1600
2.	Group B (Gazetted)		
	i) Accounts Officer	1	840-1200
II. Audit			
1.	Group A (Gazetted)		
	i) Joint Registrar	1	1100-1600
2.	Group B (Gazetted)		
	i) Dy. Chief Auditor	2	650-1040
	ii) Special Auditor	1	550-900
3.	Group "C"		
	i) Senior Auditor	6	425-700
	ii) Jr. Auditor	5	330-560
	iii) Stenographer	2	330-560
	iv) L. D. C.	4	260-400

Sr. No.	Group/Designation	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
III. Operation Flood Phase II Programme			
1. Group "C"			
i)	Sr. Inspector	2	425-700
ii)	Jr. Inspector	4	330-560
iii)	U. D. C.	1	330-560
iv)	Stenographer	1	330-560
v)	L. D. C.	2	260-400
vi)	Driver	1	260-350
vii)	Peon	2	196-232
viii)	Watchman	1	196-232
		14	
IV. Public Distribution Scheme			
2. Group B (Gazetted)			
i)	Asstt. Registrar	1	650-1200
ii)	Cooperative Officer	1	550-900
iii)	Sr. Inspector	2	425-700
iv)	Jr. Inspector	3	330-560
v)	L. D. C.	2	260-400
vi)	Peon	1	196-232
		10	

Under the scheme of "Strengthening of Cooperative Department" an amount of Rs. 8.70 lakh has been spent in the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84 for the said purpose and the entire amount is expected to be spent by the end of current financial year 1983-84. The provision for the posts shown above is worked out to Rs. 5.52 lakh and the same will be included in the Budget when these posts are created.

1.2 Construction of premises for office:

At present the department is located in a private hired building. The Zonal Offices and the Office of Dairy recently created at Panaji, Margao, Mapusa and Ponda have also been accommodated in private hired buildings as the Government accommodation in the respective areas has not been made available. The office premises occupied by the South and North Zones are far away from the central places. Hence, it has been proposed to construct necessary building for the department and Zonal Offices.

Since the Government has already proposed to construct multipurpose building at Margao and Panaji for accommodating Government offices under the schemes of P.W.D., no separate provision has been made during the year 1983-84 under the scheme of this office.

2. CREDIT COOPERATIVES

2.1 Financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives:

Under the scheme 91 Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies have been reorganised into 54 strong Agricultural Credit Coop. Societies extending the area of operation by covering 3 to 4 villages to cater the needs of the people. These Societies are undertaking loaning activities both for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes. In addition to this, they are also undertaking the distribution of consumer articles by opening new branches. These societies are also desiring to undertake on large scale the activities of loaning for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes which are mainly including loans for establishment of small cottage industries, starting of small occupations by weaker section helping the weaker sections for repaining/renovating/constructing small houses. Consequent upon the passing of Third Amendment to the Cooperative Societies Act, 1960, as applied to the Union Territory of Goa Daman and Diu, the societies will discharge the function of Land Development Bank and will provide long term loans to the needy agriculturists in its area of operation. In view of this, sufficient financial support from the Government by way of providing shre capital contribution is necessary to increase the borrowing capacity to meet the credit demand. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Government share capital contribution amounting to Rs. 0.75 lakh to each of the reorganised primary agricultural credit coop. society as per the pattern of financial assistance approved by the Government of India.

The reorganised primary agricultural credit societies are the replica of taluka farmers service coop. societies. Besides their main activity of loaning, they are undertaking the activity of procurement and distribution of controlled and non-occontrolled commodities and thus distribution of controlled and non- controlled commodities and thus playing a vital role in helping in maintaining the price line of the commodities. This activity is carried out withbollowed funds at high rate of interest and as the income derived from this activity is not sufficient to meet the expenditure owing to the low margin of profit to these societies.

Further, consequent upon the advent of Nationalised Banks in the field of agricultural sector, the agricultural loaning undertaken by these societies has declined considerably on account of disbursement of loans at concessional rate of interest of 4% which also resulted in a decline in the income of the Agricultural Credit Societies.

Further area of operation of reorganised primary agricultural coop. credit societies is 3 to 4 villages, the society has to employ additional technical supervisory and administrative staff for the branches, besides the secretary. The technical and supervisory staff is quite essential for the smooth working of the societies.

Considering the above fact, as per pattern of financial assistance approved by the Government of India, it has been proposed to provide managerial subsidy to the extent of Rs. 15.000/- per society per year of the sixth plan period 1980-85 for sound financial footing of these societies.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 5.75 lakh has been spent by providing share capital contribution to 22 reorganised agricultural coop. credit societies. An outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84 and the entire amount is expected to be spent during the current financial year 1983-84.

As on 30-6-82, these societies have transacted business turnover of Rs. 491.23 lakh. Also short term/medium term loans amounting to Rs. 77.32 lakh have been disbursed to the weaker sections. A target of Rs. 80.00 lakh loaning for agricultural purposes to the weaker sections has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

2.2 Financial assistance to the Taluka Farmers Service Cooperative Societies:

The three taluka farmers service cooperative societies have been registered in this Union Territory having integrated structure to cater all the needs of the people in its area of operation. The area of operation of each of the society is whole talukt. These societies are undertaking various activities such as advancing of short term/medium term loans both for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes. Besides, they also undertake providing agricultural requisites, sale of fertilisers, insecticides, distribution of consumer articles both controlled and non-controlled commodities, cement business, cloth business, sale of poultry and dairy products, etc.

At present, most of the funds of these societies have been blocked in loaning programmes and, therefore, the societies do not have adequate working capital to undertake the above business activities simultaneously on large scale. Since these societies are of integrated nature and the area of operation being the whole taluka the approximate involvement of funds in the following type of activities if taken on large scale is given below: —

1. Distribution of controlled and non-controlled commodities	Rs. 5.00
2. Fertiliser business	Rs. 4.00
4. Cement business	Rs. 2.00
4. Opening of new medical stores at various places of talukas	Rs. 5.00
5. Outright purchase of agricultural goods such as coconuts, cashenuts, pulses, chillis, onions, potatoes, etc.	Rs. 4.00
6. Cloths business	Rs. 4.00
7. Agricultural requisites and other imple-ments	Rs. 4.00
8. Loaning to the weaker section at concessio-nal rate of interest	Rs. 10.00

As on 30-6-1982, these societies were having the working capital to the tune of Rs. 48.82 lakh. These societies have made business to the tune of Rs. 116.36 lakh in the cooperative year 1981-82 and disbursed

to ST/MT loans to the extent of Rs. 10.07 lakh during the same year. The total loan outstanding as on 30-6-82 from members of these societies is to the tune of Rs. 27.75 lakh. If each of the above society decides to undertake the above mentioned business activities on a very large scale, the approximate involvement of funds to the tune of Rs. 38.00 lakh is required.

As regards, specific programme of these societies it may be mentioned that these societies intend to take up the following programmes.

- 1) To open as many as new consumer outlets to cover the entire population of the area of operation to provide all the essential controlled and non-controlled commodities, fertilisers to the needy farmers, agricultural requisites, etc.
- 2) To construct storage godowns for procurement of the various commodities, cement, cloths, agricultural requisites, agricultural produce.
- 3) To purchase transport vehicles to carry the goods from the open market to the main godown and timely supply of goods to the various branches.
- 4) To undertake outright purchases of agricultural produce such as cereals, spices, chillies, potatoes, onions, oils, coconut, cashewnut, etc.
- 5) To open medical stores/pharmacies at various places of talukas.
- 6) To disburse the loan to weaker sections of concessional rate of interest.
- 7) To undertake the manufacturing of exercise books, on large scale to meet the requirement of students residing in the area of operation.
- 8) Procurement of fertilisers in large quantities and its timely supply to the farmers through various branches.
- 9) Purchase and sale of variety of cloths on a large scale to meet the requirements of people.
- 10) Consequent upon the passing of Third Amendment to the cooperative societies Act, 1960, as applied to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, these societies will undertake the functioning of Land Development Bank for providing long term loans to the needy agriculturists in their area of operation.

At present with the total paid up share capital including Government share capital the societies are finding difficulties to manage their affairs systematically as they have to borrow funds from the Apex Institutions at the high rate of interest ranging from 14% to 17½% which ultimately affects the profit margin. At the same time the procurement of the various commodities and its distribution is also to be looked after properly so as to reach the commodities to the members and the general public in time. In view of the above position and considering the involve-

ment of heavy funds in the affairs of the society, the pattern for providing additional share capital contribution to each of the Taluka Farmers Service Coop. Society to the extent of Rs. 15.00 lakh including the share capital sanctioned during the earlier years has been proposed for approval.

On receipt of the approval to the pattern of financial assistance additional Government share capital contribution will be released to these type of societies.

So also, as per the pattern of financial assistance approved by the Government of India, it has also been proposed to provide 100% managerial subsidy to the Taluka Farmers Service Coop. Societies since the same have not yet become viable units.

During the year 1982-83, no amount has been spent under the said scheme as the approval to the revised pattern of financial assistance has not been received from the Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84. The entire amount is expected to be spent by the end of current financial year 1983-84.

Providing of adequate financial assistance to the primary agricultural credit societies, will make them possible to build up strong credit structure at the level of these societies which in turn lead to increase the agricultural production year by year. It will also be possible to improve the economic condition of the agriculturists particularly of the weaker section.

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 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 Banks to cover the loss due to bad debt.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 0.48 lakh has been spent towards outright grants to 18 primary agricultural credit societies and the Apex Bank. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84 and the entire provision will be spent during the current year 1983-84.

2.4 Share capital contribution and subsidy for branch expansion programme to the Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd.:

The Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd., is the only Apex Cooperative Institution functioning in this Union Territory with its regional branches including Daman and Diu. Besides, it has a separate Land Development section for extending long term loans for agricultural development. The said bank is meeting the credit demands of its affiliated cooperative institutions both for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

As on 30-6-82, it has total paid up share capital amounting to Rs. 56.53 lakh which includes Government share capital contribution of Rs. 24.00 lakh. Reserve and other funds amounting to Rs. 63.40 lakh, deposits amounting to Rs. 1374.38 lakh and accumulated profits to the tune of Rs. 14.85 lakh. During the cooperative year ended on 30-6-82 it has made a profit of Rs. 2.30 lakh.

During the cooperative year ended on 30-6-82, it has advanced Rs. 78.06 lakh towards short term, medium term for agricultural purposes. Besides, loan amounting to Rs. 625-29 lakh for non-agricultural purposes has also been disbursed.

Due to the rapid expansion of the cooperative movement in this Union Territory in all economic fields and particularly organisation of more and more cooperative societies, the bank has to play a vital role of building up strong credit structure for meeting all the credit demands of short term, medium term and long term nature of all the cooperative institutions. Therefore, financial position of the bank is to be strengthened by providing adequate additional Government share capital contribution. So far the bank has been provided Government share capital contribution of Rs.24.00 lakh.

During the year 1982-83, the bank was not provided Government share capital contribution as the approval to the revised pattern of financial assistance was not received. During the current financial year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the Budget and on receipt of the approval to the pattern of financial assistance from the Government of India the entire amount will be spent during the year 1983-84.

Further, it has also been proposed to provide managerial subsidy towards opening of new branches particularly in the area of weaker section communities on tapering scale for the first three years to the maximum extent of Rs. 15,000/-. Such subsidy will be provided in the ratio of Rs. 8,000/- for first year, Rs. 4,000/- for the second year and Rs. 3,000/- for the third year. So far 5 branches of the said bank have been opened in the areas of weaker sections.

During the financial year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 0.03 lakh has been spent. During the current financial year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made and the entire amount will be spent by the end of the financial year 1983-84.

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 of the technical staff is proposed to be provided to the land development section of the Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd.

Instead of organising a separate cooperative land development bank, the Goa State Cooperative Bank has been permitted to take up long term finance activities through its land development section. The section will be extending long term credit for integrated schemes for sugarcane

development, cashewnut development, arecanut development, etc. For preparation of various schemes of agricultural/horticultural development, a separate cell headed by Sr. Agricultural Officer and 3 to 4 agricultural graduates working under him will have to be created by the said section for effective follow up of the schemes.

The bank will, however, face the deficit due to increase in the expenditure of the Technical cell over the income from long term lending. Providing of subsidy will enable the bank to seek the loss.

During the year 1982-83, no amount towards subsidy to the land development bank has been spent as the approval to the pattern of financial assistance has not been received from the Government of India. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made in the Budget for the year 1983-84. On receipt of the approval to the proposed pattern of assistance by this Administration, the subsidy will be released to the said section.

2.6 Loan to the bank and subsidy to the risk fund towards the consumption loan business to the Goa State Cooperative Bank and to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies:

The Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd., through primary societies is extending consumption credit to the eligible members from the weaker section. To enable the bank to extend the loan at a lower 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 7.½% will go to primary agricultural credit cooperative and 2.½% will go the Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd.

The PACS/FSS/LAMPS are advancing the consumption loans to the weaker section of the Community by availing credit from the Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd. The Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd., has been, therefore, proposed to be provided loans to maximum limit of Rs. 5.00 lakh per year of the Sixth Five Year Plan on the basis of repayment of such loans within 2 years of its disbursement. With this facility the weaker section of the community will be able to have consumption loan easily.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been spent for providing risk fund contribution to 4 agricultural credit societies and the Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd. During the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made for the said purpose.

2.7 Reimbursement of loss due to reduction in the rate of interest on the agricultural loans to weaker section:

Under this scheme the bank proposed to extend agricultural credit to weaker section @4% as against @9% charged at present.

The loan will be received by the benefitting farmers at the rate of 4% interest and the bank as well as primary agricultural societies will not enjoy margin between credit and its lending.

The reimbursement of the difference @5% interest on the agricultural loan to weaker section i. e. 3% to the bank and 2% to the primary agricultural societies will be made on the basis of the loans issued at the level of the societies. This will help in soaking the loss on account of low rate of interest. Out of 3% the bank shall credit 1% interest to the bad and doubtful debt reserve fund in addition to contribution made by the bank out of its profits.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84.

2.8 Rural godowns:

This is a continuing scheme from the fifth five year plan period to the sixth five year plan period. Soon after the reorganisation of primary agricultural credit societies with extension of the area of operation covering 3 to 4 villages, a need of storage godowns at village level is felt necessary. It has been, therefore, proposed to construct small/medium/large sized godowns ranging between the capacity of 100 metric tonnes to 1000 metric tonnes. In the sixth five year plan period 1980-85, additional 25 small/medium/large sized godowns with total storage capacity of 12,500 metric tonnes are proposed to be constructed. The Government assistance to cooperative societies for such programmes is proposed to be provided in the form of 50% loan and 50% subsidy of the cost of the construction of godowns. The plans and estimates of such godowns are to be approved by the P. W. D. authorities of the Local Government according to the local price structure. This type of assistance is proposed to be provided to the taluka farmers service coop. societies, reorganised primary agricultural credit societies, marketing cooperatives, processing cooperatives and LAMP societies.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 3.68 lakh has been spent by providing loans and subsidy to the 4 primary agricultural credit societies for constructing medium type of storage godowns. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84 and the entire amount will be spent by the end of the current financial year 1983-84.

2.9 Margin money for fertiliser business to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Taluka Farmers Service Cooperative Societies, Tribal Large Sized M. P. Cooperative Societies:

This is a new schemes under which it is proposed to provide margin money in the form of share capital contribution towards fertiliser business undertaken by the Agricultural Credit Societies. The Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies dealing with fertiliser business have to pour margin money at 30% of total amount required for the said business. This creates financial problems to these societies on account of shortage of funds. If the assistance in the form of share capital contribution is provided towards margin money to each of the PACS/FSS/LAMPS dealing with the fertiliser business it would be possible to develop the fertiliser business for meeting the demand of the farmers without affecting the working capital of these societies. Considering this position, as per the approved pattern of financial assistance, Government share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- in case of reorganised primary agricultural credit societies and Rs. 50,000/- in case of taluka farmers

service cooperatives societies has been proposed to be provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85. The timely supply of fertiliser to the farmers will improve their efficiency in increasing the agricultural production. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

2.10 Tribal-Sub-Plan Financial assistance to the Tribal Large Sized M. P. Cooperative Society Ltd., Daman:

The Tribal Large Sized M. P. Coop. Society Ltd., Daman has been organised in 1976-77 for the upliftment of Tribal Community. As on 30-6-82, the tribal society has enrolled 1207 membres. The total tribal population covered by the society is 0.10 lakh. Since the organisation of the said society it has been provided Rs. 5.00 lakhs as Government share capital contribution, Rs. 3.23 lakhs as managerial subsidy and Rs. 6.00 lakhs as revolving fund. The total paid up share capital as on 30-6-82 is Rs. 6.15 lakh. It has transacted a business of Rs. 31-14 lakh and also disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 0.23 lakh.

The said society is in need of additional funds for advancing term loans at concessional rate of 4%. Funds are also required for construction of godowns, purchase of transport vehicles, opening of branches. Funds are also required for providing non-agricultural loans, consumption loan to its members. The funds are also required for meeting the managerial cost of the society.

As per the approved pattern, the managerial subsidy will be provided to the society through the integrated Rural Development Agencies out of their own funds.

The amount of additional share capital, loan-cum-subsidy for construction of godown, purchase of transport vehicles and opening of consumer outlets will be provided by this office.

During the year 1982-83, no amount has been provided to the said society as the society was not eligible to receive Government assistance under the approved pattern of financial assistance. During the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been provided in the Budget and the entire amount is expected to be spent by the end of current financial year.

2.11 Opening of large sized retail outlets by the Taluka Farmers Service Cooperative Societies as well as reorganised agricultural credit societies:

The taluka farmers service coop. societies as well as reorganised primary agricultural credit coop. societies are dealing with consumer business and therefore they require to open large sized consumer outlets in their area of operation.

The Government assistance in the form of share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 25,000/-, loan-cum-subsidy of Rs. 16,000/- at the rate of 75% loan and 25% subsidy and managerial subsidy of Rs. 4,000/- is provided to the societies which are opening large sized

retail outlets. So far 8 societies have established large sized retail outlets and all of them are working satisfactorily.

The large sized consumer outlets of PACS/FSS are helping to accelerate consumer movement as well as to regulate the prices in open market. The consumer goods both controlled and non-controlled are made available at standard rate to the Urban and Rural Sector population. During the sixth five year plan period opening of large sized retail outlets by PACS/FSS in their area of operation has been encouraged.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 1.23 lakh has been spent under the said scheme for opening of three large sized retail outlets of reorganised primary agricultural credit societies. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been provided and the entire amount is expected to be spent in the current financial year 1983-84.

2.12 Loan and subsidy for construction of godown-cum-Office building for Taluka Farmers Service Cooperative Societies:

The Taluka Level Farmers Service Societies organised on the pilot project basis are the integrated societies for entire Taluka taking all the activities of agricultural development, consumer business, etc. These societies will be carrying out its activities through branches organised for group villages. The purchase of commodities and loaning activities are to be supervised through the Head Office situated at Taluka level. The societies are facing problems of control warehouses cum-office building premises. Under this new scheme, the societies could be provided loan-cum-subsidy, assistance for construction of godowns at ground floor and office premises at 1st floor. The assistance will be 50% loan and 50% subsidy of the actual cost of such godown-cum-office building. The repayment period of loan may be maximum so that the instalment of loan will be equal to the amount of depreciation to be charged every year.

An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been spent during the year 1982-83 by providing loan-cum-subsidy to Pedne Taluka Farmers Service Coop. Society Ltd., Pedne for construction of godown-office at Pedne. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1983-84 and the same is expected to be spent during the current financial year 1983-84.

2.13 Share capital contribution to Urban Cooperative Banks:

The scheme aims for inducing the Urban Cooperative Banks to provide finance to small entrepreneurs for establishing small cottage industries within their area of operation. It has been proposed to provide Government share capital contribution to such Urban Coop. Bank which have definite workable programme of financing to small cottage industries.

At present there are 4 Urban Coop. Banks working in this Union Territory. All the 4 banks are working satisfactorily. As on 30-6-82, the total membership of these societies was Rs. 0.78 lakh having total paid up share capital amounting to Rs. 145.55 lakh. The reserve and other funds built up by these banks are to the tune of Rs. 182.22 lakh. During the coop. year ended 30-6-82, an amount of Rs. 1316.49 lakh has been advanced of which an amount of Rs. 53.95 lakh advanced towards small scale cottage industries.

Out of 4 urban coop. bank, three banks have been provided Government share capital contribution of Rs. 1.00 lakh each. In the sixth five year plan period 1980-85, the Government assistance has been proposed to be enhanced to the extent of Rs. 5.00 lakh for banks which will enable them to advance more cottage industries and achieve industrial growth in this Union Territory.

*During the year 1981-82, no amount has been spent under the said scheme as the approval to the pattern of financial assistance was not received from the Government of India. No amount has been spent in the year 1982-83 as the approval to the pattern of financial assistance has not been received. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84.

2.14 Share capital contribution to the Salary Earners Credit Co-operative Societies:

This is a new scheme of financial assistance proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period 1980-85. The salary earners coop. credit societies are mainly organised by the service class people for meeting their credit demands. As on 30/6/82 there were 53 salary earners coop. credit societies functioning in this Union Territory. These societies are providing loans to their members by availing loans from the Goa State Coop. Bank. To enhance the borrowing capacity of these societies to meet increasing credit demands for the members, it is proposed to provide Government share capital contribution of Rs. 25,000/- per society.

As this is a new scheme, a token provision of 0.15 lakh has been made in the year 1983-84. On receipt of the approval to the proposed pattern of financial assistance, it will be possible to provide Government share capital contribution to these types of societies.

3. FARMING COOPERATIVES

3.1 Financial assistance to Farming Cooperatives:

The Government policy is to allot cultivable fallow lands to the landless persons who are willing to cultivate them by forming cooperative farming societies. Similarly, where the tenancy is terminated the lands are allotted to the landless agricultural labourers for cultivation on the condition that they should organise themselves into farming cooperatives.

The Farming Cooperatives are to be assisted by providing share capital, managerial subsidy, loan and subsidy for cattleshed-cum-godown for storage, agricultural implements, inputs, loan for land development, loan and subsidy for purchase of agricultural implements, etc. A new item has been included in the scheme for providing margin money towards irrigation programmes in the form of share capital to the extent of 50% cost of the project in the "Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85". The Agricultural labourers/landless persons who will be coming 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 ensure 50% of the cost of the project from RDA in the form of subsidy and the remaining 50% will have to be provided in the form of share capital.

During the year 1982-83, no amount has been spent as no society has come forward for availing Government assistance. During the year 1983-84, a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made in the Budget. On receipt of the approval to the pattern of financial assistance from the Government of India, Government assistance will be provided to the new cooperatives.

4. HOUSING COOPERATIVES

4.1 Share capital contribution to the Goa, Daman and Diu Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd.:

The Goa, Daman and Diu Coop. Housing Finance Society Ltd., has been registered on 11-7-1973 to act as creditor for primary cooperative housing societies in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The said society is availing loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India against the Government Guarantee and meeting the credit demands of primary coop. housing societies. The societies's total paid up share capital is to the tune of Rs. 24.75 lakh as on 30-6-82. As on 30/6/82 the said society has been provided Government share capital contribution of Rs. 18.00 lakh for strengthening its capital base and to acquire more loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The society has so far availed loan amounting to Rs. 165.00 lakh from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. It has disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 180.46 lakh to 32 primary housing coop. till 28-2-83.

Day by day new primary coop. housing societies are organised to have residential accomodation to the low/middle/high income group people. At present there are 105 primary coop. housing societies till 31-12-1982 and number of housing societies may go up to 200 societies by the end of sixth five year plan period 1980-85 and the total demand for loan may go up to the extent of Rs. 500.00 lakh. Taking into account this position, the borrowing capacity of the said society is required to be raised adequately by providing Government share capital contribution for housing loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

During the year 1982-83, no amount has been spent as approval to the pattern of financial assistance from the Government of India has not been received. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84.

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 Coop. Housing Finance Society Ltd., has its office located in the rented premises. The building to be constructed for the society may be of two storeys. The office of the society could be located on the first floor while the ground floor which may be a

hall with attached bathroom and latrine facilities, could be let out by the society for marriage function, other social function and lodging accomodations for the group of tourist visiting Goa from outside places.

The assistance to the said society may be in such a form that it would be able to repay the loan and the interest accrued thereon from its own 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 Period 1980-85", the loan component of such assistance is proposed to be 50% of the maximum limit of Rs. 5.00 lakh whereas the subsidy component is to be 50% of the maximum limit of Rs. 5.00 lakh.

This being a new scheme, a token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been made in the year 1983-84.

5. WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING COOPERATIVES

5.1 Financial assistance to Marketing Cooperatives:

Linking of credit with marketing is one of the major objects of the cooperative movement. To achieve this objective the marketing cooperatives are required to be assisted by various ways as given below: —

- i) Share capital contribution.
- ii) Managerial subsidy.
- iii) Loan and subsidy for construction of medium sized
- iv) Loan and subsidy for transport vehicles.
- 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, fixtures and additional managerial subsidy for consumer outlets by marketing and service societies.

Providing of assistance for purchase of transport vehicles will enable the marketing society to keep the link amongst itself, primary agricultural credit societies and regulated market yards in respect of marketing agricultural produce like arecanut, coconut and other horticultural produce. Grading facilities will help in obtaining appropriate price for agricultural produce by the farmers. Margin money for fertiliser business will help the marketing societies to cope up with increasing fertiliser business.

The assistance for furniture, fixtures and additional managerial subsidy to marketing societies towards consumer outlets will accelerate the consumer business. The farmers approaching their societies for agricultural produce will purchase consumer goods and thus all the needs will be satisfied through a single contact point.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 1.65 lakh has been spent towards payment of share capital contribution and loan-cum-subsidy for purchase of furniture and fixtures for the consumer outlets. A provision of Rs. 3.12 lakh has been provided for the year 1983-84.

The only one marketing society viz., the Goa Bagayatdar Sah. Kharedi. Vikri Society Ltd., is working in this Union Territory very efficiently. It has handled the business amounting to Rs. 315.43 lakh which includes sales of agricultural produce, fertilisers, cattle feed and other agricultural requisites, pesticides, controlled and non-controlled goods, etc.

5.2 Price Fluctuation Fund:

The marketing societies are effecting outright purchases of agricultural commodities. As the commodities constitute the bulk of the business of the marketing cooperatives, their purchase in large scale, at the time of harvest and other suitable occasions is necessary. Sometimes, due to sudden fall in the price, these societies have to suffer heavy losses.

Therefore, the price fluctuation fund has been created to cover the risk involved in bulk purchases of agricultural commodities on account of unforeseen price fluctuation. The assistance in the form of subsidy to the price fluctuation fund is proposed to be provided to the marketing societies at the rate of 2% of the value of outright purchases of agricultural commodities so as to enable them to soak losses on account of unforeseen price fluctuation.

During the coop. year ended on 30-6-82, the only one marketing society dealing with agricultural commodities has achieved a sale turnover of Rs. 177.70 lakh against the target of Rs. 160.00 lakh.

During the year 1982-83, no amount towards this scheme has been spent due to non-receipt of the approval to the pattern of financial assistance from the Government of India. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made in the Budget for the year 1983-84.

5.3 Assistance for construction of Central Warehouses by Marketing Societies/Federation:

The Goa Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation Ltd., Panaji is in need of warehouses of 1000 tonnes storage capacity at the central place to facilitate the quick distribution of controlled as well as non-controlled commodities to its various retail outlets/departmental stores and the affiliated primary agricultural credit societies/consumer cooperatives, etc.

During the year 1982-83, no amount has been spent under the said scheme, as the acquisition of land by the marketing federation was not finalised. A token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been made in the Budget 1983-84.

6. PROCESSING COOPERATIVES OTHER SUGAR FACTORY

6.1 Financial assistance to processing cooperatives:

Under the scheme the eligible processing cooperatives societies are provided with Government share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, etc. So for an amount of Rs. 4.02 lakh and Rs. 0.01 lakh towards share capital and managerial subsidy, respectively, has been provided to one processing cooperative society. Preliminary assessment for organising a new coir processing cooperative society is under progress.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made in the Budget 1983-84.

7. SUGAR FACTORY

7.1 Financial assistance in the form of additional share capital as one time budgetary support to the Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.:

There is only one Sugar Factory in this Union Territory under the cooperative sector, viz., the Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

The said sugar factory was established on 15th August, 1970 with rated crushing capacity of 1250 metric tonnes per day. The factory started production in crushing season 1973-74. By the end of financial year 1982-83, the said factory has been provided Govt. share capital contribution of Rs. 636.12 lakh and loan amounting to Rs. 27.49 lakh for strengthening its financial position. Since inception the factory has been suffering losses on account of following reasons: —

1. Inadequate cane in its area of operation.
2. Fluctuation in the price between levy sugar and open market sugar.
3. Heavy burden of interest on term loan availed by the factory from the financing institutions.
4. Low recovery of percentage of sugar.

The necessary action programme in respect of causes shown above are being implemented by the Government through the Directorate of Agriculture. On completion of Salaulim Irrigation Project, Anjunem Irrigation and Tillari Irrigation Projects and other various lift Irrigation schemes, there will be sufficient sugarcane production in the area of operation in the middle of Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85. As per the tentative sugarcane Development Programme in Goa, the area under sugarcane cultivation may go to 1800 hectares estimating the sugarcane production of about 1.50 lakh metric tonnes. The Salaulim Irrigation Project is expected to be got completed by the end of 1984 and it will certainly bring the additional area under sugarcane cultivation which may go beyond 3000 hectares approximately. So also, with the improvement in cultivation practices, it is expected that per acre sugarcane yield will go up and simultaneously, the quality will be improved resulting in increase in the recovery percentage of sugar.

To overcome the problems of sugar factory, a meeting has been held on 4-11-1981 at New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of Shri P. S. Kohli, Additional Secretary (CCT), to discuss the working and financial arrangements in respect of the said factory. The meeting concluded with recommendation to provide Rs. 103.00 lakh to the said sugar factory to clear the term loans of I. F. C. I. and to formulate immediately a comprehensive cane development programme for the next five years.

During the year 1982-83, the Sugar Factory has been provided additional share capital of Rs. 91.57 lakh to clear the term loans of Industrial Financial Corporation of India. As on 31-3-1983 with this additional share capital contribution, the sugar factory has been so far provided Govt. share capital contribution of Rs. 636.12 lakh and short term working capital loan amounting to Rs. 27.49 lakh.

During the crushing seasons 1982-83, the factory has crushed sugar cane of 1,06,487.520 metric tonnes consisting of 64,076.700 metric tonnes of sugarcane from the Goa District which is the highest receipt of local cane by the sugar factory since 1974-75. The earlier highest receipts of sugarcane from the Goa District was 56,564.800 metric tonnes in 1979-80. There is thus increase of 7,500.000 metric tonnes of cane from the local area in 1982-83 which speaks of some improvement in cane development in the Territory. The production of sugar in crushing season 1982-83 is to the tune of 100.350 quintals maintaining a recovery percentage of 10% approximately. An outlay of Rs. 31.01 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84.

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 middle men in the concerned fields.

These cooperatives by seeking advantages of Government assistance in the form of managerial subsidy, share capital, loan for purchase of heavy vehicles and subsidy for payment of technical staff, overseers and engineers will be able to provide employment opportunities to local agricultural labourers for taking up the forest works and other contracts.

In order to encourage such type of societies, necessary financial assistance is required to be provided to them.

During the year 1982-83, no amount had been spent as the existing societies were not eligible to receive Government assistance. A token provision of Rs. 0.03 lakh has been made in the year 1983-84.

9. CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

9.1 Financial assistance to Consumer Cooperatives:

Consumer Cooperatives play an important role for making available the essential controlled and non-controlled commodities at cheaper standard rates to the general public. As on 30-6-1982, 66 consumer

cooperatives including Goa Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation Ltd., with its three departmental stores and 11 branches are working in this Union Territory. The Goa Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation Ltd., is the federal institutions of the primary consumer service and marketing cooperatives in the Goa District of the Union Territory. During the cooperative year ended on 30-6-1982, these societies have handled the business amounting to Rs. 3154.57 lakh.

Since more responsibility has been casted on these societies for providing all the essential controlled and non-controlled commodities at cheaper/standard rates they are, therefore, required to be provided adequate Govt. financial assistance for strengthening the financial base and to accelerate the business activities.

Under the scheme, as per the approval pattern of financial assistance, following types of financial assistance are provided to the primary consumer cooperatives and marketing federation.

- i) Share capital;
- ii) Managerial subsidy;
- iii) Additional managerial subsidy;
- iv) Loan-cum-subsidy for purchase of furniture, fixtures for the small/large sized retail outlets;
- v) Loan for construction of business premises;
- vi) Share capital and managerial subsidy for development of consumer industries;
- vii) Assistance for Public Distribution Scheme.

Most of the primary consumer cooperatives have been provided Govt. assistance in the past years. A revised proposal of pattern of financial assistance for providing additional financial assistance to the primary consumer cooperatives for expanding their business activities has been sent to Govt. of India.

Public Distribution Scheme:

As per the Project Report of National Cooperative Development Corporation, the scheme of distribution of consumer articles in the rural areas of this Union Territory has been proposed to be implemented under the scheme. 4 Talukas will be covered at first stage and the remaining talukas will be covered later on for making available consumer articles through the lead and link societies. At present 4 proposals in this respect have already been sent to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for approval and release of necessary financial assistance to the lead and link societies involved in the scheme.

Under the scheme, the essential commodities such as foodgrains, pulses, oil, soaps and tea powder, potatoes, onions will be procured by the lead society in bulk quantity and the same will be provided to the link societies for its distribution to the general public.

The items to be purchased at first stage has been indicated below:

1. Foodgrains
 - i) Rice
 - ii) Jowar

2. Pulses
 - i) Toordal
 - ii) Chanadal
 - iii) Mugdal
 - iv) Mug
 - v) Vatana
3. Oil
 - i) Coconut oil
 - ii) Groundnut oil
4. Soap
 - i) Life buoy
 - ii) Sunlight
5. Others
 - i) Tea powder
 - ii) Potatoes
 - iii) Onions

The overall aim of the scheme is to streamline the distribution of essential commodities by making available regular supply of the same to the cooperatives undertaking distribution work.

Under the scheme, financial assistance to the lead and link societies has been proposed to be provided from the funds of National Cooperative Development Corporation. The mode of payment of financial assistance is shown below:

Lead Societies:

1. Lead society margin money assistance in the form of additional share capital	Rs. 50,000
2. Assistance in the form of loan and subsidy for purchase of transport vehicle (loan Rs. 75,000/- & subsidy Rs. 25,000/-) ...	Rs. 1,00,000
3. Loan and subsidy for furniture & fixtures (loan Rs. 9,000/- & subsidy Rs. 3,000/-) ...	Rs. 12,000
4. Price fluctuation fund at 2% on the total annual purchases of commodities worth Rs. 15.00 lakh	Rs. 30,000
Total	Rs. 1,92,000

Link Societies:

1. Margin money assistance in the form of additional share capital at the rate of Rs. 10,00/- for cash society to 10 large size village societies and retail outlets of lead society	Rs. 1,00,000
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2. Loan and subsidy for furniture, fixtures at the rate of Rs. 3,750/- and Rs. 1,250/- respectively for 10 societies	Rs. 50,000
3. Price Fluctuation fund at 2% on the total annual purchases of commodities worth Rs. 1.5 lakh for 10 societies	Rs. 30,000
Total	Rs. 1,80,000

Total assistance required is as under:—

1. Lead societies	Rs. 1,92,000
2. Link societies	Rs. 1,80,000
Total	Rs. 3,72,000

The lead and link societies will have to purchase the essential commodities in bulk. Since the commodities are of sensitive in nature, their prices may not be stable and flexible widely at the time of peak and loan season. In such circumstances, the societies will have to adjust the prices in such a way that they remain in a position to compete with the private traders effectively and the societies have to sell the commodities at the cheaper rates. In view of this, these societies may suffer losses in case of sudden fall in the prices of these commodities. Therefore, to save these societies from the unforeseen losses, the price fluctuation fund has been proposed to be created at the level of lead and link societies to cover the unforeseen risk of price fluctuation and Government assistance towards the price fluctuation fund at the rate of 2% of the total purchases of essential commodities as shown above has been proposed to be sanctioned in the form of subsidy contribution. Necessary provision has been proposed in the Budget 1983-84 for the said purpose.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 2.43 lakh has been spent by providing share capital contribution towards setting up of consumer industries for manufacturing of stationery goods, etc. Man-cum-subsidy towards small sized retail outlets to the consumer cooperatives. An outlay of Rs. 5.45 lakh has been provided in the year 1983-84 and the entire amount is expected to be spent during the said year.

10. EDUCATION, RESEARCH & TRAINING

With the expansion of the cooperative movement in this Union Territory it has become necessary to ensure qualitative improvement in the management of cooperative societies. Cooperatives are business organisations with social contents. They have to function according to cooperative principles, procedures and practices. This distinguishes them from other similar business organisation service to the members directly and indirectly to the community at large for the purpose for which cooperative are expected to observe high morals. This leads to many limitations in their working. With a view to maintain their special characteristics and peculiar nature, they are established and governed by an independent cooperative legislation. They have also been entrusted

with certain responsibilities by the Government and the Planning Commission. They are required to execute the task of the economic development and bring about a social economic change.

Amongst various purposes for which cooperative law is passed for preservation of cooperative and keeping unsurplus social elements outside the cooperative field is important. To achieve efficiency in working of societies, there is a need to educate the members and train the personal of the cooperatives as well as convince them about the cooperative principles and potentials of the cooperatives. At present the work of training the secretaries, office bearers and the members of the managing committee of the cooperative societies is being carried out by the cooperative training centre which is administered by the Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd. Taking into consideration the fast expansion of the cooperative movement and problems of the proper accounting, management efficiency, necessity has been felt to constitute a committee for cooperative training. Till such committee is constituted, the bank will continue to run this training programmes as at present. It is also proposed to have a common cadre of secretaries, of the societies.

The assistance needs to be provided by the Government as subsidy to the common cadre fund, reimbursement of expenditure of staff of training centre, furniture, fixtures audiovisual aids, publicity van, cooperative conference, cooperative week celebration programme, stipend to trainee secretaries, T. A./D. A. to secretaries, sitting fees to the members of the Managing Committee, study tour of cooperators information and publicity, etc. Block grants for construction of office building-cum-meeting hall, building of training centre and hostels are also to be provided.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been spent on cooperative training centre on various items of expenditure approved by Government. Also an amount of Rs. 0.17 lakh has been spent on advertising and publicity expenses including the expenditure on cooperative week celebration.

Besides 3 days training camps for 66 Managing Committee Members have been conducted for imparting training. In the said year 58 office bearers of cooperative institutions and officials of cooperative department have been provided training in various courses of cooperative education. Besides, the training centre has organised a two days Seminar on Housing Cooperative for which 49 office bearers have attended the said Seminar.

An amount of Rs. 5.16 lakh has been provided in the Budget 1983-84 and about 165 officials of cooperative institutions and the Cooperative Department are proposed to be trained in various training programmes. So also it is proposed to impart training to 300 Managing Committee members and ordinary members of cooperative institutions in the village level 3 days training Education Training Camps. Further, 8 films and 10 documentaries on the development of cooperative movement and allied subject will be exhibited in the villages of this territory to acquaint them the knowledge of cooperative development in the various economic field.

in the country. Besides, it is proposed to arrange propaganda and publicity programmes of cooperative principles through seminars and other means of publicity.

11. OTHER COOPERATIVES

11.1 Cooperative Lodging Hostels:

Goa being a place of tourist attraction, there is a lot of scope for establishment of lodging hostels to be run on cooperative basis.

As the inflow of inland tourist and international tourist is increasing every year and tourists resorts and tourists hostels run by the Directorate of Tourism and private person cannot cope up with of tourist in peak season, it is felt that cooperators must come forward to take up this activity. The organisation of such societies will also help in creating additional employment and at the same time tourist from low and middle income group will be in a position to get accommodation at reasonable rates in these cooperative lodging hostels.

Keeping in view the above factors, it is proposed to organise three such societies in this territory during the "Sixth Five Year Plan period 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 vehicle for undertaking tours.

This being a new scheme, a token provision of Rs. 0.07 lakh has been provided for the year 1983-84.

11.2 Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund:

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 25% loan and 75% subsidy on the eligible fund is proposed to be provided to the Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd., towards agricultural credit stabilisation fund.

Sometimes on account of natural calamities like draughts, floods, cyclones, etc., there is a total or partial failure of crops. This prevents the farmers from repaying short term loans on due date resulting heavy overdues. The situation is sought to be remedied under this scheme by conversion of short term into medium term loan for which an Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund is constituted at the level of Goa State Coop. Bank Ltd. The main object of the scheme is to give stability to the Agricultural Credit System which otherwise could suffer on imbalance due to heavy overdues on account of natural calamities.

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been included in the State Sector and a token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been provided in the year 1983-84.

11.3 Departmental Store:

The development of consumer movement in the country has been gaining an increasing importance. Establishment of the departmental stores is one of the main aspects under this scheme and institutions establishing departmental stores are provided with financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, loan-cum-subsidy for purchase of furniture, fixtures, etc., on the approved project of departmental stores by the Government of India.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, three departmental stores have been set up and all of them are working satisfactorily.

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been included in the State and a token provision of Rs. 0.04 lakh has been provided in the year 1983-84 for providing share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, loan-cum-subsidy to the institutions undertaking the project of departmental store.

11.4 Common Kitchen Centre:

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme share capital contribution towards working capital and subsidy towards furniture and fixtures is provided for running a common kitchen centre established by the students consumer cooperatives at the level of College/Universities.

The said scheme has been included in the state sector and a provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been provided in the year 1983-84.

CHAPTER III

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

Water Development

I. OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

This sector provides for investigation for various projects connected with water resources development mainly for irrigation purpose.

II. REVIEW IF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1981-82

Under this sector preliminary investigation of Anjunem and Mandovi Irrigation Project have been completed and after obtaining necessary clearances from the Government of India, these two medium irrigation projects are now under implementation stages. Investigation for the Master Plan of the water resources of this territory is being carried out. The investigation works for three medium irrigation project viz. Khan-depar, Kushavati I & II are undertaken and expected irrigation potentials of these medium irrigation projects are 7000 Ha., 4000 Ha. and 2000 Ha. respectively. In addition to above the revision of the Dudhsagar multi-purpose project is also taken up with the help of the Central Water Commission, New Delhi. Simultaneously, the feasibility studies for the development of water resources in Canacona Taluka are also being carried out, which will facilitate to harness the potentials of Talpona and Galjibag rivers of Canacona Taluka. The expenditure incurred under this sector during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is Rs. 8.16 lakh and Rs. 3.83 lakh respectively.

III. FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR 1983-84

The schemes under this sector were executed under Irrigation sector till the end of 1978-79. However, these schemes were executed under a developmental head namely "Water Development" only from year 1979-80. Total net expenditure from the commencement i.e. from 1979-80 upto the end of the year 1981-82 on this water development i.e. investigation of all projects since 1979-80 is Rs. 18.36 lakh, out of which Rs. 3.83 lakh was spent only during 1981-82. Outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh was proposed for the year 1982-83 however the actual expenditure upto 31-3-1983 was Rs. 9.56 lakh. The outlay approved during 1983-84 is Rs. 47.00 lakh.

Major and Medium Irrigation

I. OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

This Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu comprises of 3813 sq. km. in area of which 97.06% (3701 sq. km.) lies in Goa District, alone, the remaining two districts of Daman and Diu accounting for 1.89% (72 sq. km.) and 1.05% (40 sq. km.) of area respectively. The three districts are independent land blocks on the west coast separated from each other by more than 500 kms. Goa is situated towards the southern end of the Sindhudurga District of Maharashtra, Daman to the north of Bombay adjoining the Valsad District of Gujarat, while Diu is a tiny island of the Saurashtra near the port of Veraval. According to the 1981 census the territory's population is 10.87 lakh, about 92.73% (10.08 lakh) of which is inhabited in the Goa Districts, the Districts of Daman and Diu accommodating 4.5% (0.49 lakh) and 2.78% (0.30 lakh) of the population respectively. The District of Goa is having annual rainfall of about 3000 mm. on average, the corresponding figures for the Districts of Daman and Diu being 1750 mm. and 500 mm. respectively.

Though the territory has a total geographical area of about 3.81 lakh Ha., the net sown area is 1.33 lakh Ha. The area irrigated which was about 7500 Ha. in the year 1961 has been increased to 13586 Ha. nearly by the end of the year 1981-82. This is about 10% of the net sown area against the national average of 30% such a low percentage does not appear to be unusual if one bears in mind the circumstances that until the year 1961, there were only two minor irrigation schemes namely Paroda and Khandenar consisting of pick-up weirs across the river Kushavati and Khandepar and small distributory canal system having a command area of about 600 Ha. only. There were in addition, small tanks scattered all over the territory irrigating small patches of land although agriculture constitutes the single largest factor of primary sector of economy in respect of provision of gainful employment, its contribution to regional income is hardly 30% as against the national average of 50%. One of the reasons for such low productivity in agricultural sector is the lack of adequate irrigation facilities.

Water and land are amongst the most natural resources of the country. The optimum use of the two together is necessary for maximum benefit of the people. Although the territory is endowed with adequate water resources assessed at 8570 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 80M. C. M. and 100 M. C. M. respectively. Areawise utilisation of surface water potential for different types of irrigation schemes is expected as follows:—

- (i) Minor Irrigation 20000 Ha.; (ii) Medium Irrigation 30680 Ha. and (ii) Major Irrigation 3440 Ha.

The major part of irrigation potential is expected to be created by major and medium irrigation being for an area of 65120 Ha. out of the expected total of 85120 Ha. Towards achieving this goal of creation of the potential, programme of investigation and of execution of feasible projects has already been taken up. There are at present three major projects under construction being: (1) The Talauli Project in Goa District and (2) The Damanganga Project which is joint venture of the Gujarat State and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu: (3) Tillari Project, a major project and joint venture of Maharashtra State and this Territory. Besides two medium projects are, now, under construction and these are (1) Anjunem Irrigation Project; (2) Mandovi Irrigation Project and further preparation of the revised project report of Dudhsagar Project is being carried out and proposed projects on Kushavati, Uguem, Talpona river etc. are in investigation stage.

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 the Damanganga Project, which are under construction at present, will provide the benefits given above.

II. REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1981-82

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 investigations of the irrigation projects was created by this Government which is at present carrying out investigations for the major and medium irrigation projects.

The Salauli Irrigation Project, a major project and the Anjunem Irrigation Project and Mandovi Irrigation Project, medium projects, have been cleared by the Government of India, and execution of these three projects as stated earlier is in progress. Damanganga Project, a joint venture of Gujarat State and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu is also under execution. The execution of the preliminary works of the Tillari Project, a joint venture of the Maharashtra State and this territory are in advance stage and shortly the canal works falling in this territory will be taken up for execution.

As there was no major or medium irrigation project in this Territory until and the projects mentioned above being in execution stage, there was no irrigation potential, under major and medium irrigation sector, existing upto the end of the year 1981-82.

During the various plan periods, the outlay spent under this sector was as follows:

In the Third Five Year Plan 1961-66 an expenditure of Rs. 1.32 lakh have been done whereas during Five Year Plan 1966-69, expenditure to the extent of Rs. 21.90 lakh was made. During the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 an expenditure of Rs. 195.75 lakh was incurred and during the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1548.41 lakh was made. During Rolling Plan 1979-80 an expenditure of Rs. 545.49 lakh was done. The first two years of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82 could utilise an amount of Rs. 1172.48 lakh. During 1982-83, the actual expenditure was Rs. 979.93 lakh as against provision of Rs. 950.00 lakh. The outlay approved for 1983-84 is Rs. 1078.00 lakh.

IRRIGATION

A. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

With a view to accord higher priorities to harnessing water resources by providing maximum irrigation facilities for bringing an all round development of the Territory making it not only self sufficient but surplus in its requirements of food grains and other crops, a new Irrigation Department has been created just in tune with general pattern prevailing in the rest of the country for increasing tempo of irrigation facilities, which has already started functioning with effect from 1-7-1981.

The New Irrigation Department is incharge of all irrigation schemes (major, medium and minor) and allied sectors of Command Area Development and Flood Control in this Territory.

To make this Irrigation Department sufficiently clothed with skilled personnel in diversified fields, new additional Stores and Mechanical Division and Special Land Acquisition Cells to look after land acquisition and other alike problems are created and started functioning apart from having various posts in Chief Engineer's Office under this minor head to strengthen the same for discharging the duties of the posts of Chief Engineer in smooth and efficient manner.

The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 25.00 lakh.

The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 28.00 lakh whereas the actual expenditure during this year is Rs. 19.02 lakh.

B. IRRIGATION PROJECT

1. Damanganga Project:

This is a multi-purpose major project which will supply water for irrigation, domestic and industrial purpose besides generating power.

It is joint venture of the two Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the Gujarat State. The total storage of water under this scheme will be 595 M. C. M. while the total irrigable area will be 46540 Ha. of which 36,827 Ha. will be in Gujarat State, 6880 will be in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the remaining 2833 Ha. in Daman District of this Territory. The firm power that will be available for the Districts of Daman from generation under this project will be 2.00 MW. the total power generation on the project being 7.0 MKWH. The cost benefit ratio for this scheme as a whole works out to 1:60. (The revised cost of the project now works out to Rs. 10281.30 lakh and the share of this Union Territory is expected to be Rs. 662.12 lakh. Total net expenditure from the commencement upto the end of the year 1981-82 on this project is Rs. 406.37 lakh out of which Rs. 41.15 lakh was spent only during 1981-82 as a share of this territory including expenditure towards survey and planning of canal in the District of Daman. Outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is approved for the year 1982-83 and the actual expenditure upto 31-3-1983 is Rs. 100.00 lakh, whereas outlay approved for 1983-84 is Rs. 100.00 lakh.

2. Salauli Irrigation Project:

This is a continuous scheme of major irrigation. This has been conceived as dual purpose project i. e. for irrigation and for water supply purpose. It is having a storage capacity of 234.35 M. C. M. (Million Cubic Metres). The total area that can be irrigated under this scheme is about 14,500 Ha. The quantity of water that will be available for domestic and industrial purpose will be of 0.16 M. C. M. per day (35 M.G.D.) sanctioned estimated cost of Rs. 961 lakh is revised to Rs. 3529.00 lakh. Construction of Canal head works is in advanced stage. Total net expenditure from the commencement upto the end of the year 1981-82 of this project is Rs. 2291.55 lakh out of which Rs. 259.75 lakh was spent only during 1981-82. 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. Outlay of Rs. 265.00 lakh is approved for the year 1982-83. The actual expenditure upto 31-3-1983 was Rs. 275.86 lakh, whereas outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 246.18 lakh.

3. Anjunem Irrigation Project:

The sanctioned estimated cost of this project is Rs. 368.15 lakh which is revised to Rs. 448.15 lakh and it 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 1981-82, the total net expenditure incurred on this project is Rs. 342.88 lakh upto to the end of 1981-82.

The project envisages construction of masonry dam 42.8 metre high with a spillway in the gorge of the Guleli Nalla tributary of Valvant river near Village Anjunem in Satari Taluka. It will provide irrigation facilities for the area of 1968 Ha. on both the banks of the river Valvant.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 368.15 lakh. The estimate will have to be revised again to include the new items of the diversion road, revised cost of the pick up weir a mini hydel scheme and cost escalation of the original components of the sanctioned project. The revised cost of the project will thus be about Rs. 1421.00 lakh. The execution of the project has commenced in February 1977. Detailed foundation exploration for the dam and the pick up weir has been carried out and the tools and plants have been acquired. Construction of colony for staff has been completed and the actual construction of the dam proper, pick up weir, first stretches of canals and preliminary works of Mini Hydel Schemes are in progress. The tenders for remaining canal works will be called during the current year.

The project is expected to be completed by the end of VI Plan. For completion of the project within the scheduled time, one additional Works Division (Canal) has been created and it is now functioning fully.

The total net expenditure from the commencement upto the end of the year 1981-82 on this project is Rs. 342.88 lakh out of which Rs. 114.30 lakh was spent only during 1981-82. Outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is approved for the year 1982-83. The actual expenditure upto 31-3-1983 was Rs. 138.72 lakh whereas outlay approved for 1983-84 is Rs. 207.63 lakh.

4. Tillari Irrigation Project:

This is also a dual purpose major project both for irrigation and for water supply. The project is a joint venture of this Union Territory and of Government of Maharashtra. The storage capacity under this scheme will be of 462.27 M.C.M. The total area that will be irrigated by this project within this territory is about 16978 Ha. of the total irrigable area of 22,338 Ha. and the quantity of water that can be supplied for domestic and industrial purpose will be of 0.12 M.C.M. per day (27 M.G.D.). 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. 3616.38 lakh. Pending clearance of the Project by the Govt. of India, Maharashtra Government has decided to take up the execution of the project with the works of the preliminaries. During the current financial year, pick up weir at Terwanmedhe is being taken up by Government of Maharashtra.

Total net expenditure from the commencement upto the end of the year 1981-82 on this project is Rs. 434.47 lakh. Out of which Rs. 201.78 lakh was spent only during 1981-82 as share of this territory and expenditure towards survey and construction of canal in the District of Goa, Outlay of Rs. 297.00 lakh is approved for the year 1982-83. The actual expenditure upto 31-3-1983 was Rs. 404.62 lakh whereas outlay approved during 1983-84 is Rs. 414.20 lakh.

5. Mandovi Irrigation Project:

This is an irrigation project in the basin of river Mandovi which will give the benefits of irrigation to command areas in Satari and Bicholim talukas of Goa District. The project envisages construction of dam across Nanode Nadi, a tributary of Madei river near village Nanode

in Satari taluka of Goa District. The dam is a composite dam with a masonry spillway on left side and earthen dam on right side with irrigation canal on right bank only. The maximum height of the dam above the deepest bed level will be about 59.00 m. There will be a gross storage capacity of 11.19 M. C. M.

The culturable command area under this project is 5902 Ha. Total cost of the project will be Rs. 1310.90 lakh. The project has been cleared by the Government of India in April 1980. A division and a circle has been created for the implementation of this project alongwith Anjunem Project and canals under Tillari project.

The total net expenditure from the commencement upto the end of the year 1981-82 on this project is Rs. 52.04 lakh out of which Rs. 38.23 lakh was spent only during 1981-82, outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh was approved for the year 1982-83 while the actual expenditure upto 31-3-83 was Rs. 41.71 lakh whereas outlay approved during 1983-84 is Rs. 84.99 lakh.

6. Dudhsagar Project:

This is mainly a hydro-electric project, proposed on Dudhsagar river, having components for (1) Irrigation and (2) Water supply also. According to the draft feasibility report prepared in 1971, the cost of 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 in their State coming under submergence. The project will give benefit of (1) power generation of 8 MW firm at the rate of 27% L.F. (2) Irrigation for 1968 Ha. of area of Goa District. (3) Water Supply of 0.0864 M.C.M. per day (0.19 M.G.D.) One Works Division is to be created during the year 1983-84 to take up the detailed survey and investigation and later the execution of this project.

IV. PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

These are shown in the statement, No. GN-3. The project wise details are shown as under: The target for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is of creation of irrigation potential of 19301 Ha. Target for 1981-82 is 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 the joint venture of the Government of Gujarat, Union Territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli and this Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The project is not expected to give benefit up to the end of the year 1982-83. The physical target for 1982-83 is nil for this project. So far this Territory is concerned, the survey and planning for Vapi and Valvada Distributories which will irrigate Daman District is completed. An irrigation potential of 2833 Ha. is expected to be created under this project to benefit the district of Daman of this Territory during the last year of Sixth 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 main canal works from 0 km. to the full length of 25.43 kms. the work of distributory D1 from 0 Km. to 5.29 Km. and Kushavati aqueduct across river Kushavati are also in progress. The land for the entire Salauli reservoir i.e. submergence area has been acquired. The unexpected difficulties met with after opening the foundation trench of the main masonry dam have caused requirement of additional time of two years for completion of the project works. Target for the Sixth Five Year Plan is to create an irrigation potential of 14500 Ha. under this project but actual utilisation to the extent of 5000 Ha. is expected by 1985 to 86. Land development under rehabilitation at Valkinim and Vaddem is in progress.

3. Tillari Project:

Preliminary work 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 has commenced from the year 1982-83. As the work of execution of the project is in the commencement state, no physical targets are possible to be achieved during the year 1983-84 but the construction of right bank and left bank canal in the Taluka of Bicholim and Pernem of this territory will be taken up. No physical targets are expected to be achieved during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 under the project.

4. Anjunem Project:

The work of construction of masonry dam and pick up weir is in progress. The initial works of Mini Hydel Scheme are started. The construction of Right bank and Left bank canal is in full swing. No physical target is fixed for the year 1983-84 as the project work will be in the execution state only. Target for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 is 1968 Ha. of irrigation potential.

5. Mandovi Project:

The investigation of foundation exploration of dam site is over and the preparation of design and estimate for tendering the dam work is in progress. As the work of the construction of the project will be in commencement stage, no physical target is fixed for 1983-84.

6. Dudhsagar Project:

It is anticipated that by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 the project will not be in sufficiently advanced stage. No target is there fore fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for this Project.

Minor Irrigation

I. OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu comprises an area of 3,813 sq. km. of which 97.06% (3,701 sq. kms.) lies in Goa District alone, the remaining two districts of Daman and Diu accounting for 1.89% (72 sq. Kms.) and 1.05% (40 sq. Kms.) of the area respectively. The three districts are independent land blocks on the west coast separated from each other by more than 500 Kms. Goa is situated towards the southern end of the Sindhudurg District of Maharashtra, Daman to the north of Bombay adjoining the Valsad District of Gujarat State while Diu is a tiny island of the Saurashtra coast near the port of Veraval. According to the 1981 Census the Territory's population is 10.87 lakh, 92.73% (10.08 lakh) of which is inhabited in the Goa District, the District of Daman and Diu accommodating 4.51% (0.49 lakh) and 2.78% (0.30 lakh) of the population respectively. The District of Goa is having annual rainfall of about 3000 mm on an average the corresponding figures for the district of Daman and Diu being 1750 mm and 500 mm respectively.

Though the territory has a total geographical area of about 3.81 lakh ha. the net sown area is 1.33 lakh ha. The area irrigated which was about 7,500 ha. in the year 1961 will be increased to nearly 15,500 ha. by the end of the year 1984-85. This is about 12% of the net sown area, against the national average of 25%. Such a low percentage does not appear to be unusual if one bears in mind the circumstances that prevailed until the year 1961. There were only two minor irrigation schemes, namely Paroda and Khandepar consisting of pick-up weirs across the river Kushavati and river Khandepar and small distributary canal system having a command area of about 600 ha. only. There were, in addition, small tanks scattered all over the Territory irrigating small patches of land. Although agriculture constitutes the single largest factor of primary sector of economy in respect of provision of gainful employment its contribution to regional income is hardly 30% as against the national average of 50%. One of the reasons for such low productivity in agriculture sector is the lack of the 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 assumed at 85.70 million cubic metres for a district of Goa, 88 million cubic metres for the district of Daman and 12 million cubic metres for the district of Diu, their utilisation has not been so far to the required level. Irrigation being one of the important component of rural infrastructure for development, harnessing or exploitation of these water resources for providing irrigation facilities 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 million cubic metres and that for domestic and industrial water supplies of 80 m.c.m. and 100 m.c.m. respectively.

Areawise utilisation of surface water potential for different types of irrigation schemes is expected as follows:

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

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

II. REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1981-82

During the third (3rd) Five Year Plan 1962-66, an outlay of Rs. 22.56 lakh was spent whereas during the Plan holidays period 1966-69, expenditure of Rs. 23.37 lakh was made under this sector. An amount of Rs. 74.83 lakh was invested for this purpose during the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 214.05 lakh was made for the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 whereas amount incurred for the Rolling plan 1979-80 was Rs. 76.49 (lakh) during the first year of Sixth Plan 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 81.26 lakh was spent.

During the second year of the Sixth Plan 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 88.84 lakh was spent. During the 3rd year of Sixth Five Year Plan 1982-83 the provision of Rs. 120 lakh was made out of which an amount of Rs. 91.24 lakh was utilised.

The outlay approved for 1983-84 is Rs. 130.00 lakh beside this Rs. 20.00 lakh will be sponsored by the Central Government for setting up Ground Water Organisation In Irrigation Department.

As a result of these investments, the total irrigated area has gone up to 13586 ha. from 7500 ha. by undertaking various minor irrigation schemes such as construction of wells, tanks tube-wells, lift irrigation works etc. The break up of which is as follows: upto the end of 1981-82:

Crop-wise	Area	Scheme-wise	Area
1. Paddy and other vegetables ...	10366 ha.	1. T a n k and Ponds ...	4370 ha.
2. Arecanut ...	01600 ha.	2. Bandharas ...	3486 ha.
3. Sugarcane ...	01620 ha.	3. S p r i n g s and Wells ...	3510 ha.
		L. I. Schemes ...	2220 ha.
	13586 ha.		13,586 ha.

(b) Direction and Administration:

This should include proportionate share of establishment charges to be transferred to budget Head 306 — Non Plan and entire establishment charges of new posts in Works Division I and II (Irrg) to be created which will be debited to 306 — Plan. The entire provision made under this sub-head for the year 1982-83 will be ultimately transferred to the Budget Head 306 Minor Irrigation. An amount of Rs. 4.07 (lakh) was spent under this Head for the year 1982-83 whereas approved outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 5.25 lakh.

(c) Investigation and Development of ground Water resources:

Under this sub-head it is proposed to undertake survey of ground water resources so as to enable planning of conjunction use of overall water resources for the entire territory, Central Ground Water Board has already been approved to take up this work. During the year 1982-83 this sub-head was absorbed an outlay of Rs. 12.42 lakh whereas an amount of Rs. 16.44 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84.

(d) Construction and deepening of wells and Tanks:

Under this Head, spillover schemes of construction and deepening of tanks at Roswadda (Socorro), Savarnala (Assagao) Dharkhajan, Korkand (Harmal), Atad (Pariem), Jambalache Aak (Paliem), Surla (Sattari), Ushalabai Kindlem (Nagarcem Palolem), Bali Tank (Quepem), Panchawadi and tanks at Daman are being executed. The new works at Raswal (Penha-de-Franca), Achirwadda (Tivim), Rumdache Whal (Socorro), Chiktallem Prabhu Wadda (Calangute), Limawadda (Tivim) Bhutwadi (Virnoda), Ravanachi Talli (Ozorim), Hartali (Korgao), Nainviniwada (Pernem), Deulwada (Parsem), Bawakhan (Paliem) Arwan (aliem) Khajan (Keri-Pernem), Dhaktishel (Keri, Pernem), Bhaid (Korgao) Sarvan (Bicholim), Chitanew (Kudnem), Rawan (Sattari), Sawantwada (Sattari) and Dhavem (Sattari), Amthane will be taken up which are expected to irrigate about 300 ha. of land.

As against approved outlay of Rs. 26.63 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 18.79 lakh was utilised for the year 1982-83 whereas an outlay of Rs. 48.86 lakh is approved under this sub-head for the annual plan 1983-84.

(e) Tube Wells:

It is proposed to take up one tube well in each taluka of Goa, Daman and Diu on an experimental basis to find out the availability of ground water for irrigation purposes. During the year 1982-83 actual expenditure of Rs. 0.47 lakh was utilised whereas for the year 1983-84 approved outlay is Rs. 2.81 lakh.

(f) Lift Irrigation Schemes:

Besides construction of spillover schemes, viz. at Alorna, Tamboxem, Kutwal, Poroscadem, Chandel (all in Pernem Taluka) Caranzol, Sawarshem, Dhamsem (all in Satari Taluka), Ordofond, Partagal (Canacona), the lift irrigation scheme at Nagzar, Pale, Khandkhi (Sattari) (electri-

fication), Canacona (recommended by Agriculture Department), Torshem (from river Tiracol), Kerim (Pernem), Piliem (Usgao) will be taken up achieving target of 400 ha. under this sub-head.

With a view to meet the above requirement, an expenditure of Rs. 39.54 lakh was utilised during the year 1982-83, whereas the outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is 33.42 lakh.

(g) Other Minor Irrigation Works:

Under this Sub-Head, construction of bandharas, small canals etc. are undertaken. Besides, spillover works like that of bandharas at Mulgao, Varchawada (Harmal), Dharkhand (Satari), Mestawada Curti, Kutrekond (Calem), Pedem (Canacona), Bandhipat Pachme (Veling) Cuchelim (Bardez) Warkhand (Pernem), and many other new works, such as construction of bandharas at Sirsaim (Tivim), Shelli (Siolim), Sinacho Advan (Nagzar), Sanguwadda (Ozorim), Mavacho Mat (Paliem) Pot-tlongan (Paliem), Piligao (Bicholim) Tudal (Canacona), Kodvebag Dalem (Canacona) and balance work of Dhumacem bandhara, Chiswadi Virnoda (Pernem) are proposed to be taken up.

For this purpose an amount of Rs. 15.40 lakh was utilised during the year 1982-83, whereas an outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 18.46 lakh.

(h) Machinery and Equipment:

Under this sub-head apart from booking proportionate tools and plants changes to be transferred to 259 Public Works and 306 M. T. other machinery and equipment charges are also debited for which an expenditure of Rs. 0.47 lakh was made for the year 1982-83 and Rs. 4.76 lakh has been envisaged for the year 1983-84.

(i) Other Expenditure:

No specific provision is made under this sub-head for the year 1982-83 as well as for 1983-84.

III. PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT

During the third Five Year Plan 1962-66 and plan holiday period 1966-69 the target achieved is 1238 Ha. The target achieved during Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 is 1306 Ha. whereas in the fifth Five year Plan 1974-79 the target achieved is 1919 Ha. and during Rolling Plan period 1979-80 the target achieved is 322 Ha. During the first two years of Six Five Year Plan 1980-81 and 1981-82 the target achieved is 358 Ha. and 215 Ha. respectively. The target proposed for 1982-83 was 450 Ha. while the actual achievement is 236 Ha. The target proposed for the year 1983-84 is 590 Ha.

Command Area Development Authority

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

1. The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which comprised of three districts of Goa, Daman and Diu is having a total area of 3.81 lakh Ha. of which the net sown area is 1.33 lakh Ha., area presently irrigated being 13.586 Ha. all from minor irrigation schemes, which corresponds to 10% nearly of net sown area against national average of 33%. In order to bring up the percentage of irrigated area on par with the national average, highest priority is being given to irrigation programmes in every annual plan. With this objective, the major irrigation schemes of Salauli and Tillari and the Medium Irrigation Scheme of Anjunem and Mandovi both in the district of Goa have been already started. Out of these four schemes, two schemes viz. Salauli and Anjunem are expected to be completed by 1985 and the irrigation potentials that will be created on completion of these two schemes is of the order of 6968 Ha. There will be additional contribution of 2500. from minor irrigation scheme during this plan period.

In order to utilise fully the irrigation potential that will be created adopting the area development approach in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India, a Command Area Development Authority has been already set up vide Order No. 7/18-1/80-WET dated 22-9-80 after the proposal was cleared by the Planning Commission and duly approved by the Government of India. This Authority will cover the district of Goa only. The district of Daman which will receive the benefits of irrigation from the Daman Ganga-Inter-State irrigation project is likely to be covered by a separate Authority that will be set up for the project as a whole. The objectives is setting up of such Authority is to fulfill the following objectives in a package so that the irrigation potential created is brought to bear its impact on increased agricultural production.

- a) Execution of CAD works including field channels, land levelling and shapping field drains, consolidation of holdings, realignment of boundaries etc. to ensure that proper distribution and application of irrigation water becomes possible.
- b) Lining of field channels to save water and also to maintain them in goodd shape.
- c) Introduction of turn schedule (Wara-Bandi) on outlets for equitable distribution and efficient utilisation of irrigation water.
- d) Selection and introduction of suitable cropping pattern.
- e) Agriculture extentions — Introduction and demostration of improved cultural practices.
- f) Arrangement for and application of inputs including improved seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, short term credit facilities.
- g) Infra-structural items such as drainage net work, roads, markets.

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

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1981-82

The Command Area Development Authority has been created in the year 1980-81 and as such schemes under this sector are in preliminary stage. Expenditure during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 in Rs. 1.01 lakh and Rs. 13.00 lakh respectively.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR 1983-84

Total net expenditure from the commencement upto the end of year 1981-82 on Command Area Development Authority is Rs. 14.01 lakh was spent only during 1981-82. Outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakh was proposed for the year 1982-83. The actual expenditure upto 31-3-83 is Rs. 6.51 lakh, whereas outlay proposed during 1983-84 is Rs. 15.00 lakh. This includes the assistance to be given by the Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 3.75 lakh was proposed under Central Assistance, whereas actual Central Assistance required will be Rs. 3.25 lakh during the year 1982-83 and in 1983-84 Central Assistance proposed is Rs. 7.50 lakh.

PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

An amount of Rs. 11.3 lakh has been paid to the Survey of India Bangalore for the detailed Survey of Salauli Command Area for implementing the programme of Command Area Development. Also the expenditure on account of establishment is proposed to be increased under this sector which is expected to be Rs. 8.26 lakh.

Flood Control

I. OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

With the rapid growth of population and consequent increase in all round activities of men, flood, plains are being gradually occupied to ever increasing extent to meet his requirement 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 director indirect. Direct losses comprise the destruction of property such as damage to buildings, damage to crops, livestock, losses by drowning and damages to roads, bridges, water works etc. The indirect losses are those resulting from decreased industrial, agricultural and commercial activities 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-erosion measures are the important social and economical necessities. The need for adopting various flood control and anti-erosion measures, as stated above has assumed added importance in this territory because all the three districts comprising the territory lie along coastal belt. They have long sea-shores and are traversed by number of rivers and rivulets which are subject to flooding and erosion. Control measures considered under this programme are therefore required to be adopted to mitigate damage and distress in form of submergence of cultivable areas, loss of standing crops, loss of human and animal life, devastation of property and destruction of valuable land by literal drift caused by sea-erosion.

II. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1981-82

The territory could not take advantage of planned development as in the rest of the country, because the territory was liberated in December, 1961. During the third plan period, or holiday plan years, no scheme was taken up under this programme. A start for implementation of various schemes under this programme was made in the fourth plan and an expenditure of Rs. 23.24 lakh was incurred. Not much headway could be made because the Department was not organised adequately to take up various types of schemes. During the Fifth Plan (1974-79) the expenditure incurred for flood control schemes amounted to Rs. 37.71 lakh. The figures for Rolling Plan 1979-80 is Rs. 12.01 lakh. The expenditure in the second year of Sixth Five Plan 1981-82 is Rs. 9.28 lakh whereas in the first year (1980-81) an amount of Rs. 11.05 lakh was spent. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 9.00 lakh whereas the actual expenditure is Rs. 12.65 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 15.00 lakh as state contribution and Rs. 15.00 lakh will be sponsored by the Central Government besides the state contribution.

The physical target which will be achieved include (i) construction of embankment about 4.0 kms. length (ii) desilting and widening of widening of drainage canals about 3.20 kms. length and (iii) construction of Sea Wall extension to about 4.30 kms. This measures would benefit the town of Panaji, Akharo Concoi Cortalim Goa, Gogola in Diu and and protected an area of about 430 ha. against damages of flood and sea erosion.

III. FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1982-1983

Details of outlay for minor Head of Development are as follows:

(a) Direction and Administration:

All the works under this sector are presently executed through staff paid from the budget Heads "259 and 306" and the outlay under this Sub-Head indicates the proportionate establishment charges to be debited to this sector. Actual expenditure for the year 1982-83 is 0.58 lakhs whereas outlay for the year 1983-84 is proposed to Rs. 0.72 lakhs. The proportionate establishment charges will be debited to budget head "333 Plan for the year 1983-1984."

(b) Flood Control:

Besides continuing with the spill over schemes of flood protection walls of Campal Nala, Reis Magos Wall, Ecoxim Betim, Penha-de-Franca and construction of retaining wall at Colva Beach, it is proposed to take up new schemes such as Flood protection wall at Pomburuha, Akharo, Concoi (Aldona), Bicholim, Sanquelim and desilting of nalla at Kapileshwari. Actual expenditure spent on this for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 8.98 lakh and that approved for 1983-84 is Rs. 9.02 lakh.

(c) Drainage:

Besides continuing of spillover works of St. Inez nalla protection wall at Agarwado, Cortalim and Veling is proposed to be taken up in the year 1983-84. Actual expenditure during 1982-83 was Rs. 0.69 lakh and outlay approved for the 1983-84 is Rs. 1.06 lakh.

(d) Anti-water logging:

As no scheme has been proposed for the current year no expenditure is expected to be incurred.

(e) Anti-Sea-Erosion:

Under this sub-head besides continuing with spillover work at Reis Magos, protection works at Youth Hostel Panaji, Morjim (Pernem) are to be taken up. Actual expenditure of Rs. 2.34 lakh was spent during the year 1982-83 for these works and outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 4.12 lakh.

(f) Machinery & Equipment:

This Head indicates the proportion of Tools and Plants charges to be debited to the Capital Account transferred from "306 Minor Irrigation and 333". An expenditure of Rs. 0.07 lakh was spent for the year 1982-83 whereas outlay of Rs. 0.08 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84.

(g) Other expenditure:

Since no work was undertaken during the year 1982-83, the outlay proposed for the year 1983-84 is nil.

IV. PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS

These are shown in detailed form in Statement No. 3.

Transmission and Distribution

I. FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

GENERATION

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu does not have any generating station of its own and is receiving power from the neighbouring States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The Territory of Goa is receiving 50 MW of power from Karnataka over 110 KV double circuit Dandeli-Ponda line. The present rate levied by Karnataka is 32 ps/unit. The Territory of Goa is also receiving power to the extent of 30 to 40 MW at 220 KV and 4 MVA at 33 KV. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board had earlier revised their rates from 22.8 ps/unit to 36.8 ps/unit and 25.25 ps/unit to 29.10 ps/unit for supply of power at 220 KV and 33 KV respectively. These revised rates were made applicable with retrospective effect from April 1980. They have further revised the rates from 26.98 ps/unit to 31.95 ps/unit and 29.10 ps/unit to 33.65 ps/unit for supply of power at 220 KV and 33 KV respectively with retrospective effect from April 1981. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has also informed to impose industrial tariff for the supply of power to Goa for the year 1982-83. Based on this industrial tariff of Maharashtra, the average cost per unit at 220 KV works out to 51 ps/unit and 54 ps/unit at 33 KV.

The Territory of Daman and Diu receives power at 11 KV from Gujarat State Electricity Board with present contract demand of 2700 KVA and 1500 KVA respectively. The average rate of supply levied by Gujarat Electricity Board w. e. f. August 1981 at the rate of 46 ps/unit has been now further revised w. e. f. August, 1982 and has been fixed at an average of 56 ps/unit.

Goa has also been allocated 210 MW of power from Central Generations at Korba and Ramagundam. As per phased availability of power indicated by National Thermal Power Corporation 12 MW power was anticipated during 1982-83 from Korba and 51 and 11 MW power is anticipated during 1983-84 from Korba and Ramagundam respectively.

The demand of this Territory is expected to touch 123 MW by 1983-84 and 225 MW by 1990-91 as per the XIth Annual Power Survey conducted by the Central Electricity Authority. Even considering the eventual availability of 210 MW of power from National Thermal Power Corporation (Central Generation) By 1988, Goa will still be depending on power availability from Maharashtra and Karnataka to meet its power requirements. During the power Ministers' Conference held on 27-8-1982 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Energy, the Hon'ble Goa Minister for Power expressed apprehensions about the continued availability of power from the neighbouring States of Maharashtra and Karnataka soon after the commencement of flow of power to Goa from Central Generation and made fervent request to the Union Minister to consider the feasibility of establishment of 120 MW coal based thermal power station in Goa to meet the requirements of

base loads especially of the export oriented industries in the Territory and obviate Goa's dependency on the neighbouring States. The Union Minister for Energy having agreed to this proposal advised the Central Electricity Authority to explore the feasibility of Thermal Station in Goa taking into consideration transportation of the coal by sea route from Eastern Coal Fields in view of the existence of all whether harbour in Goa.

The Hon'ble Goa Minister for Power has also made a request to release 50 MW of power from Super Thermal Power Station Korba soon after the spinning of its first stage in January, 1983 and 47 MW from Super Thermal Power Station Ramagundam with effect from March, 1984.

The Central Government's proposal for formulation of the national grid and enforcement of uniform tariff for inter state supply of power was welcomed and whole heartedly supported by the Hon'ble Goa Power Minister. In this context it was also pointed out by the Hon'ble Goa Power Minister that in view of the arbitrary increase in the rates levied by Karnataka and Maharashtra for supply of power to Goa, the Central Government should come to our rescue to extend necessary financial assistance to the extent of financial loss as it would be extremely difficult to raise power supply tariffs to unnatural levels for the consumers in this territory. The power supply tariffs for the consumers in this territory if formulated based on these arbitrary rates levied by the neighbouring States, there would be severe set back to the growth of our economy and substantially retard the pace of our industrial growth.

The feasibility of harnessing power from renewable resources such as wind and solar is also being explored in this territory taking into consideration the coastal winds and plenty of sunshine. During the year 1983-84 a proto-type 100 KW wind generator is proposed to be installed on experimental basis with an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lakh which includes proportionate establishment charges and T & P etc.

A.1 Scheme for Power Development in Goa during Fifth Plan Period:

The above Scheme with originally approved cost of Rs. 984.00 lakh was revised with an estimated cost of Rs. 1245.47 lakh and has been also techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in March 1982.

Under this Scheme an expenditure of Rs. 858.33 lakh has been incurred upto March, 1982. The expenditure during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 42.41 lakh which includes proportionate establishment charges and T. P. An outlay of Rs. 90.05 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84.

The detailed workwise financial requirement is furnished below: —

The Major Spill Over works under this Scheme under implementation are: —

- a. Erection of 2 × 40 MVA, 110/33 KV Sub-Station at Tivim.
- b. Erection of 110 KV double circuit Ponda-Tivim line.

- c. Erection of 33/11 KV sub-stations.
d. Rural Electrification.

(a) 2×40 MVA, 110/33 KV Sub-Station at Tivim:

Technical sanction and approval for the N.I.T. from the Central Electricity Authority, for this work has been obtained and N.I.T. has already been published. The N.I.T. envisaging the supply and erection, testing and commissioning of equipments, structures, etc. is estimated at Rs. 194.00 lakh. The works is to be awarded on turn key basis. The Civil works such as land development, staff quarters, Control room, Office building etc., are to be carried out by local Public Works Department. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 3.55 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 for purchase of vehicles. Due to paucity of fund a budget provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh only has been provided during the year 1983-84 for below mentioned works:—

1. 30% of cost of sub-station, electrical, structural and civil works	Rs. 60.00 lakh
2. Civil works of staff quarters and Control room	Rs. 9.00 lakh
3. Vehicle	Rs. 1.00 lakh
	<hr/>
	Rs. 70.00 lakh
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The sub-station is targetted for commissioning during the year 1984-85.

(b) 110 KV Double Circuit Ponda-Tivim line::

The N. I. T. for the work of supply and erection of towers for 110 KV Ponda-Tivim double circuit line has been approved by Ministry of Energy in the month of August, 1982. As against approved outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 1.76 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 towards procurement of insulators.

Due to paucity of funds a budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84 for below mentioned works:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. 60% of the cost of towers	30.00
2. Conductor	17.00
3. Insulators & hardware	13.00
4. Conductor accessories	1.00
5. P. L. C. C. equipment	4.00
6. P & T for erection of line	0.50
7. Consultancy & labour chares	0.50
	<hr/>
Total	66.00
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Action taken by the Department for procurement of the line materials: —

- i) Balance requirement of conductor 144 Kms amounting to Rs. 31.19 lakh Indent No. 3/82-83/856 dated 2-6-82.
- ii) 760 insulators and hardwares amounting to Rs. 11.47 lakh Indent No. 1/82-83/428 dated 4-5-82.
A/T not yet finalised by D. G. S. & D.
- iii) 15 Kms of earth wire is available with the Department (procured previously for the purpose). Balance earth wire (19 Kms) will be procured locally by the Department. The line is targetted for commissioning during the year 1984-85.

(c) Errection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations:

The 3.15 MVA Corlim sub-station has been commissioned in August, 1982.

An expenditure of Rs. 15.67 lakh has been incurred on the above works during the year 1982-83 for 11 KV panels and 33 KV bays for Corlim sub-station. Since erection of all 33/11 KV Sub-Stations envisaged under the Vth Plan Scheme is completed, a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been made for balance civil works during the year 1983-84.

(d) Rural Electrification:

There are total 433 Nos of villages as per Census '81 in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Out of this, 400 villages have been already electrified as on 31-3-1983.

During the year 1982-83 six villages i.e. Caranzol, Buimpal, Carambolim-Buzruco, Nagvem, Cudcem and Sanvordem in Satari Taluka have been electrified at an expenditure of Rs. 8.92 lakh. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been made during the year 1983-84 for electrification of additional 5 Nos. of villages.

A.2 Scheme for Power Development in Daman and Diu during Fifth Plan Period:

The above scheme originally sanctioned for Rs. 56.00 lakh has been revised and submitted to the Central Electricity Authority with an estimated cost of Rs. 124.30 lakh for obtaining techno-economic clearance, which is still awaited. Under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs 65.75 lakh has been so far incurred upto March, 1982. An expenditure of Rs. 48.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 which includes establishment charges and T & P. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84 under this scheme. The detailed workwise financial requirement is furnished below: —

(i) KV Vapi-Daman Line:

6.5 Kms of 66 KV Vapi-Daman line at a cost of Rs. 9.21 lakh has been already completed and initially charged at 11 KV in March, 1982 in the absence of a 66/11 KV Substation at Daman.

i) 66/11 KV Sub-Station at Daman:

The work of 2×5 MVA, 66/11 KV Sub-Station at Daman has been entrusted with the Guprat Electricity Board and the sub-station has been commissioned on 1st May, 1983. An amount of Rs. 20.13 lakh was deposited with the Gujarat Electricity Board during 1981-82.

An expenditure of Rs. 34.27 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 for payment of balance deposit amount of Rs. 32.75 lakh and Rs. 1.52 lakh for civil works. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84 for balance works of sub-station and construction of staff quarters at Daman. The revised estimate cost of the sub-station as informed by the Gujarat Electricity Board and Civil works being undertaken by the local P. W. D. works amount to Rs. 68.74 lakh.

A.3 Scheme for Establishment of 2×100 MVA. 220/110 KV Ponda Sub-Station:

The above scheme originally sanctioned for Rs. 309.95 lakh is now under-revision as per the actual cost on the basis of award to M/s. BHEL and civil works entrusted to local contractor besides additional transformer repair bay and additional unumber 110 KV outgoing bay. The revised scheme shall be submitted to Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance and revised expenditure sanction of the Ministry of Energy.

The first 100 MVA 220/110 KV Power transformer was commissioned in February, 1981 and the commissioning of 2nd 100 MVA power transformer is scheduled during 1983-84. The 2nd transformer has already been shifted to the modified foundation and oil filtration and pre-commissioning tests are scheduled to commence shortly. Under this scheme an expenditure of Rs. 316.81 lakh has been incurred upto March, 1982. An expenditure of Rs. 21.27 lakh has been incurred during 1982-83 for civil works and additional payment for land acquisition as per court order etc. This amount includes proportionate establishment charges and T & P etc. A provision of Rs. 17.00 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84 which comprises of balance peyyment of Rs. 11.00 lakh to M/s. BHEL and Rs. 6.00 lakh for civil works of fire-fighting equipments.

A.4 Scheme for Establishment of Training Centre at Ponda:

Though the Training Division was created way back in the year 1981-82 by the Goa Administration, the post of Executive Engineer has been filled in quite recently.

The site for the Training Centre has now been finalised by the Sr. Architect, P. W. D., and the civil construction works are being taken up by the P. W. D. No expenditure has been incurred during the year 1982-83. An outlay of As. 3.00 lakh has been approved during the year 1983-84. For civil works and purchase of equipment for functioning of Training Centre at Ponda. This amount includes proportionate establishment charges T & P etc. No expenditure has been incurred on this scheme so far.

B. SIXTH PLAN NEW SCHEMES

B.1 Scheme for Development of Transmission System in Goa, Daman and Diu:

The above VIth Plan Scheme with an estimated cost of Rs' 558.37 lakh was accorded techno-economic approval of Central Electricity Authority in March, 1982. Thereafter the E. F. C. memos have been prepared and submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for accord of expenditure sanction and investment approval. The major works envisaged to be undertaken the above scheme are: —

- a) 40 MVA, 110/33 KV Sub-Station at Xeldem.
- b) 110 KV S/C line on D/C towers from Ponda to Xeldem.
- c) 45 MVA, 110/33/11 KV Sub-Station at Sancoale.
- d) 110 KV S/C Ponda-Sancoale line.
- e) 2 Nos. 110 KV bays at 220/110 KV Ponda sub-station for Sancoale and Xeldem 110 KV feeders.
- f) 110 KV line from Tivim to Dempo Pelletisation plant at Bicholim.

Under this scheme an expenditure of Rs. 2.18 lakh has been incurred upto March, 1982. An expenditure of Rs. 1.85 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 for above works including proportionate establishment charges and T & P. etc. An outlay Rs. 8.50 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84 due to paucity of funds. Under this scheme, the detailed financial requirement is given below: —

a) 40 MVA, 110/33 KV Xeldem Sub-Station:

Since the works of 110 KV Xeldem Sub-Station are to be taken up on priority in view of arranging immediate power supply to 35 MGD water treatment plant besides other committed loads in the area, the detailed estimate of sub-station costing Rs. 175.65 lakh has been prepared and submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for technical sanction in July, 1982. No expenditure has been incurred during the year 1982-83 due to delay in land acquisition. Due to paucity of funds a provision of Rs. 1.20 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84:

(i) Land acquisition	Rs. 10.00 lakh
(ii) Civil works i. e. land development, control room and staff quarters	Rs. 7.00 lakh
(iii) 30% payment of sub-station work, electrical structure and civil works	Rs. 37.50 lakh

The work is expected to be taken up. The sub-station is targetted for commissioning during the year 1984-85.

b) *110 KV single circuit line on double circuit towers from Ponda to Xeldem:*

The work of 110 KV Shiroda-Xeldem line is also to be taken up alongwith the Xeldem Sub-Station. An estimate amounting to Rs. 57.40 lakh has accordingly been prepared and submitted to the Central Electrical Authority for technical sanction, which is yet to be received. An expenditure of Rs. 1.60 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 for stringing of second circuit from Ponda to Shiroda. Due to paucity of funds a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made for preliminary work of Shiroda-Xeldem line during the year 1983-84 for the following works:

	<i>Rs. in lakh</i>
1. Supply and erection of towers	22.75
2. Conductor and accessories	6.00
3. Earth wire and accessories	1.00
4. Insulator and Hardware	3.00
5. P. L. C. C. equipment	4.00
6. T. & P. items	0.75
7. Stringing	0.50
Total	38.00

The line is targetted for commissioning during the year 1983-84.

c) *45 MVA, 110/33 KV Sancoale Sub-station:*

The detailed estimate for obtaining revised technical sanction for erection of 45 MVA, 110/33/11 KV Sancoale sub-station is under preparation. No expenditure has, therefore, been incurred during the year 1982-83. The work of the sub-station has been given third priority taking into consideration the load developments in and around the area. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84.

d) *110 KV Ponda-Sancoale Line:*

The detailed estimate for 110 KV Ponda-Sancoale line is also under preparation for obtaining revised sanction. An expenditure of Rs. 0.03 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83. A token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84 to take up the preliminary works.

e) *2 Nos. 110 KV Bays at Ponda Sub-Station for Sancoale and Xeldem:*

With the commissioning of second 100 MVA, 220/110 KV Power transformer at Ponda sub-station, the works of additional 110 KV bays are to be taken up at Ponda sub-station to feed the 110 KV Tivim, Xeldem and Sancoale sub-stations. An estimate costing Rs. 7.50 lakh has been prepared for 110 KV Xeldem bay. An expenditure of Rs. 0.22 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 and a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84.

B.2 Scheme for Development of Sub-Transmission and Distribution System in Goa, Daman and Diu:

B The above scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 1853.00 lakh has been techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority and accordingly E. F. C. memo has been prepared and submitted to Central Electricity Authority for accord of expenditure sanction of Ministry of Energy and investment approval of Planning Commission.

The Scheme envisages the following works: —

- a) Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations.
- b) Erection of 33 KV lines.
- c) Extensive wada electrification.
- d) Normal Development Works.
- e) System Improvement Works.
- f) Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.
- g) Establishment.
- h) Machinery and equipment.
- i) Civil Works.

Under this scheme an expenditure of Rs. 375.54 lakh has been incurred upto March, 1982. An expenditure of Rs. 280.4 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 for the above works including proportionate establishment charges and T & P etc. An outlay of Rs. 123-19 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84. Under this scheme the detailed financial requirement is given below:

a) Erection of 33/11 KV sub-stations:

The Scheme under this sub-head provides procurement of additional 12 Nos. of 6.3 MVA, 33/11 KV power transformers for augmentation of the capacities of the various existing sub-stations besides establishment of 8 Nos. of new 33/11 KV sub-stations of small capacities with existing transformers which will be deployed suitably. Out of the provision of 12 Nos. of 6.3 MVA transformers, 2 transformers (one at Panaji and one at Margao) were commissioned during the year 1981-82 (April/May 1981). One more additional transformer was commissioned on 30-4-1982 at Panaji sub-station making the total transformation capacity of 12.6 MVA. During the year 1982-83 one more additional transformer has been commissioned at Margao on 19-10-82 making its total transformation capacity of 12.6 MVA.

During the year 1982-83, 33/11 KV Sub-Station at Cuncolim with initial transformation capacity of 1 MVA has been commissioned in addition to 3.15 MVA, 33/11 KV sub-station at Saligao.

The department had also placed indent for supply of 5 Nos. of 6.3 MVA transformers which were procured through D.G.S.&D. during the year 1982-83.

During the year 1982-83, an expenditure of Rs. 28.00 lakh has been incurred for the above stated works.

During the year 1983-84, 3 Nos. of new 33/11 KV sub-stations at Sanguem, Vaddem and Colva, have been proposed to commission with the existing available power transformers subject to the finalisation of land acquisition proceedings. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakh has been proposed due to paucity of funds for the above purpose including land acquisition and procurement of 11 KV panels for which orders have been already finalised by D.G.S.&D. in June, 1982 at a cost of Rs. 15.75 lakh and payment of Rs. 30.00 lakh towards power transformers supplied during previous year.

b) *Execution of 33 KV Lines:*

As against approved outlay of Rs. 28.50 lakh an expenditure of Rs. 0.57 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 due to delay in taking up the work of 33 KV line from Sanvordem to Vaddem as site for proposed 33/11 KV sub-station at Sanguem is not yet finalised. However, power supply to M/s. Auto Accessories at Honda for 200 KVA and M/s. TELCO at Honda for 800 KVA has been released during the year 1982-83. Due to paucity of funds a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1983-84 for erection of 28 kms. of 33 KV line from Sanvordem to Vaddem and Xeldem to Sanguem and also for releasing power supply to Navy installation at Vasco and Salauli Irrigation Project etc.

c) *Extensive wada electrification:*

As a step to cover a number of left out wadas/hamlets in the already electrified rural areas to extend the benefit of electricity, 67 wadas have been electrified during the year 1982-83 for which an expenditure of Rs. 33.82 lakh has been incurred. A target of electrifying only 20 wadas has been fixed for the year 1983-84 as due to paucity of funds, a budget provision of only Rs. 900 lakh could be spared.

d) *Normal development works:*

Against approved outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 85.32 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 for releasing 10,039 Nos. of domestic/commercial, 232 nos. of industrial, 223 Nos. of agricultural, 657 nos. of street lights and 1392 Nos of L.I.G. connections for poor people. For the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 76.69 lakh has been made for the following normal development works besides CHOGM works costing about Rs. 96 lakh.

(Rs. in lakh)

Domestic/commercial connections 5500 Nos @	
Rs. 250/-	13.75
L. I. G. Connections 1000 Nos @ Rs. 130/- ...	1.30
Industrial connections 100 Nos @ Rs. 885/- ...	0.88
Agricultural connections 150 Nos @ Rs. 885/- ...	1.33
Street lights 400 Nos @ Rs. 85/-	0.34
Transformer centres 40 Nos @ Rs. 30,000/- ...	12.00
11 KV lines 30 kms @ Rs. 25,000/-	7.50

		(Rs. in lakh)
L. T. lines 70 kms @ Rs. 40,000/-	...	28.00
H. T. consumers 12 Nos @ Rs. 27,555/-	...	3.11
		68.21

e) *System improvement works:*

In order to alleviate the public from low voltage electricity problems and to ensure electric supply within the permissible voltage regulations, system improvement works are being taken up all over Goa, Daman and Diu. The single phase wire lines are converted to 3 phase wire lines as also increasing the conductor size and the work of renovating the outlived service connections for both single phase and 3 phase are carried out under this work. An expenditure of Rs. 26.97 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 and due to paucity of funds a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been made for executing the following works during the year 1983-84.

Erection of transformer centres 10 Nos @ 30,000/-	...	Rs. 3.00 lakh
11 KV lines 10 kms @ Rs. 25,000/-	...	Rs. 2.5 lakh
Conversion of 1 line to 3 line 20 kms @Rs. 9,040/-	...	Rs. 1.81 lakh
L. T. line 20 kms. @ Rs. 40,000/-	...	Rs. 8.00 lakh
Conversion of L. T. line from 'Iris' to 'Grasshopper' 20 kms. @ Rs. 13,200/-	...	Rs. 2.64 lakh
Renovation of 3 Services connections 100 Nos. L. S.	...	Rs. 0.84 lakh
Pipe type earthing 1,000 Nos. @Rs. 60.00	...	Rs. 0.60 lakh
		Rs. 23.95 lakh

f) *Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes:*

In accordance with the guidelines of Government of India, a Special Component Plan amounting to Rs. 11.45 lakh to release 1242 connections to Scheduled Caste houses was prepared and submitted to Goa Government for approval. However, the approval of the Scheme is still awaited. Even though considerable importance is being given to extend benefits of Plan Schemes to Scheduled Caste families, under revised 20 point economic programme, no connections were released under special component Plan as the scheme and mode of implementation have not yet been approved by the Government. However, 120 connections have been released to the S. C. families under LIG scheme during the year 1982-83.

g) *Establishment:*

At present there are 1572 existing posts under Plan. The Goa Administration has already moved to the Government of India in the Ministry

of Energy for transfer of 794 posts from Plan to Non-Plan with financial implication of Rs. 64.30 lakh vide letter No. 2/11/80-ILD dated 13-5-82, the contents of which are reproduced below:

BY REGISTERED A. D.

No. 2/11/80-ILD

Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu,
Industries and Labour Department,
Secretariat, Panaji.
Date: May 13th, 1982.

To,

The Under Secretary,
Govt. of India,
Ministry of Energy,
Shram Shakti Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Sub: Transfer of posts from Plan to Non-Plan in the Electricity Department, Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Electricity Department, Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is engaged in transmission and distribution of energy to various categories of consumers spread over the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu. The Department has also to undertake the execution of plan works of transmission and distribution schemes to cater to the increasing power demands.

2. On account of limited availability of funds under its major head "334-Power Project (Non-Plan) it has not become possible in the past to create additional posts under Non Plan commensurating with the increased work load of operation and Maintenance in respect of the works that were completed every year, besides the increased work load of collection of revenue accompanied by the addition of consumers every year. As a step to ensure smooth functioning of the Department in so far as collection of revenue, maintenance of supply system and service to the consumers was concerned, the additional posts were created initially under plan, besides the posts meant for the Execution of the Plan Plan.

3. Due to limited availability of funds as stated above, it had also not become possible to transfer all the posts actually meant for operation and maintenance of the supply system from major head "534 Capital Outlay power Projects (Plan) to 334 Power Project (Non-Plan) except transfer of 407 Nos. of posts from plan to non-plan on completion of fifth five year plan.

4. Annexure-I enclosed shows the works completed since last conversion of the posts from Plan to Non-Plan side and the factual figures of the revenue realisation with about 25% annual average increase in the revenue accompanied by 13% annual average growth in the distribution of energy to various categories of consumers.

5. It has been now proposed by the Department to transfer 794 posts from Plan to Non-Plan side with financial implication of Rs. 50.00 lakh. The annexure-II shows the details of existing posts under Plan side as well as the posts now proposed for transfer from Plan side to Non-Plan side. The financial implication of the posts existing under Non-Plan side is 101.50 lakh as per B. E. 1982-83. With the proposed transfer of the posts from Plan to Non-Plan side, the total liability under establishment under Non-Plan side would increase to about Rs. 151.50 lakh

It will also be seen that the posts proposed to be transferred from Plan to Non-Plan side are basically meant either for carrying out the maintenance works or engaged for the work of collection of revenue and both these are of recurring nature.

6. As per the present guidelines available from Government of India the convention of the posts from Plan to Non-Plan is allowed only after the completion of the five year plan period. In this regard, it is to be pointed out that in view of the increase of consumers every year, accompanied by the addition of the infrastructure, there is not only increase in the work load of the maintenance, but also in the work load pertaining to the revenue realisation to Government and the handling of huge amount in crores of rupees for bulk purchase of power. Had adequate staff not been provided for the above purpose under plan side it would have been extremely difficult for the department to carry out the above stated works smoothly.

7. As per the recent assesment made while formulation of the revised power supply tariffs applicable to the consumers in Goa, Daman and Diu as a sequel to the increase in the rates of power supply by the neighbouring States, it has been estimated that a revenue to the extent of Rs. 15.65 crores would be accrued by way of sale of 361.0 MU during the year 1982-83. Taking into consideration the cost of bulk purchase of power with the increased rates and the revenue realisation, the total billing turn over that will be undertaken by the Department works out about Rs. 32.26 crores during the year 1982-83.

8. As per the present norms, the maintenance charges is taken at 1% of the cost of the completed works whereas the total establishment charges for the staff engaged directly on operation and maintenance works is also taken at 1% of the cost of completed works. It will be seen from these norms that consideration has been taken into account for handling huge amount of revenue to the Government apart from the handling of amount for the bulk purchase of power. On account of this anomaly which has been now found out, the department had severe set-backs in the past in carrying out the above stated operation and maintenance works as well as work of proper revenue realisation due to lack of additional staff besides taking up the preventive maintenance works of the supply system.

In view of the reasons explained above, the increase in the establishment burden on Non-Plan side due to transfer of posts from Plan

to Non-Plan has to be justified not only based on the completed works of the scheme but also due to additional works load in respect of handling of huge billing turnover every year.

9 a) Considering 1% on the cost of completed works which is about 23.00 crores as on 31-3-82, the provision for the staff engaged directly on the maintenance works will be Rs. 23.00 lakh.

9 b) Considering 7½% of the total billing turnover of Rs. 32.26 crores to be handled by the Department, the establishment charges for the staff engaged for handling this huge amount works out to Rs. 242.00 lakh.

Thus, the total entitlement for the establishment charges under Non-Plan works out to Rs. 265.00 lakh which is more than required which is about Rs. 151.50 lakh including Rs. 50.00 lakh for the proposed transfer of posts.

10. As the increase in the overheads accompanied by the increase in the establishment charges under Non-Plan attracts further mobilisation of revenue, it is proposed to revise power tariff rates during 1982-83 due to the increase in the rates of power supplied by the neighbouring States.

11. In view of the detailed justification given under foregoing paragraph, it is requested that the approval of the Government of India may be conveyed for transfer of 794 posts from Plan to Non-Plan side with the financial implication of Rs. 50.00 lakh and also to provide additional allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakh under major head "334-Power project (Non-Plan)" over and above Rs. 179.90 lakh provided in B. E. 1982-83 for the establishment charges including Rs. 76.00 lakh for interest charges on capital investment. This will also enable the department to restrict the establishment charges on Plan side with the permissible limit of 7½% prescribed by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

This issues with concurrence of local Finance Department.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S. D. SADHALE)

Under Secretary,
Industries and Labour

Encl.: As above.

1. Copy forwarded to the Under Secretary to the Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi for information.
2. Copy forwarded for information to the Chief Electrical Engineer, Vidyut Bhavan, Panaji.

As such an expenditure of Rs. 96-70 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 for the staff engaged for the execution of the works envisaged under all the Plan Schemes. Provision of Rs. 112.05 lakh has

been made during the year 1983-84. This provision also includes 6 months requirement of funds for the additional staff proposed for sanction under plan during the year 1983-84.

Machinery and Equipment, Tools and Plants:

Against approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 19.86 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 for the following:

- 1) R & M of vehicles
- 2) Spares for meter testing benches, trivector meter, T & P for MRT etc.
- 3) T & P for construction i.e. handgloves, ladders, meggers, crimping tools, safety belts, clip on meter, chain pulley block, manila rope, tripod etc.
- 4) Procurement of 6 jeeps, 1 MRT Van, 2 cars, & 1 pick up.

A provision of Rs. 21.01 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84 for the following:

	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
R & M of vehicles	7.50
Pick up 4 Nos.	3.20
Jeeps 5 Nos.	3.50
Trucks 2 Nos.	3.00
T & P for construction	2.00
T & P for MRF laboratory	2.00
	21.20

i) Civil Works:

Due to restricted allocation of funds in the past it has not been possible to solve the housing problem of the essential staff of the Department working at various places. Further, as per the directives of the Government, housing problems of all categories have to be solved by constructing quarters. It is also proposed to construct additional warehouses to store the materials at various places under this scheme over and above the proposed civil works covered under Vth Plan and VI Plan transmission schemes.

The following works costing over Rs. 90.00 lakh have been entrusted to local P.W.D. during the year 1982-83 for execution.

1. Construction of type 'C' residential quarters (6 flats) at Aquem, Margao.
2. Construction of type 'B' residential quarters at Panaji.
3. Construction of ware houses at Aquem, Margao.
4. Construction of type 'A' residential quarters. (8 Nos.) and type 'B' residential (8 nos. for 33 KV sub-station at Cuncolim)
5. Construction of type 'A' residential quarters (8 Nos.) and type 'B' residential (8 Nos.) for 33 KV sub-station at Saligao.

6. Construction of type 'A' residential quarters (8 nos.) and type 'B' residential (8 nos.) for 33 KV sub-station at Sanguem.
7. Construction of type 'A' quarters. (16 Nos.) at Ponda and type 'A' (6 Nos.) at Panaji.
8. Land acquisition, construction of stores and quarters at Fatorda.
9. Construction of 6 Nos. of type 'A' quarters and 6 Nos. of type 'B' staff quarters at Valpoi.

Due to restricted allocation of fund a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been made for building/construction works under the sub-transmission and distribution works of the VIth plan during the year 1983-84 and an expenditure of Rs. 22.99 lakh has been incurred during the current financial year 1982-83 for the spill over and new works.

j) Special illumination Under CHOGM Works:

India is hosting the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in November, 1983. This is the first time that an international conference of this level and magnitude will take place in India, as a result, extensive arrangements are required to meet the international stand.

An important part of the programme under CHOGM 83 would be the Retreat which will be held in Goa. As the number of Heads of Government will be visiting Goa, it is essential that all physical arrangements as well as the general appearance and facilities in Goa are to be provided of the highest standard possible. Amongst other works, proper illumination is to be ensured in the capital town, Panaji as well as on VVIP routes besides the main Hotels where the Heads of States would be residing and other monumental squares in Goa. The Scheme for providing special illumination by using Mercury Vapour Lamps all along the roads and High Pressure Sodium Vapour Lamps on main junctions and squares with an estimated cost of Rs. 96.00 lakh has been prepared and approved by the C. E. A.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

5th Plan Schemes:

The following 5th Plan Centrally Sponsored Schemes are under implementation:

- a) 220 KV Kolhapur-Ponda Inter State line.
- b) 220 KV Nagjhari Ponda Inter State line.

The Scheme at Sr. No. 1(a) was sanctioned by Planning Commission vide No. 1.35(22)/72/P&E dated 3-9-1974 and the Scheme at Sr. No. 1(b) was sanctioned by the Planning Commission vide No. 1-22(3)/75/Vol.II P&E dated 4-8-1977.

2. 6th Plan Schemes:

The Scheme for stringing of 2nd Circuit of 220 KV Kholapur-Ponda line is yet to be prepared and submitted to the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission for necessary approvals. The MSEB who will be executing the complete work is being requested to expedite the preparation of the project report.

1. 5th Plan Scheme:

The line was commissioned in March, 1981. The line shall be utilised to draw the Goa's share of power from Central Generation through displacement by Maharashtra system. At present 30 to 40 MW power is being supplied by the M.S.E.B. to Goa on this line.

Financial Requirements:

So far an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakh was deposited with M.S.E.B. for the work of erection of line in Goa area (excluding terminal bay work at Ponda). The MSEB is being requested to finalise the accounts based on actual cost of line.

An amount of Rs. 16.43 lakh is paid so far to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for the 220 KV Terminal bay work at Ponda. During the year 1983-84 the final payment of Rs. 0.92 lakh was paid to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. during the year 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 3.67 lakh has been made during the year 1983-84 for transfer entry order.

b) 220 KV Nagjhari-Ponda line

Background of the scheme:

The scope of the line has been upgraded from single circuit to double circuit line with the concurrence of Central Electricity Authority and Karnataka Electricity Board. The revised cost of the line as per estimate prepared by Karnataka Electricity Board in April, 1981 works out to Rs. 656.60 lakh. The Karnataka Electricity Board which was not ready to share the extra cost of upgradation of line in Karnataka area as per Central Electricity Authority norms has subsequently agreed in March, 1982 to abide by the C.E.A. norms for interstate lines on the intervention of Planning Commission.

Financial Requirement:

An amount of Rs. 84.00 lakh and Rs. 1.30 lakh were deposited during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively with the Karnataka Electricity Board for the cost of line materials purchased for. Survey of the line route is already completed and the erection of line will start after availing the Forest Clearance from the Ministry of Agriculture as per "Forest Conservation Act 1980". A budget provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been made during the year 1983-84 for balance payment to Karnataka Electricity Board.

Benefits expected:

The inter-state line would enable Goa to draw its share of power from Central Generation in Southern region. It also forms an inter regional link connection western and southern regions.

2. 6th Plan Scheme:***The Stringing 2nd Circuit of 200 KV Kolhapur-Ponda line:***

As mentioned above, the M.S.E.B. has to submit the project report to C.E.A. and Planning Commission for approval. The line on commissioning would ensure reliable and uninterrupted power supply to Goa from Western Region. Since the Scheme is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission, no expenditure has been incurred during the year 1982-83. No provision has also been made during the year 1983-84.

CHAPTER IV
INDUSTRIES AND MINES

Large and Medium Industries

1. Consultancy Organisation-Contribution towards the cost of preparation of feasibility reports and cost of preparation of project reports:

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance approved by the Government of India vide letter No. SSI(II)/36(1)-75 dated 8-12-1976 from the Ministry New Delhi.

Under the scheme, the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation gets feasibility reports prepared through specialised consultants. Expenditure incurred towards these reports prepared for the entrepreneurs is subsidised to the extent of 50%, the balance being borne by the concerned entrepreneur.

The financial outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2.00 lakh. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh is incurred as against the approved outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

The physical target fixed for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is for preparing 15 feasibility reports, of which Five reports have been prepared. Three reports have been prepared during the year 1982-83. The target fixed for the year 1983-84 is to prepare four feasibility reports.

2. Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation and Economic Development Corporation towards capital contribution:

As at present, there are two Corporations functioning in the territory viz the Industrial Development Corporation and the Economic Development Corporation. 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 utilised for accomodating small scale units. It is decided to have one industrial estate in each taluka by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. In order to give 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 organisation in other states. It is, therefore, proposed to merge the existing industrial Development Corporation as infrastructural division of the Economic Development Corporation.

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Development Corporation of Goa, Daman and Diu Limited (The EDC), a public limited company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 was incorporated on 12th March, 1975, wholly owned by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu with the following main objects:

- to carry on the business of an investment company for providing financial assistance to the industrial enterprises in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, starting, running, expanding, modernising or otherwise:
- to establish companies and associations for starting taking over or conducting industrial enterprises of any description:
- to encourage and promote participation of capital in the industrial enterprises in the Union Territory: and
- to aid, assist, initiate, promote, expedite and accelerate economic development of the Union Territory in various spheres including fisheries, mining, dairy, tourism, agro-industries and agricultural development.

The authorised share capital of the EDC is Rs. 50,00,00,000/- divided into 50,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each. The paid-up capital is Rs. 2,74,50,000/- fully subscribed by the Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The EDC has floated 4 wholly owned subsidiaries, namely:

1. Goa Time Movers Limited — Watch Assembly unit in collaboration with Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore.
2. Goa Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad.
3. Goa Auto Accessories Limited — a press shop ancillary unit.
4. Goa Handicrafts, Rural and Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited — to promote rural/cottage village and small scale industries.

The EDC has also promoted 2 major projects, namely: —

1. Goa Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited in collaboration with Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for manufacture of pharmaceutical formulations: and
2. Automobile Corporation of Goa Limited in collaboration with TELCO for a press shop as an ancillary to TELCO.

The EDC has also taken up 2 major projects, namely: —

1. Development of commercial complex, and
2. Construction of multi-storeyed office building.

PLANS FOR THE YEAR

The EDC proposed to float two wholly owned subsidiaries and nine joint sector project with other industrial houses.

In addition to the above the Corporation proposed to catalyse 100 units with additional employment of more than 1500. The EDC, during the year, proposes to sanction additional Rs. 6.00 crore towards term loan besides equity participation.

For the purpose of meeting various financial requirements separate provisions were made for the two Corporations.

The total outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 563.00 lakh. The expenditure incurred during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 94.93 lakh and during 1982-83 is Rs. 116.19 lakh. An amount of Rs. 153.00 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84 out of which Rs. 75.00 lakh will be invested in IDC and Rs. 78.00 lakh in EDC.

Since Goa has a very high potential for electronic trade it is proposed to float a company in collaboration with ITI Bangalore for which an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed.

The GDDIDC and EDC proposes to raise guaranteed bonds through open market borrowing to the extent of Rs. 2.00 crore and Rs. 3.00 crore respectively for the year 1983-84 in addition to the amount proposed in the annual plan 1983-84. The amount raised by way of bonds will be utilised for construction of sheds acquisition of land and to give financial assistance in the form of loan to industrial units.

The physical target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to establish 5 industrial estates and additional sheds will be constructed in all the industrial estates. The target fixed for 1983-84 is to construct 50 sheds. So far the corporation constructed in all sheds in the existing industrial estates.

3. Investment in Maharashtra State Financial Corporation:

The activities of the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation were extended to the territory for catering the needs of the small and medium scale units by way of loans at reduced rates of interest at 6%. For the purpose, the Government subscribe the share capital as and when issued by the Corporation.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Period 1980-85 is Rs. 35.00 lakh. The expenditure incurred during 1981-82 is Rs. 6.50 lakh and for the year 1982-83 is also Rs. 6.50 lakh.

An amount of Rs. 6.50 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84.

The physical target fixed for the plan period 1980-85 is to provide financial assistance to 250 Industrial units. The target fixed for the current year 1983-84 is 50 Units.

STATE/UNION TERRITORY OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

STATEMENT GN — 1

Draft Annual Plan 1983-84 — Heads of Development-State/Union Territories — Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Outlay Approved	Actual Expenditure		1982-83		1983-84	
		1980-81	1981-82	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which capital content
Large and Medium Industries	600.00	120.70	101.43	120.00	123.29	160.00	160.00
TOTAL	600.00	120.70	101.43	120.00	123.29	160.00	160.00

UNION TERRITORY OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

STATEMENT — GN — 2

Draft Annual Plan 1983-84 Development Scheme/Project Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure		1982-83		1983-84	
		1980-81	1981-82	Approved Outlay after re-appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which capital content
<i>Large and Medium Industries</i>							
Contribution towards the cost of preparation of feasibility reports	2.00	—	—	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.50
Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation and E.D.C.	563.00	112.70	94.93	113.00	116.19	153.00	153.00
Investment in Maharashtra State Financial Corporation	35.00	8.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
TOTAL	600.00	120.70	101.43	120.00	123.29	160.00	160.00

Village and Small Industries

1. Strengthening of the Directorate:

With an increase in the work load of the Directorate as a result of introduction of many new schemes during the IV and V plan period it is proposed to create additional posts to enable the department to implement these schemes smoothly. At present this Directorate is implementing the following important plan schemes:

1. Loans under Aid to Industries Act and Rules.
2. Financial subsidy to industries.
3. Power subsidy to industries.
4. Subsidy for purchase of improved tools to artisans/craftsman and
5. Rent subsidy.

Besides, this Directorate is also distributing imported and scarce indigeneous raw material to industrial units. This Directorate also recommends applications for procurement of imported raw materials through the analysing agencies in deserving cases. Provisional and final registrations to industrial units are also effected here. The trend of registration is as below:—

Year	No. of S.S.I. Units	Cumulative total
1963-76	1323	1323
1976-77	170	1493
1977-78	211	1704
1978-79	160	1864
1979-80	190	2054
1980-81	175	2210
1981-82	206	2416
1982-83	273	2689*

* 19 units are deregistered

Thus it can be seen from the above that there is substantial increase in the number of small scale industries, whereas increase in the staff is not in correlation with the increase in the units. In order to make concerted efforts in implementation of such schemes and various activities, the increase in number of posts are essential.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 is of Rs. 1.40 lakh. As against the outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.93 lakh is spent during 1982-83.

The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 1.05 lakh.

STAFF REQUIREMENTS

Designation	No. of posts
Administrative Officer (Group B Gazetted) ...	1
Industries Officer	1
Extension Officer	7
L. D. C.	20
U. D. C.	5
Head Clerk	3
Peon	4

2. Power Subsidy to Small Scale Industries:

The scheme is being implemented under the Goa, Daman and Diu subsidy to Electricity Power Consumption (Cottage and small scale Industries) Rules 1968. In the absence of a hydro electrical project, electricity is being supplied to this territory by the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka and as the rate for power is comparatively higher than that in other states which might have brought adverse effect on the industrialisation programme of this territory. In order to mitigate this problem, the industrial units are given subsidy on consumption of electricity. Accordingly the registered small scale industrial units having connected load upto 20 H.P. are given subsidy.

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been earmarked for the plan period 1980-85. The expenditure incurred during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.57 lakh. The outlay approval for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.98 lakh.

In all about 400 SSI units are expected to be benefitted during the Plan period 1980-85. During 1981-82 and 1982-83 86 units and 93 units are benefitted respectively. The target fixed for the year 1983-84 is to benefit 100 units.

Managerial Subsidy to Industrial Cooperative Societies:

The industrial cooperatives are given all possible help for their growth and development since the introduction of loan scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to provide incentives to the industrial Cooperatives which may find, difficulty in defraying their managerial expenses.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give Rs. 960/- per annum in two instalments to those societies to meet their managerial expenses. However, in the past there has been not enough response from the industrial cooperative. In the plan period 1980-85 efforts have been made through provision of a subsidy to attract the people and set up their industries through cooperative societies. However, only one society had availed the benefit of the scheme during the year 1982-83.

In order to retain the scheme, a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh is made for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The outlay provided for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.02 lakh.

4. Subsidy for purchase of Improved Types of Equipment by Craftsmen for the Handicrafts Industry:

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance conveyed by Government of India vide letter No. 33/4/66-HC dated 8-7-1970 from the Ministry of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.

With a view to improve the quality and quantity of handicraftsman, they are equipped with modern tools and equipments. Most of the craftsman are financially weak and find it difficult to acquire such tools and equipments.

It is therefore, proposed to give tools/equipment to the craftsman at a subsidised rate. This scheme is very important. Its effort towards setting up of village and cottage industries are to succeed. In the past the craftsmen were found to be very low. If the benefit is to be made attractive to craftsman the amount to be given as subsidy should be raised from Rs. 500/- to at least Rs. 1,000/-.

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85. The expenditure incurred during 1981-82 was Rs. 1.10 lakh and as against the outlay of Rs. 0.62 lakh Rs. 0.48 lakh is spent during 1982-83. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 1.01 lakh.

About 400 craftsman are expected to be benefitted during the entire Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During the year 1982-83 in all 96 craftsman are benefitted.

The target fixed for the year 1983-84 is to give benefit to about 100 craftsmen.

5. Subsidy on Rent of Industrial Sheds in Industrial Estates:

The small scale industrial units in the initial stages generally are not financially sound to meet all their variable and fixed cost since their financial resources are rather limited. The units which are established in the industrial estates are given subsidy on rent of shed for the first five years.

The new units occupying the sheds in the industrial estates set up by the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation will continue to get subsidy on rent to the extent of 50% for the first two years, 40% for the third year and 25% for the fourth and fifth year.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is Rs. 15.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is spent during the year 1982-83. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

In all 500 units are expected to be benefitted during the five year 1980-85. 116 units have availed the benefit during 1982-83. During 1983-84 it is proposed to cover 100 units under the scheme.

6. Quality Control:

With a view to testing the quality of industrial products before they are ushered into the market for sale, the territory has become a donor member

of the Indian Standard Institute. The scheme was kept in abeyance during 1979-80. The scheme was reinforced during 1980-81.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 0.50 lakh. The expenditure incurred during 1982-83 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

7. Engineer Entrepreneurs Training Programme Interest Subsidy Scheme:

The scheme has been sponsored by the Government of India for providing financial assistance in the form of Interest subsidy to the young engineer entrepreneurs. The scheme provides subsidy on interest payable on loans taken from banks State Financial Corporations and other financial institutions, by the engineer entrepreneurs for setting up their own small scale units after successfully undergoing training programme conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year 1980-85 is Rs. 0.60 lakh. The expenditure incurred for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.06 lakh. As this is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made during the year 1982-83 under state sector. Total amount required under the scheme for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.25 lakh.

The physical target fixed for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is to provide benefit for 10 units The target fixed for the year 1982-83 is to give benefit to 2 units. Another 2 units will be benefitted during 1983-84.

8. Common Service Facility Centre:

Different craftsmen are concentrated in small groups in various talukas. The financial standing of these craftsmen do not allow them to invest in machinery which are expensive but which improve the efficiency of the craftsmen to a very large extent. It is proposed to provide common facility centres in such places whereby the craftsmen can avail of various facilities.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is Rs. 1.50 lakh. No outlay is proposed under the scheme for the year 1983-84.

9. Interest Subsidy on Loans Granted by Maharashtra State Financial Corporation for Educated Unemployed Persons for purchase Auto-Rickshaws:

The educated unemployed who desire to purchase auto-rickshaws on loans from Maharashtra State Financial Corporation are provided interest subsidy on loans charged by the MSFC. The scheme was originally a Centrally Sponsored Scheme but later on transferred to the state sector.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85 is Rs. 0.15 lakh. No expenditure is incurred during 1981-82 and 1982-83. As the scheme is kept in abeyance as such no outlay is proposed for 1983-84.

10. Contribution to Economic Development Corporation to implement the Scheme of Interest Free Sales Tax Loan:

At present the small scale industrial units registered with the Directorate of Industries are being exempted from Sales Tax on the sales of their finished goods/products at the first point of sale for a period of 5 years with effect from the date of sale of goods or after the date of validity of their registration under the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act. Since the small scale industrial units are not getting the desired benefit under this scheme it is proposed to provide interest free sales tax loan to the small scale industrial units as it is done by the SICOM, in the neighbouring State of Maharashtra. Since the EDC has been set up in this Territory on the lines of SICOM it is proposed to place the funds with that organisation to implement the scheme.

An amount of Rs. 2.60 lakh has been approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85. The Government of India has approved the pattern of assistance or the scheme and EDC will start implementing the scheme from the current year 1982-83. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is approved for 1983-84.

All the units which are likely to come up during the Five Year Plan period 1980-85 will be availing the benefit of the scheme. Actual number that will benefit cannot be worked out since this would depend upon the size of the units and moreover upon the turnover of each unit.

11. Tour of Industrialist/Artisans/Craftsmen:

Under this scheme the entrepreneurs/artisans/craftsmen are proposed to be sent to various industrial centres/institutions to acquaint themselves with the industrial activities undertaken in other states. Such tours will help to expand their horizon of ideas and techniques in their respective fields. The industrialists will be paid travelling and daily allowances as per the rules.

An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been approved for the Sixth Five Year Period 1980-85. No outlay has been proposed for the current year.

12. Share Capital Contribution to Industrial Co-operatives:

One of the reasons for the slow growth of industrial co-operatives of this territory may be attributed to lack of finance. Assistance to such financially weak societies in the form of matching share capital contribution on the basis of 1:1 is proposed to be continued during the period 1980-85.

An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been approved for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85. Due to poor response from industrial co-operative societies, this scheme is kept in abeyance.

13. Investment in Maharashtra Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation:

By an agreement with the local Government the jurisdiction of Maharashtra Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation has been

extended to this territory and divisional office was set up in the year 1966. The main function of the Corporation is to distribute the scarce raw material such as ferrous and non-ferrous metal, chemical, etc. to the industrial units in recommendation of the Director of Industries. Besides this, the Corporation supplied machinery worth upto Rs. 1.00 lakh on hire purchase basis to the industrial units registered with the Directorate of Industries and also provide marketing facilities for their finished goods.

In order to enable the Corporation to meet with the increasing requirement of the Small Scale Industrial units it is proposed to invest additional amount in the Corporation as share capital contribution. So far an amount of Rs. 10.10 lakh has been invested in the Corporation as share capital contribution.

As all the functions of MSSIDC has been taken over by GHRSSIDC it is therefore decided not to make any provision in the plan outlay in future. However, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the year 1983-84.

14. Loans to Industries Cooperatives:

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.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-83 is Rs. 0.25 lakh. No expenditure is incurred under the scheme during 1982-83. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.09 lakh.

15. Loans to Small Scale and Cottage Industries and Private Parties:

Loans are given by the Directorate of Industries and Mines under the Goa, Daman and Diu State Aid to Industries Act, 1965 and the rules made thereunder. Under this Act, loans can be given to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- to industrial units at a nominal rate of interest of 5½ per annum. Entrepreneurs with limited finance can avail themselves of the benefit under the State Aid to Industries Act either to start or to expand their industrial units. Loans on easy terms are also available under the act to craftsmen working in handicraft/industries who do not have adequate working capital to purchase the required raw material. Further the scheme also provides for development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries under Tribal Sub-Plan. It is therefore proposed to create one post of U. D. C. and one post of L. D. C. under the scheme during the year 1983-84.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year period is Rs. 36.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been spent during the year 1982-83. The amount approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 4.61 lakh.

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year period is to benefit 300 units. During 1982-83 in all 58 units were benefitted. The target fixed for the current year is to give benefit to about 80 units

16. Strengthening of Statistical Cell:

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi, has drawn a scheme of compilation of index of production collection of annual production returns on national level, to study the progress of industrial production of small scale industries, specially in respect of items reserved exclusively for development in the small sector, as also for updating census data through the collection of annual production returns. For this purpose, it is proposed to create a nucleus cell by strengthening the existing statistical cell in the Directorate. Recently one post of Statistical Officer, Investigator each are filled up. The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 0.80 lakh. The outlay is proposed for the year 1983-84 under state sector centrally sponsored scheme the expenditure incurred under the scheme will be born cent per cent by the Government of India. The outlay proposed under central sector for 1983-84 is Rs. 0.62 lakh.

17. District Industries Centre:

The District Industries Centre will provide all the service and support required by small and village entrepreneurs. These will include economic investigation of the raw material and other resources, supply of machinery and equipment provision of raw material, arrangement of credit facilities and effective set up for marketing and quality control, research and extension. The centre will establish close linkage with rural development blocks on one hand and with specialised institutions like small industries service Institute on the other.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 43.60 lakh. The expenditure incurred during 1982-83 is Rs. 0.72 lakh. The outlay approved during the current yer is Rs. 1.08 lakh. It is informed by the Planning Commission that the 100% assistance under the scheme will be given by the Central Government. The outlay under the scheme for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

Under the State sector the amount approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 1.38 lakh.

STAFF REQUIREMENT

Designation of Posts	No. of posts
Dy. Director of Industries	1
Asst. Director of Industries	5
Administrative Officer	1
Accounts Officer	1
Development Officer	7
Junior Officer	11
Head Clerk	1
Accountant	1
Sr. Stenographer	1
Jr. Stenographer	1

Designation of Posts	No. of posts
Cashier	1
L.D.C.	3
Drivers	3
Peon	3
Chowkidar	1
Sweeper	1

So far only two posts of Asst. Director and one post of Accountant (Accounts Clerk) have been filled up. One post of Ext. Officer of Industries is created and filled up.

18. Strengthening of Carpentry cum Production Centre:

With the increase in local demand to the furniture manufactured in the existing carpentry cum production centres and to fulfill this demand it is proposed to strengthen both the centres by providing the following additional staff for its effective functioning.

STAFF REQUIREMENT

CARPENTRY CUM PRODUCTION CENTRE — POINGUINIM

Designation	No. of posts
Works Manager	1
Master Craftsmen	2
Assistant Craftsmen	6
Store Keeper	1
Sawer	1
Skilled Worker	3
Helper	2

B. CARPENTRY CUM PRODUCTION CENTRE — VEREM

Designation	No. of posts
Works Manager	1
Master Craftsmen	1
Assistant Craftsmen	2
Assistant Craftsmen	2
Skilled Worker	2
Helper	1

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 2.80 lakh. The amount spent under the Scheme during 1982-83 is Rs. 0.20 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.40 lakh.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

19. Rebate on Sale of Handloom Fabrics by Handloom Weavers/Rebate on Sale of Handicraft during Handicrafts Week:

Although the two existing handloom weavers co-operative societies are found to be defunct at present, efforts are being made to revitalise and put them in working condition. For the purpose, subsidy, in the form of rebate on sale of their products is proposed to be provided.

Only a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made for the Sixty Five Year period 1980-85. No provision is made for the year 1983-84.

20. Development of Handloom Industry:

The existing handloom units are proposed to be revitalised and new units are to be set up. Development of handloom industry is expected to be undertaken by diversifying its activities, procuring goods and raw materials at Cheaper rates in order to reduce the cost of production and to provide facilities for marketing the products etc. so as to implement the scheme more effectively. It is proposed to create the following posts during the year 1983-84.

Designation	No. of posts
Master Craftsmen	6
Technical Assistant	1
Assistant Craftsmen Weaving	3
Jobber	8
L.D.C.	1
U.D.C.	1
Storekeeper	2
Helper	5
Watchmen	3

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year period is Rs. 6.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 2.12 lakh is provided for the year 82-83 out of which Rs. 1.22 lakh have been spent. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 2.67 lakh.

It is proposed to set up 5 training centres during the Sixth Five Year Plan. In all three centres are set up and another two more centres will be opened during the remaining period of Sixth Plan. During 1983-84, it is proposed to open one more centre in the territory.

IV. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

21. Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu, Khadi and Village Industry:

Khadi and Village Industries are also in a state of neglect in the Territory. It was initially proposed to develop those industries by cons-

stituting a Khadi and Village Industries Cell which would look after the proper development of Khadi and Village Industries. By notification No. 4-1-79-ILD dated 22nd December, 1981 the Government has constituted Goa, Daman and Diu Khadi and Village Industries Board. The Board will actively associate with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the development of various schemes prepared by the Commission and will implement the same in the territory. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been approved for the Sixth Five Year plan fund. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.21 lakh whereas the actual expenditure is Rs. 1.20 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 1.01 lakh.

V. 22 HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRIES

Subsidy on expenditure for procurement patterns/design and testing analysis for laboratories of Industrial units:

Small Scale Industrial units find it difficult and expensive to solve their technological/engineering problems. New production processes/techniques equipment can be developed or tackled by any of the institutions in the Territory or other National Laboratories whenever the necessary expertise is available. The funds for such expenditure will be placed with the Research and Development Committee on whose recommendations the amount will be paid to the entrepreneurs.

An amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been approved on this account for the Sixth Five Year period 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is also made for the year 1983-84. The amount will be placed under R&D Committee as and when required by them. The physical target fixed for the Five Year period is to extend the benefits to about 29 units, of which 5 units are proposed to be benefitted in 1983-84.

23. Name of the Scheme: Training to Hereditary Artisans and Craftsmen:

Most of the articles prepared by the hereditary artisans in this territory are found to be outdated and unattractive. These artisans require training to improve their skill and technique for preparing articles of good quality. In view of this it is proposed to open training centres at various places where by artisans can undergo training in various trades during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The scheme was introduced as per the pattern of assistance conveyed under the Government of India's letter No. 26/2/76/SSI(A) dated 17-11-76 from Ministry of Industry, New Delhi. The Approved outlay for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 30.00 lakh. During 1981-82 expenditure incurred under the scheme is Rs. 5.87 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 5.77 lakh out of which Rs. 3.70 lakh is spent. The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 5.02 lakh.

Physical Target:

It is proposed to train about 500 artisans every year during the Sixth Plan period. In all 885 artisans have been trained in different trades since inception of the training programmes. About 450 artisans will be trained during 1983-84.

24. Investment in Goa Handicrafts Rural and Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd.

GHRSSIDC has been incorporated under the companies Act 1966, as on 3-11-81 as a subsidiary of EDC. Now the Corporation has proposed to delink from E. D. C. and in future it will function as an independent body. In general the Corporation has been set up to promote, assist, expedite development of Handicrafts, rural, small scale and cottage industries by undertaking to supply their raw material need, arranging for marketing of their products, organising handicraft emporium and providing guidance, training etc. Besides, the corporation is proposed to take over the entire activities of MSSIDC in the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. These activities imply heavy investment and to enable the Corporation to meet the increasing requirements, it is proposed to invest amount by way of Share Capital contribution every year.

During 1981-82 the Corporation received an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh from E. D. C. in the form of investment in share capital. Besides, the Director of Industries and Mines has given an amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh to the Corporation during 1981-82.

The outlay proposed for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.66 lakh.

GHRSSIDC expects to achieve a turnover of Rs. 672.26 lakh during 1983-84 through its various operations such as purchase and sale of raw materials like iron and steel plastic raw materials, supply of imported cement, yarn, cane, etc. and also sale of Handicraft articles.

25. Publicity and Propaganda:

The scheme envisages wide publicity to the indigenous handicraft articles. Advertisements will be published in the local newspaper giving publicity on the handicraft articles, produced in the territory. Brochures/ /booklets with illustrations, etc., will also be published during the plan period.

In order to have thorough knowledge about the setting up of SSI units in this territory a training programme like holding of workshop and seminar of young entrepreneurs will be organised.

It is also proposed to purchase a projector and film slides etc. under the scheme in order to give first hand practical demonstration on the techniques adopted for producing the handicraft articles by the artisans in different states.

For the above programme a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is being provided.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 3.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 0.51 lakh has been spent during the year 82-83. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

26. Exhibition:

This scheme was introduced in the IV plan period and continued during the Fifth Plan also. Since it is an appropriate media for giving

wide publicity to the products manufactured in the Territory, the scheme is retained for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. It is also proposed to participate in the exhibition held in other parts of the country and also in the local exhibitions so as to enable the local craftsmen to get their products wider publicity. During 1982-83 the Department participated in the International Trade Fair, 1982 held at New Delhi and other local exhibitions at Panaji.

Only one post of Exhibition Officer is created and filled up under the scheme. It is therefore proposed to create a special cell in the department with the following staff —

Designation	No. of posts
1. Asst. Exhibition Officer	1
2. Photographer	1
3. Artist	3
4. Storekeeper	1
5. Accountant	1
6. L. D. C.	3
7. Helper	3
8. Asst. Craftsmen	3

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Period is Rs. 25.00 lakh. The expenditure incurred during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 5.31 lakh. The outlay provided for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 2.00 lakh.

27. Establishment of Training and Design Centre:

There are many talented craftsmen/artisans in this territory who with proper training and guidance could improve their skill techniques which will enable them to prepare handicraft items of various types. It is proposed to expand the activities of the Design and Development Centre by imparting training to manufacture artificial ornaments, bamboo crafts, etc. Also it is proposed to construct a craft complex.

With the expansion of the activities of the Centre it is proposed to create the following additional posts in the design and development centre.

Name of posts	No. of posts
1. Jr. Designer	4
2. Designer	2
3. Master Craftsman (Leather)	1
4. Master Craftsman (Jewellery)	1
5. Master Craftsman (Horn craft)	1
6. Master Craftsman (Wood carving)	1
7. Master Craftsman (Wood turning)	1

Name of posts	No. of posts
8. Master Craftsman (Carpentry)	1
9. Master Craftsman (Embossing & Enamelling)	1
10. Master Craftsman (Ceramics)	1
11. Master Craftsman (Paper Machine)	1
12. Master Craftsman (Cane & Bamboo)	1
13. Assistant Craftsman (Dolls)	2
14. Assistant Craftsman (Cane & Bamboo)	2
15. Assistant Craftsman (Paper Machine)	2
16. Skilled workers	4
17. Helpers	4
<i>Office Staff</i>	
Handicrafts Inspector (1 for South Zone) (1 for North Zone)	2
Office Superintendent	1
Head Clerk (for implementation of training)	1
Purchase Officer	1
Sr. Storekeeper	1
Storekeeper	1
U. D. C.	3
L. D. C.	4
Sales Asst. cum L. D. C.	2
Workshop Superintendent	1
Machine Mechanic	1
Tuner	1
Electrician	1
Machine operators cum craftsman	4
Peons	3
Driver (light)	2
Sweeper	2
Watchman	2
<i>Gazetted</i>	
Asst. Director Design	1
Administrative Officer	1
Asst. Accounts Officer	1
Sr. Designer	1

The following post have been created and filled during 19 and 1981-82.

Designation	No. of posts
1. Designer	1
2. Head Clerk	1
3. Asstt. Craftsmen	4
4. U. D. C.	1
5. L. D. C.	1

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 30.00 lakh. The amount spent during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 6.29 lakh. The outlay provided for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 6.70 lakh.

28. Loans to Artisans for Investment for Improvement of Place of Work:

At present the artisans are working mostly in their own dwellings the condition of which are far from conducive for the development of artistic talent. The working place suffers from various defects such as lack of space, inadequate ventilation etc. which is not congenial to carry out the artistic work.

The artisans generally like to work in their dwelling units only. In order to provide incentives for investment in the improvement of their place of work, it is proposed to advance loans so that their efficiency and hence their productivity increases.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. No expenditure is incurred for the year 1982-83, as such no provision is proposed for the year 1983-84.

29. Development of Handicrafts Industries:

It is 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 etc. The scheme was proposed to be discontinued from the year 1979-80. However, the Directorate of Industries proposed to undertake some activities for the development of Handicrafts Industries.

As 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, the Directorate has started production cum training centres in Pernem, Korgao, Bastora, Durbat, Cuncolim, Bicholim, Pale, Advoi and such other areas where there are sizeable nuclei of artisans. Also this activity will increase the supply of handicrafts and other articles which are easily saleable to foreign and home tourists visiting Goa. It is expected that the implementation of this scheme a sizeable employment in urban and rural areas will be generated. Further as most of these activities are to be undertaken in rural and semi-urban areas accomodation either for workshop depots or the residence of the instructors and craftsmen are not available. It is therefore proposed to undertake construction of buildings in these areas both for workshop and residence to the staff.

Since the scheme is to be operated under the new name 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.

During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 6.23 lakh has been spent. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 8.39 lakh. Under the scheme it is proposed to create the following posts during the year 1983-84.

Designation	No. of posts
1. Master Craftsmen	6
2. Asst. Craftsmen	12
3. Skilled Workers	20
4. Watchmen	10
5. Storekeepers	2
6. U D. Cs.	2
7. L. D. Cs.	5
8. Helpers	15
9. Head Clerk	1
10. Junior Field Officer (on-Tech.)	1

30. Development of Coir Industry:

Goa is having a vast potential to develop the coir industries since about 21,000 Ha. of land are under coconut cultivation. At present major portion of husk is kept to the coconut in order to show the consumer that coconuts are big in size. These merchants sometimes while separating the nuts from husk keep $\frac{1}{3}$ of the fibre to the nuts. At present the husk is sent outside Goa, however with the organisation of this industry on some footing in the territory, the cottage Industries in Coir products would be provided with sufficient scope for its development.

At present the Directorate is running a Coir Defibring-cum-production plant at Cundaim in Ponda taluka a training-cum-production centre at Betul-Canacona and training centre at Tamanem. It is proposed to open a decorticating and coir articles manufacturing unit in Pernem Taluka during 1983-84.

The outlay approved during 1980-85 is Rs. 5.00 lakh.

The expenditure incurred during 1982-83 is Rs. 1.32 lakh.

The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 1.63 lakh.

Under the scheme it is proposed to create the following posts during the year 1983-84.

Designation	No. of posts
1. Asst. Director (Coir/Fibre)	1
2. Instructor (Coir) Gr. III	2

Designation of Posts	No. of posts
3. Instructor (Fibre) Gr. IV	1
4. L. D. C.	1
5. Assistant Gr. II	1
6. L. D. Cs.	2
7. Skilled Workers	2
8. Watchman	1

31. Payment of 10/15% Outright Grant/Subsidy to the Industrial Units set up in Selected Backward Areas:

The scheme envisages outright grant/subsidy to the industrial units set up in the industrially backward areas. All the industrial units which were established from 1-10-70 to 28-2-73 or taken effective steps for their establishment during the same period are entitled for subsidy at the rate of 10% on fixed investment subject to the maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh. Similarly, the industrial units which are already expanded or undertaken expansion programme during the period are also entitled for this subsidy.

The quantum of subsidy is 15% subject to the maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakh in the case of industrial units established/expanded or undertaken expansion programme after 1-3-1973.

The territory of Goa, Daman and Diu except Municipal area of Panaji town has been declared as industrially backward area and the industrial units set up in this area are eligible for capital subsidy.

In all 178 units have availed capital subsidy during 1982-83 and the amount involved is Rs. 96.04 lakh. During 1983-84 and amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh would be required to meet the claims of subsidy. Since the expenditure is borne by central funds, a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made for the year 1983-84 under state plan.

32. Mulberry Silk Pilot Extension Scheme:

A pilot scheme on mulberry tree plantation for rearing of silk worms under the technical guidance of Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute, Mysore, will be taken up for the benefit of agriculturist. It is felt that the farmers in north, north eastern and southern parts of Goa would taken up sericulture as a subsidiary occupation to their agricultural at farming activities. The forests in Goa have the host plants for tasar rearing viz Terminalia arjuna and terminalia tomentosa.

Nearly 5 acres of land will be made available by Govt. to the GHRSSIDC along with the basic infrastructure like building etc.

In the initial stage the Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute, Mysore, will be given necessary guidance through their technical staff for plantation of mulberry trees and rearing of silk worms in the farm. They will also give guidance and technical knowhow to the

individuals. Training will be imparted to the farmers in package facilities of mulberry cultivation and improved methods of silk work rearing. Short terms courses will also be conducted to the officials of agricultural department and GHRSSIDC. Assistance to the needy sericulturist for the plantation, procurement of cocoons and rearing of silk worm will be made available by way of subsidy from Government and loans through financial assistance.

During the current year 1983-84, it is proposed to start sericultural activities on experimental basis in a government farm and the result will be made available to the public. The farm will be also used as a demonstration. A token provision of Rs. 01 lakh is provided. Technical staff will be taken on deputation from Central Silk Board, Mysore etc.

Designation	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
Ass. Director	1	700-1300
Farm Manager/Sr. Tech Asst.	1	550-900
Sr. F. C. L. A.	2	380-560
U. D. C.	1	330-560
L. D. C.	1	260-400
Peon	1	196-232
Chowkidar	1	196-232
Sweeper	1	196-232

33. Development of Sericulture Programme:

The Government has taken up a scheme of mulberry silk pilot extension wherein sericulturist will be rearing silk worms as a subsidiary occupation. In order to develop sericulture industry in Goa there is a felt need of trained personnel to meet the various sericultural states. There will be on an above 50 sericulturist rearing silk worm.

As sericulture being introduced in the State very recently there is a need to train candidates at Central Silk Board, Mysore till such time the territory establishes its own basic training centre. During the year 1983-84 a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided towards the recurring expenditure of payment of stipend for post graduate diploma and short term courses. It is proposed to train two candidates in post-graduate diploma and five candidates in short term courses.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Engineer Entrepreneurs Training Programme Interest Subsidy Scheme:

The scheme has been sponsored by the Government of India for providing financial assistance in the form of interest subsidy to the young engineer entrepreneurs. The scheme provides subsidy on interest payable on loans taken from Banks, State Financial Corporations and

other financial institutions by the engineer entrepreneurs for setting up their own small scale units after successfully undergoing training programme conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute.

The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.60 lakh. The expenditure incurred for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.06 lakh. As this is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made during the year 1983-84 under State Sector, whereas the total amount required under the scheme for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.25 lakh.

The physical target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to provide benefit for 10 units. The target fixed for the year 1983-84 is to give benefit to 2 units.

2. Census-cum-Sample Survey of S. S. I. Units:

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi, has drawn a scheme production of compilation of index of production, collection of annual production returns on national level, to study the progress of industrial production of Small Scale Industries, specially in respect of items reserved exclusively for development in the small sector, as also for updating census data through the collection of annual production returns. For this purpose it is proposed to create a Nucleus Cell by strengthening the existing statistical cell in the Directorate. As agreed by the office of the Development Commissioner, additional posts viz. Statistical Officer, Investigator and three Enumerators are proposed in the cell and will be filled up during the current year. The outlay approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 0.80 lakh. The outlay proposed for the year 1983-84 under central sector is Rs. 0.50 lakh. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the expenditure incurred under the scheme will be borne cent per cent by the Government of India.

3. District Industries Centre:

The District Industries Centre will provide all the service and support required by small and village entrepreneurs. These will include economic investigation of the raw material and other resources, supply of machinery and equipment provision of raw material, arrangement of credit facilities and effective set up for marketing and quality control, research and extension. The centre will establish close linkages with rural development blocks on one hand and with specialised institutions like small industries service institute on the other.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 43.60 lakh. The expenditure incurred during 1981-82 is Rs. 2.69 lakh. The outlay provided for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 1.08 lakh, whereas the expenditure is Rs. 0.72 lakh. It is informed by the Planning Commission that the 100% assistance under the scheme will be given by the Central Government. The outlay proposed under the scheme for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

STAFF REQUIREMENT

Designation	No. of posts
Dy. Director of Industries	1
Asst. Director of Industries	5
Administrative Officer	1
Accounts Officer	1
Development Officer	7
Development Officer	7
Junior Officer	11
Head Clerk	1
Accountant	1
Sr. Stenographer	1
Jr. Stenographer	1
Cashier	1
Lower Division Clerk	3
Driver	3
Peon	3
Chowkidar	1
Sweeper	1

So far only two posts of Asst. Director and one post of Accountant (Accounts Clerk) have been filled up. One post of Extension Officer of Industries is created and filled up.

4. Payment of 10/15% Outright Grant/Subsidy to the Industrial Units set up in Selected Backward Areas:

The scheme envisages outright grant/subsidy to the industrial units set up in the industrially backward areas. All the industrial units which were established from 1-10-1970 to 28-2-1973 or taken effective steps for their establishment during the same period are entitled for subsidy at the rate of 10% on fixed investment subject to the maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh. Similarly, the industrial units which are already expanded or undertaken expansion programme during the period are also entitled for this subsidy.

The quantum of subsidy is 15% subject to the maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakh in case of industrial units established/expanded or undertaken expansion progress after 1-3-1973. The territory of Goa, Daman and Diu except Municipal area of Panaji town has been declared as industrially backward area and the industrial unit set up in this area eligible for capital subsidy. In all 178 units have availed capital subsidy during 1982-83 and the amount involved is Rs. 96.04 lakh. During the year 1983-84 the amount required would be Rs. 100.00 lakh to meet the subsidy claim.

CHAPTER V

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping

(a) PORTS AND PILOTAGE

1. Development of Betul:

Betul port is developing fast. The office of Marine Secretary Betul has been functioning in the private building and the suitable accommodation near the port was not available. Hence it was decided to construct a department building for housing the office of the Marine Secretary at Betul. The acquisition of land for this purpose is under process. Out of Rs. 3.00 lakh approved for the plan period Rs. 1.54 lakh have been spent during the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 0.35 lakh was allocated during 1982-83 but nothing was spent. Rs. 1.00 lakh is approved during 1983-84.

2. Development of Talpona:

The land acquisition for construction of Office-cum-staff quarters at Talpona is completed. The work will be taken during the current financial year. Rs. 1.00 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84.

3. Development of Diu:

Due to the rocks existing at the entrance of Vanakbara Creek the vessels entering or leaving the Port find it extremely difficult to manouver. 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 Institution prepared a report based on their study. Work regarding widening of Vanakbara Creek, the tenders have been invited by P.W.D., Daman. Government sanction has been received for construction of jetty at Diu and landing slope at Ghogla Diu. Rs. 8.00 lakh have been earmarked for the plan period. Rs. 0.13 lakh have been spent during 1981-82 and Rs. 1.70 lakh have been approved for the year 1983-84.

4. Lighthouses and Lightships:

Rs. 4.00 lakh will be required for improvement, reconstruction of lighthouses and purchase of lighted Buoys in Goa, Daman and Diu under Sixth Five Plan. Rs. 2.50 lakh for purchase of Lighted buoys for making the dangerous shoals at Aguada sand bar and at Dauji and Madkai points. The remaining Rs. 1.50 lakh will be spent for electrifi-

cation of Aguada Beacon in Goa Comaca and Fortim do Mar Lighthouses in Diu. The amount of Rs.0.13 lakh allotted is for the payment to be made to P. W. D. towards centage charges.

5. Laying barrels along 5 km Zone:

In the Five Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 5 lakh. This scheme is devised to avoid conflicts between traditional fishermen and fishing trawler owners over the area of fishing. Under this scheme 5 km. zone along the entire coast of Goa will be demarcated by laying painted barrels at a distance of 3 kms. so that violation of area reserved for traditional non-mechanized fishermen by fishing trawlers could be detected and conflicts avoided. Rs. 0.50 lakh have been spent on the scheme in 1980-81. Rs. 1 lakh in 1981-82 and Rs. 0.35 lakh are proposed for the year 1983-84.

(c) SHIPPING

6. Construction of Signal Tower:

A signal mast has already been constructed and commissioned at Panaji for hoisting storm warning signals for the benefit of Navigation and all concerned. It is also proposed to construct a simliar signal tower in Diu District at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000/- Rs. 0.03 lakhs have been spent in the year 1980-81 and Rs. 0.02 lakh have been approved for the year 1983-84.

7. Building for Captain of Ports staff:

For the construction of staff quarters for Captain of Ports at Panaji Rs. 9.20 lakh have been earmarked for the plan period. Rs. 0.50 lakh have been approved for the year 1983-84. The suitable site is being arranged.

8. Construction of staff quarters for Dy. Captain of Ports Mormugao:

For construction of above staff quarters Rs. 6.00 lakh have been approved for the plan period. Land required is being shown to P. W. D. for construction of compound wall and quarters and the work will be taken up after the finalisation of the estimates. Construction of Office for Marine Secretary and residential quarters for Marine Secretary and two sailors at Chapora is in progress. Rs. 1.25 lakh have been approved for the plan period. Rs. 1.00 lakh have been approved during the year 1983-84.

9. Development of Panaji Port:

Panaji Port is one of the minor ports of this territory Government has decided in principle to develop this port in this plan period for which Rs. 2.60 lakh have been approved. Rs. 0.10 lakh have been proposed for the year 1983-84.

10. Development of Port Facilities at Daman:

It is necessary to provide port facilities at Daman, there are no landing facilities for cargo vessels. In order to give this facility necessary tidal date has been requested from Survey of India for planning the construction of Cargo jetty at Daman. On receipt of the same the estimates and plans will be finalised. Rs. 2.60 lakh have been approved for the plan period. Rs. 0.20 lakh have been approved for the year 1983-84.

Roads & Bridges

1. Objective of the Scheme:

The level of development of roads is the index of socio-economic development of any region as well as of the country. Easy road connections and removal of constraints to movement constitute the king pin of developmental activities. In our country which is primarily agricultural and where communities live on far flung areas, roads have special significance in opening up isolated and underdeveloped regions and drawing the same in the main stream of development.

It has been decided that every human settlement with a population of 100 or more is required to be provided with at least some form of an all weather access road as a basic infrastructural necessity within the available resources. More significantly the Government has taken a policy decision to construct one road per Panchayat under the Plan Sector.. Besides, a component of plan is also reserved for Scheduled Caste. As such, mainly our programme under the Sector is rural oriented one.

2. Review of development upto 1981-82:

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which was liberated only in the year 1961 was deprived of the first two plans. During the Third Five Year Plan 1962-66, this Territory has spent an amount of Rs. 187.40 lakh under the Sector and further investment of Rs. 249.12 lakh was made for Holiday Plan 1966-69. In the Fourth Plan 1969-74 and the Fifth Plan 1974-79, the outlays utilised under this Sectors were Rs. 584.60 lakh and Rs. 688.93 lakh, respectively. During the ruling period 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 248-74 lakh was spent. All these figures will reveal that construction and improvement of roads in this Territory has been looked upon as a priority work.

Though the road density in this Territory appears to be higher as compared with National average, much is required to be done as yet, to improve the geometrics, widening and strengthening the existing pavements, etc., so as to make these roads cater to the present traffic density.

An outlay of Rs. 295.86 lakh has been spent under this Sector during the year 1980-81, whereas an outlay incurred for the year 1981-82, was to the extent of Rs. 378.20 lakh.

B. Financial outlay for the Annual Plan 1983-84:

a) Direction and Administration:

All the roads and bridges schemes are executed through the staff paid from "337 - Roads and Bridges" and the outlay provided under this Sub-Head indicates proportionate establishment charges ultimately absorbed through capital account of the Sector. An amount of Rs. 34.33 lakh is spent during the year 1982-83 as against approved outlay of Rs. 23.64 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 27.45 lakh.

b) Roads of interstate importance:

The improvement of the existing roads and the construction of new roads of state importance is undertaken under this Sub-Head. Approved outlay for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 3.05 lakh against which revised outlay was Rs. 7.50 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 12.05 lakh.

c) Strategic and border roads:

There is no such roads in this Territory.

d) State Highways:

Most of the State Highways have poor geometrics and are to be improved. Besides, adequate emphasis has to be given to the removal of deficiencies in the existing road system such as missing links, unbridged river, level crossings, improvement of low grade sections, reconstruction of weak bridges, etc., and as such, in this Annual Plan, next priority to the Highway Sector was given.

Following are some of the important roads and bridges to be executed/taken up during 1982-83 and 1983-84 under this sub-head:

- 1) Mirabag Bridge.
- 2) Pato Bridge, Panaji.
- 3) Damanganga Bridge.
- 4) Third, fourth and fifth stretches of Kerim-Zambal road.
- 5) New Borim Bridge.
- 6) Bye Pass to Margao city.
- 7) Causeway linking mainland to St. Jacinto at Cortalim.
- 8) Racaim - Verna Road.
- 9) Sigao Bridge.
- 10) Orlim Bridge.
- 11) Nerul Bridge.
- 12) Improvement and blacktopping of road Margao - Quepem to Davorlim (Contamorod).
- 13) Construction of Eastern Bye Pass from Rawalfond to
- 14) Constructon of Bridge across river Kaity in Satari.
- 15) Construction of Karapur Tisk to Lalbag via Maka Shande.
- 16) Tharmas Bridge.
- 17) Ghogola — Diu Bridge.
- 18) Naroa Bridge.
- 19) Gaundalim Bridge.
- 20) Chodan Bridge.
- 21) Corjuem Bridge.

The reason for sudden increase in the outlay in the revised Plan for the year 1982-83 and the outlay for the year 1983-84 is mainly on account of execution of various road works under CHOGM Programme for which, an amount of Rs. 27.39 lakh was required during the year

1982-83 and an amount of Rs. 116.27 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84. The following works will be executed under this programme:

- 1) Construction of Helipads at Aguada.
- 2) Improvement of road net works from Panaji - Aguada.
- 3) Construction of Porvorim - Sangolda - Saligao road.
- 4) Saligao Bye Pass.
- 5) Calangute - Candolim - Aguada road.
- 6) Ribandar Bye Pass - Panaji - Old Goa via Kadamba road.
- 7) Diversion road to Bogmalo.
- 8) Other miscellaneous works.

The other approved outlay under this sub-head for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 155.78 lakh as against which revised outlay was of Rs. 131.94 lakh. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 203.48 lakh is approved.

e) **District and other roads:**

i) **District roads:**

The major District roads are the potential state highways of the future. Looking at the rapid rate of increase in traffic on these roads, it is obvious that these roads are given due importance in our Annual Plan. Under this category, it includes old PWD roads and some existing ex-Municipal roads, transferred to Government for improvement, since most of the roads are below I. R. C. standards. An outlay of Rs. 48.59 lakh is spent during the year 1982-83 as against approved outlay of Rs. 53.76 lakh. During the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 74.32 lakh is approved under this sub-head. Some of the important works to be taken up/executed during 1982-83 are as follows:

- 1) Cananguinim - Molorem road.
- 2) Improvement of road from Quelossim to Loutulim.
- 3) Widening of Parra — Saligao road.
- 4) Approach road to Tikhajan Bridge.
- 5) Improvement of Duler - Sodiem - Siolim road.
- 6) Improvement of Guirim - Sangolda road upto Porvorim junction.
- 7) Blacktopping of Betim - Britona road.
- 8) Blacktopping of Carona - Amberi road.
- 9) Construction of road from Saligao to Calangute.
- 10) Improvement and blacktopping of Molorem - Betul road.
- 11) Improvement of existing Quepem - Margao road.
- 12) Improvement of Chinchinim - Assolna - Betul road.

ii) **Mining roads:**

Nature has been generous to make this Territory's potentiality rich with minerals which contribute in a major way for earning foreign exchange for our country. However, these areas are far flung and remote, and are, therefore, to be provided with proper transport facilities for

easy movement of mineral ores. This Annual Plan envisages to under take/construct some of the following mining roads and bridges:

- 1) Construction of Sancordem bridge.
- 2) Construction of foot bridge at Collem Railway Station.
- 3) Sonsi — Usgao road.
- 4) Construction of road from Goodbay to Maina.
- 5) Construction of Pali main road to Chinchwada Chowgule colony.
- 6) Construction of Souza House road Sanquelim.
- 7) Construction of Tivim — Sircaim road.

An outlay of Rs. 13.35 lakh is utilised during 1982-83 as against the approved outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 15.00 lakh.

iii) *Rural roads*

There is hardly any need to say that compared to other alternatives of transport road net works for rural areas are the best suited. Indian Planners also recognised that without a proper infrastructure of an efficient network of roads in rural areas, rural economy cannot be uplifted. The requirement of rural roads is therefore, of paramount importance and has to be given due importance/emphasis for this development, which accelerate our efforts in achieving gross revolution in this Territory.

It is proposed to take one road per Panchayat for all the Talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu. The outlay of Rs. 132.00 lakh was earmarked for the year 1982-83, against which Rs. 315.74 lakh have been spent and the outlay approved for 1983-84 under this sub-head is Rs. 121.00 lakh.

iv) *Roads of Touristic importance:*

This Territory, particularly Goa District, has vast potential for promoting and developing Tourism because of its natural and aesthetic semi panorama which has been attracting specially foreign tourists bringing substantial foreign exchange to the country. Therefore, semi panorama has been accepted as a national programme. The tourist spots in this Territory are situated in remote areas and it is proposed to bring these places closer to the tourists by providing efficient network of all weather roads. Some of the important roads to be taken up/executed during 1982-83 are as follows:

- 1) Road to Mabor Beach.
- 2) Road to Cabo de Rama.
- 3) Road to Chandranath Temple.
- 4) Baga Bridge.
- 5) Construction of Approach road to Fort Aguada Light House to Sinquerim.
- 6) Asphaltting of road to Vaili Arvalem in Bicholim.

v) The network of roads in this Territory is found to be having many missing links and some of the culverts/small bridges constructed by erstwhile Portuguese regime have now become obsolete to meet the present day heavy traffic and hence many bridges are proposed to be constructed/renovated. Some of the bridges to be taken up/completed are as follows:

- 1) Sigao bridge.
- 2) Hassapur Bridge.
- 3) Arabo Bridge.
- 4) Orlim Bridge.
- 5) Curchorem — Sanvordem Bridge.
- 6) Tikhajan Bridge.
- 7) Mopa Bridge
- 8) Divar Bridge.

As against approved outlay of Rs. 13.05 lakh, the outlay of Rs. 24.58 lakh has been incurred for the year 1982-83. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 15.00 lakh.

f) Machinery and Equipment:

An amount of Rs. 3.96 lakh has been spent for 1982-83 against approved outlay of Rs. 2.72 lakh and the outlay approved for 1983-84 is Rs. 3.18 lakh for adjustment of proportionate tools and plants charges.

Minimum needs Programme:

Under the minimum needs programme some of the villages in backward areas of Pernem, Sanguem, Canacona, Ponda, Mormugao talukas etc. are proposed to be provided with access roads from main arterial roads as this will contribute to all round development of villages. An outlay of Rs. 0.92 lakh has been incurred during the year as against the outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh. For 1983-84 Rs. 6.00 lakh has been approved under this programme.

Planning, Research, Survey and investigation:

Because of international inflation it has become important to evolve new road building techniques and this calls for intensive research within limited time to ensure full utilisation of limited funds more purposefully. This is more significant in view of acute shortage of Bitumen in our Country. The road planners have to integrate the needs of the people more realistically with the availability of scarce materials like bitumen, stools and cement and may have to revise the conventional specifications and to report more and more to the use of locally available road building material. Besides it is also necessary to carry out extensive studies for geometric studies of the roads to investigate accident proning areas/zones and suggest various measures to reduce the alarming rate of accidents in this territory. Apart from this, the fact that this territory falls in the region of heavy rainfall, having direct impact on the life of the roads cannot be neglected.

An outlay incurred for the above purpose during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 0.45 lakh against approved outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh. For 1983-84 Rs. 1.00 lakh has been approved.

As a result of the outlay incurred in for during the Sixth Five Year Plan the Revised outlay now required for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 587.80 lakh. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1983-84 is Rs. 497.00 lakh and the requirement of the outlay for the last year i. e. 1984-85 is Rs. 1241.14 lakh, the minimum requirement of the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay stands revised to Rs. 3000.00 lakh (including CHOG(M) Programme.)

Employment potential:

This sector is expected to generate massive employment both to skilled and unskilled personnel in technical and non-technical trade and provide a dependable basic infrastructure for economic and social development. The employment of potential of this Annual Plan 1983-84 is expected to generate 2,20,400 mandays for technical and 1,46,800 mandays for non-technical personnel and 14,68,640 mandays for other personnel.

Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes:

As per 1981 census, there is 21309 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes population in Goa District. This Scheduled Castes population is scattered all over the Territory. The villages or bastis are not entirely occupied by Scheduled Castes population, however there are hamlets where groups of Scheduled Castes people live.

In order to heighten the implementation of this programme, priority has been given to provide road communication facilities to the Scheduled Castes villages bastis or hamlets.

During the year 1981-82, 4 roads have been constructed for the benefit of Scheduled Castes population, 2 in Pernem, 1 in Satari and 1 in Tiswadi Taluka. About 100 Scheduled Castes people have been benefitted by these Schemes. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 2,06,900/-.

The Government has proposed another 14 schemes in Canacona, anda Quepem, Pernem, Bardez etc. Talukas, which are being taken up during the Financial year 1982-83. These schemes are at different stages of technical scrutiny. The expenditure for 1982-83 is Rs. 10.00 lakh. About 203 Scheduled Castes families, 1055 souls will be benefitted after completion of these schemes.

CENTRAL AID PROGRAMME OF INTERSTATE OR ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

I. Objective of the Scheme:

The Government of India under Roads and Bridges Sector, provides Central Financial Assistance by way of loan to the State Government for implementation of the roads/bridges projects of interstate and economic importance.

It was not possible for the Central Government to meet the large demand received from the State Government for promotion of the Schemes under this programme and therefore only comparatively, essential schemes on a very selective basis are undertaken under this programme keeping in mind the need for developing a well co-ordination system of roads.

Accordingly, a road of 17 Kms. in length in Satari Taluka which is a hilly area of the Western Ghat and which will ultimately form a part of Sanquelim — Keri — Kankumbi — Chorlem — Belgaum road, has been undertaken with the approval of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing), New Delhi. This road after completion will shorten the total road length from Panaji to Belgaum by nearly 40 Kms.

II. Review of Development upto 1981-82:

No schemes were undertaken under this programme till the end of Fifth Five Year. For the first time, during the rolling plan period of 1979-80, construction of a new road of 17 Kms. length has been undertaken in this hilly areas of Western Ghats in Satari Taluka, and a stretch of 6 kms. started under phase I of this programme is in progress and is completed by nearly 70%. The remaining length will be taken up in two phase during the current year 1982-83. The entire road work is expected to be ready by late 1983-84 and the balance stretch towards Maharashtra end, work has just commenced having completed so far more than 30%. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh was utilised during 1979-80 where as outlay spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 were Rs. 10.99 lakh and Rs. 15.00 lakh, respectively.

III. Financial Outlay 1982-83:

The total quantum of loan approved under this programme is to the tune of Rs. 55.00 lakh. During the year 1982-83, the remaining length of the road will be undertaken for construction in two phases and the same will be completed by the end of 1983-84. Expenditure incurred during the year 1982-83 is to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakh. Approved outlay for the said year was also Rs. 10.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84.

ROADS & BRIDGES (C. S. S.) CENTRAL ROAD FUND (ALLOCATION)

I. Objective:

From the proceeds of extra duty levied on motor spirit, a sum equivalent to the share in such proceeds arising from taxed motor spirit used in aviation during the calendar year concerned, is placed at the disposal of the Central Government for allotment as grants in aid of Civil Aviation and the balance is credited to a separate Road Fund called "Central Road Fund."

A part of it is made available to States/Union Territories under Central Road Fund (Allocations) on the basis of actual consumption of

motor spirit in the State/Union Territory during the year and which could be utilised for the road development works.

This is non-lapsing fund and accruals arising on the basis of actual consumption of motor spirit got accumulated every year and made available to concerned State/Union Territory under Central Road Fund (Allocations) for Road Development works.

Till the end of the fourth Five Year Plan, no expenditure was incurred under this Sector. As sufficient funds were accumulated at the credit of this Union Territory, it was proposed to the Government of India that missing link on the proposed Margao-Chandor-Curchorem state highways passing through industrial estate at St. Jose Areal, comprising of the following may be taken up under this sector:

- 1) Chandor Cotta Bridge and
- 2) Construction of short link Chandor-Curchorem road in continuation of short approaches to the Chandor Cotta Bridge to be taken up under fund accrued under C.R.F. (Allocations).

This link was also vital in shortening the distance between Margao-Curchorem besides, opening vast open areas for setting up small industrial close to the railway line.

Subsequently, when the question of finalising this Administration's 50% share for the construction of interstate bridge across Terekhol river between Naibag (Goa) and Satarda (Maharashtra) came up considering the financial restraints at that time under the Union Territory budget, it was suggested to the Government of India that this Administration's share could be made available from the funds available under Central Road Fund (Allocations) and the same was approved.

Once Government of India approves schemes for being financed under C.R.F. (Allocations), a competent authority of State/Union Territory Government can accord Technical Sanction to the estimates irrespective keeping the same within the approved amount.

II. Review of Development upto 1981-82:

For the first time during the year 1977-78, the construction of Chandor Cotta Bridge across the river Kushavati was undertaken under Central Roads which was followed by another work of construction of Margao-Chandor-Churchorem road and as such the total expenditure for the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79, was Rs. 8.00 lakh. Construction of Terekhol Bridge was also undertaken during the year 1979-80, the cost of which was to be shared by both the Governments of Goa and Maharashtra, this being interstate bridge. The total expenditure incurred during the rolling plan 1979-80 was Rs. 21.00 lakh. The bridge works undertaken by Maharashtra P. W. D. is in progress, and shortly approaches towards Goa side, would be tendered. The bridge is expected to be completed by 1984. The Chandor Cotta bridge is complete and is opened for traffic. The work of construction of Margao-Curchorem-Chandor road is also in progress.

During the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan i. e. 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 21.00 lakh was spent for the works under this programme and outlay utilised for the year 1981-82 was Rs. 19-50 lakh.

III. Financial Outlay for the Annual Plan 1982-83:

Against the outlay approved for Rs. 21.00 lakh, an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83, whereas an outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is to the extent of Rs. 21.00 lakh.

Road Transport

1. NATIONALISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT

1.1 Background of the Scheme:

In this territory excluding some minor role played by Maharashtra and Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation on Inter - State routes, the passenger road transport was in the hands of private bus operators till the Kadamba Transport Corporation was set up. This has its own disadvantages and was under constant attack from public in general and commuters in particular. As such the Government decided to set up a Corporation under the Companies Act, which would run its services parallel to private operators.

1.2 Objectives:

The objectives of the Corporation are to provide safe, regular, reliable, time-saving and comfortable road transport in this territory to the travelling public and also to connect interior villages with urban centres in order to assist in socio-economic development. Presently it is running parallel and additional transport services, side by side with the private operators thereby also providing a healthy competition which is advantageous to the public. With these aims the Corporation is operating the following types of Services.

(i) *Rural Services:*

These services start in the morning from interior villages and provide service to the students, office goers and village people who visit the urban centres. This service is very important for economic development of interior rural areas and provides them easy means of transport to arrange the sale of their produce directly in urban centres.

(ii) *Services for Students:*

To provide respect to the harassed student community, the Corporation is operating certain services which are catering to the needs of students. The Corporation provides them 50% concession on bus fare from their residence to school and vice versa. There are certain student special services which are being operated basically to help student community.

(iii) *Services for mine workers:*

The Corporation is operating 3 exclusive services for mine workers.

(iv) *Late evening services:*

The Corporation is also operating late evening services on certain routes to meet the needs of late travellers, who get delayed, owing to certain reasons.

(v) *Office Goers:*

The Corporation is also operating services for the benefit of office goers and of these commuters who have work in Government or private Offices.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS

The Corporation started its activities with effect from 19th October, 1980, with one bus. Since then the corporation has been gradually acquiring the buses and increasing the size of its fleet. Till date, the corporation has 113 buses in its fleet. The Corporation is presently operating on 80 routes, out of which 58 are Inter-State and 22 are Inter-State routes. The scheduled Kms. covered per day are about 26,235.

Anticipating the demand for new bus services as also the growth in the passenger traffic in the territory, the Corporation is proposing to acquire about 350 buses by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The break up is as follows: —

	Target	Achievement
1980-81	15 buses	15 buses
1981-82	75 buses	49 buses
1982-83	75 buses	49 buses
1983-84	75 buses	—
1984-85	110 buses	—
Total	350 buses	113 buses

3. FINANCIAL TARGETS

The total financial requirements, due to further escalation of prices of chassis and body building will be around Rs. 10.00 crore for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. This also includes the setting up of a Central Workshop and 2 Depots in this territory. The Corporation proposes to meet this financial requirement as follows:

- (a) Rs. 6.00 crore by way of share capital from the State Government.
- (b) Rs. 2.00 crore by floating debentures/bonds.
- (c) Rs. 2.00 crore by obtaining loans from financial Institutions.

3.1 The Necessity of Providing more fleets to K. T. C.:

As against the expected contribution of Rs. 6.00 crore from state Government as its share contribution, a provision of Rs. 2.50 crore from only been approved by the Planning Commission for Sixth Five Year Plan period. Thus it would be necessary to enhance the approved plan provision of Rs. 2.50 crore by another Rs. 3.50 crore. The enhancement of Sixth Five Year Plan provision is justified on following grounds.

1. The present fleet of private operators is inadequate as they are providing coverage to better earning and profitable routes only. Since, the inception of the Kadamba Transport Corporation, the demand from the people to start new bus services connecting their villages to the urban centres has been growing tremendously. This

is mainly because of quick, reliable, comfortable and polite service, the Corporation has been able to provide to the travelling public.

2. Due to the implementation of the Prime Minister's 20 point programme in this territory the network of rural roads is increasing rapidly. Naturally the demand for starting new bus services is increasing accordingly.

3. Due to the escalation of cost of petrol, spare parts, tyres, the transport services have become unremunerative and the response from private operators to continue the business is decreasing fast. The Corporation naturally has to provide an alternate service.

4. Most of the buses operated by private operators have become old and are being gradually scrapped. Since, new buses are not being substituted by the private operators the corporation has to step in to substitute the service.

5. Due to the increase in the number of passengers the present fleet of private operators is not adequate. The road transport is the cheapest and the main mode of transport in the territory. Due to limited role being played by railways, the poor and the middle class people prefer to travel by road transport and thus the demand for starting new services is growing fast.

6. Due to the small size of the territory, the Government servants and also others employed in the private organisations have to commute daily from the villages to the place of their employment i. e. urban areas, due to the acute problem of housing facilities in the urban areas. Thus, the incidence of daily travelling is very high in the territory and this has also led to the increase in passenger traffic.

7. Due to peculiar one directional traffic flow in the morning and evening i. e. from rural areas to urban centres and vice versa, the requirement of buses in the territory is relatively higher and thus additional number of buses are required to clear the morning and evening rush.

Since, the private operators are reluctant to ply on routes which are less remunerative, the Corporation is forced to ply its buses on these routes in order to alleviate the difficulties of the public as road transport is essential service.

9. Private operation is basically profit oriented and thus disregards public service. It's now well established fact that public interest only can be served by Nationalised Road Transport.

10. In the meeting held on 14-12-1981 between Deputy Chairman Planning Commission and the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu it was suggested that the Administration might consider the feasibility of hiring private buses on Km. basis instead of expanding the fleet of the Corporation. This proposal was studied at length

and was found to be non-feasible due to peculiar situation existing in this territory. The main problems are discussed below:

- (a) The road transport is not nationalised in Goa and as such every bus owner has a right to ply his bus if he succeeds to get a permit on the route advertised by the R. T. O.
- (b) The important fact is that the overwhelming majority of operators are single bus owners and their buses are plying on one route or the other. Those owning 10 or more are not even a dozen. Not even a single operator owns more than 20 buses. Even those who own more than one bus are overwhelmingly in the bracket of owners of 2 or 3 buses. Most of the buses are plying on routes or are scrapped when they reach to the point of no return. Thus spare buses are not available on contract.
- (c) The new buses purchased by bus owners are either plied on Inter-State routes being a lucrative proposition or used for touristic transport.

4. FINANCIAL POSITION

The Corporation during the year 1980-81 has made a profit of Rs. 3.00 lakh before depreciation and a loss of Rs. 4.57 lakh after depreciation. The year 1980-81 being the infant stage of the Corporation as also the operation was on routes which were either surrendered by private operators or refused to be operated by them. Hence Corporation could not make large profit.

Another factor for the reduced margin of profit was the low rate of fare structure in this territory (Average 6.5 paise per Km.). The low utilisation of buses due to operation of Intra-State routes in stages effected to a great extent the margin of profit during that year.

The situation, however has improved to a great extent during the year 1982. The corporation during the financial year 1981-82 based on preliminary estimates (the financial year adopted by the Corporation is October to September) is expected to make some profit. The main reasons for positive position are as follows:

- (a) The Corporation is now operating on long routes (Intra-State) thereby resulting in higher utilisation of buses and lower overhead costs.
- (b) Various incentive schemes for drivers and conductors have been introduced which are showing satisfactory results.
- (c) Rigorous line checking programme by the line checking staff and the officers have brought positive results in revenue realisation.
- (d) Reduction on maintenance cost by better utilisation of man power and material.

During the year 1980-81, the Corporation has already received an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh from the State Government as its share con-

tribution. During the year 1981-82 the share contribution was Rs. 100.00 lakh. During the year 1982-83, the Corporation has received an amount of Rs. 68.00 lakh.

The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1983-84 was Rs. 147.50 lakh on capital side and Rs. 2.50 on revenue side. As against this the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 98.50 lakh on capital side and Rs. 1.50 lakh on revenue side.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR'S

I Operational Performance:

Items	As on 28-2-1983
1. Total fleet strength	113
2. No. of route operated	
2.1 Intra-State	58
2.2 Inter-State	22
2.3 Total	80
3. No. of of Kms. operated per day	
3.1 Intra-State	14,766
3.2 Inter-State	11,469
3.3 Total	26,235
4. Vehicle Utilisation	284
5. Bus staff ratio	5.75
6. Average load factor	80
7. Percentage punctuality	
7.1 Departure	96
7.2 Arrivals	80
8. Break-down per 10,000 kms.	0.22
9. Accident per lakh kms.	1.14
10. Diesel consumption (Kms. per litre) ...	3.34
11. Tyre performance	
11.1 New tyres	27,976
11.2 Retreaded tyres	28,615

II Financial Performance:

(a) Average fare per passenger (kms.) ...	8 paise i. e. w. e. f. 1-9-1982
(b) Rate of earnings per km. (in paise) ...	331.00
(c) Operating cost per km. (in paise) ...	332.13

Water Transport

1) Dredging of Inland Waterways of Goa, Daman and Diu:

Dredging priority has been fixed for improvement of inland waterways in the decending order: —

1. Sonar baug shoal "Peliecho Junvo" (confluence of river Mandovi and river Usgao.
2. Daugim shoal (confluence of river Mandovi with Cumbarjua canal).
3. Upper reaches of Zuari river.
4. Marcaim shoal (confluence of river Zuari with Cumbarjau Canal).
5. Mapusa river from upper reaches Aldona-Corjuem-Calvim.
6. Rest of shoals in Zuari river.
7. Rest of shoals in Mandovi river including Agwad sand bar.
8. Rest of shoals in Mapusa river.

The dredging of inland waterways is required to be undertaken on the recommendations of Central Water & Power Research Station, Pune, on the basis of the report of hydraulic Model Studies of rivers Mandovi, Zuari and Cumbarjua Canal. The hydraulic model study report on Cumbarjua has been received and the dredging over Daugim shoal, Marcaim shoal and Amona Khandola is carried out as per their recommendations.

Dredging of remaining shoals is required to be carried out in phases utilising department dredgers and allied floating and shoar pipe line of cutter suction dredger (old) of pre-liberation period needs replacement, the same has become unserviceable due to constant use, wear and tear. Hence a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year 1983-84 is proposed.

Besides it is estimated that Rs. 6 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 required dredging of a capital nature to make entry and departure of vessels safely from the Port of Panaji.

At places rocky formation at the bottom of river bed has been noticed, while probing over the shoals. Hence under water blasting will also be essential. A sum of Rs. 0.90 lakh have been spent during 1981-82 and Rs. 1.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 1983-84. Total outlay for the Sixth plan period is Rs. 26.00 lakh, for Cumbarjua Canal Rs. 5.00 lakh for dredging of river Mandovi, Zuari and Mapusa.

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. Also jetties and ramps are required to be constructed on priority basis at

Daman and Diu. At present the work of 7 ramps and 2 sheds are in progress. It is estimated that the schemes would require Rs. 25.00 lakh, but only Rs. 20.00 lakh have been provided in the Sixth Plan in the initial stage. An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakh have been spent during the year 1981-82 and Rs. 4.00 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84. One jetty each at Old Goa and Dona Paula are being constructed/repaired under CHOGM costing Rs. 18.00 lakh.

3) Hydrographic Survey Organisation:

Minor Ports Survey Organisation, Govt. of India has already completed the Survey of Diu. Hydrographic Survey Organisation, has also received the equipments requisitioned from abroad. The survey of rivers are being carried out. Activities are further to be extended on filling up of technical posts which are laying vacant for want of competent/qualified persons. The total estimated cost of this scheme during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 61.00 lakh but due to shortage of resources an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh only is approved. Rs. 8.50 lakh have been spent during 1981-82 and Rs. 7.83 lakh are proposed for the year 1983-84.

4) Making Models of river Mandovi and Zuari:

The rivers Mandovi and Zuari are gradually silting up and it is feared that this phenomena may become a real hazard to navigation. In order to devise ways and means to avoid this it was necessary to construct models of rivers. The C.W.P.R.S., Pune has already submitted report in connection with improvement of Cumbarjua Canal. Report regarding improvement of Aguada bar is expected in the beginning of year 1983. Necessary follow up action will be taken immediately, on receipt of the same. An amount of Rs. 4.94 lakh have already been paid to C.W.P.R.S., Pune for the work carried out and further Rs. 1.50 lakh would be required to be paid to above Station.

5) Investigation and construction of Re-Training wall for Aguada and Reis Magos:

A proposal for construction of a retaining 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 shortly according to C.W.P.R.S., Pune and the scheme could then be taken in hand, Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme during the plan period. No amount was spent during the year 1981-82. Rs. 0.10 lakh have been approved for the year 1983-84.

6) Construction of Marine Slipway:

It was proposed to construct a new slipway at Betim because the old Slipway at Panaji was to be demolished since the National Highway is passing over the Slipway. It is proposed to have common facility at Betim which project is already in hand.

7.) Acquisition of Pontoon mounted grab dredger:

The department possesses 2 grab dredgers both acquired much before liberation. The Director (Mechanical) of I. W. T. has recommenced

scrapping of one dredger. It will therefore necessary to acquire another dredger to replace it. The grab dredger serves dual purpose. It is necessary for carrying dredging at certain points where the cutter suction dredger cannot be used. It also can assist in laying of cutter suction dredger, in the aving up any submerged objects and for pile driving. The dredger is estimated to cost Rs. 20.00 lakh. Rs. 3.20 lakh have been spent during the year 1981-82 and Rs. 1.50 lakh have been proposed for the year 1983-84.

8) Capital dredging of river Mandovi, Zuari, and Mapusa:

The models of rivers are expected to be completed and the work will be taken up. Rs. 5.00 lakh have been proposed for the plan period. Rs. 0.90 lakh have been spent during the year 1981-82 and Rs. 1.00 lakh are proposed for the year 1983-84.

9) Provision of Navigational Aids:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, under which 14 Nos. Beacons are to be constructed — 7 on the banks of the river Mandovi and 7 on the banks of the river Zuari.

The lighting equipment required for these Beacons have already been acquired through D. G. S. & D. at the cost of Rs. 5.34 lakh out of which Rs. 3.51 lakh was spent in the year 1978-79 and Rs. 1.83 lakh in the year 1979-80.

The civil construction of 2 beacons is already in progress at Rachol and Panchwadi and the same is expected to be completed by the end of September, 1982. One beacon has since been completed and the other one is nearing completion.

The Executive Engineer Works Div. XIX, P.W.D., Panaji has already invited tenders for construction of another 4 beacons at Naroa, Jua, Shiroda and Hodar. While there was only one response for construction of Beacon at Jua, there was no response for construction of Beacons at other three places. Hence, P.W.D., has re-tendered the works on 9-8-1982. All the works of 4 beacons are yet to be awarded.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, New Delhi has already been requested to release an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh for incurring during the current financial year.

All the land acquisition cases have been finalised. It is expected to complete the scheme by the end of 1985. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed in 1983-84.

10) Setting up of River Navigation Corporation Feasibility Study:

The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu proposes to set up a River Navigation Corporation (to be registered as a Company under Companies Act, 1956) with a view to exploring fully the Inland Water Ways in Goa, which offers a vast potential for economic development of the Territory.

The objects of the Corporation are as follows:—

- 1) To provide long and short distance ferry/launch services at the river crossing along the rivers.
- 2) To provide fast launches/boats to beat 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 construction of vessels viz. ferry boats/launches/speed boats in the Government Marine Workshop, Betim on a large and commercial scale.
- 5) To undertake dredging operations on an extensive scale.

It is for this purpose, Government desires to engage services of approved consultants to study all the related aspects in detail and submit a detailed report on feasibility of formation of the proposed corporation. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been allotted during plan period of 1980-85. Nothing was spent on this scheme for 1981-82 while Rs. 1.66 lakh was spent during the year 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been approved during 1983-84. The tenders have been forwarded to Government of India Ministry of Shipping. Now the work of consultancy study is being allotted to M/s. Intercom Maritime Consultants and an amount of Rs. 1,66,000 has been paid. Rs. 2.00 lakh for 1983-84 being balance amount of consultation fees, has been earmarked.

11) Construction and acquisition of launches/ferries and other Vessels:

The Department is at present operating following ferry routes:

Routes	No. of vessels
1. Agacaim - Cortalim	4
2. Siolim - Chopdem	2
3. Colvale - Macazana	1
4. Old Goa - Piedade	1
5. Ribandar - Choraõ	1
6. Aldona - Corjuem	1
7. Sarmanas - Tonca	1
8. Pomburpa - Choraõ	1
9. Kerim - Tiracol	1
10. Cais da Gujires - Betim	1
11. Reserve	2
12. Under repairs	1

Two of the above ferries require urgent and major repairs including replacement of engines by indigeneous one. The action is being taken

by this Department to procure 3 engines, through D. G. S. & D. The cost of the engines will be to the tune of Rs. 3.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 7.55 lakh have been spent for the year 1982-83 and for the year 1983-84 Rs. 5.00 lakh are approved.

Ferries points such as Old Goa - Divar, Ribandar - Chora, Colvale Macazana 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 shortage 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 - Gaundalim	1
2. Camurlim - Parsom	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 emergency basis. It is proposed to acquire the above twelve vessels during the Plan period for which Rs. 100 lakh would be needed. However, to adjust with the ceiling of the funds allocated Rs. 50.00 lakh are proposed during the plan period 1980-85. Rs. 11.54 lakh have been spent during 1981-82.

During the year 1981-82, the department has already constructed one ferry boat and the work of one ferry boat is nearly completing. Most of the ferry boats has been repaired and renovated from the agency of M/s. Goa Shipyard, Vasco. Rs. 5.00 lakh have been approved during 1983-84, under CHOGM. A VIP launch costing Rs. 25.00 lakh is also being procured.

12. Scheme of Expansion of Marine Workshop at Betim:

This scheme was initially proposed to be taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 lakh. However the Ministry of Shipping and Transport recommended its inclusion in the state Plan Sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

In the first phase of expansion, the construction of Office-cum-Store block and shed over slipway No. 2 has been taken up. These two works

have been accorded administrative and financial sanction by the Government. The cost of these works have been estimated to Rs. 3,28,000 and Rs. 5,68,900 respectively and they have been entrusted to P.W.D., for execution. The building for Workshop has been constructed and it is ready for occupation. The estimated outlay for 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. An amount of Rs. 1.30 lakh has been earmarked during the year 1983-84.

Tourism

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 development schemes in the field of tourism has been set up. It is empowered to acquire, construct, purchase, take on lease, run and maintain hotels, restaurants, canteens and such other establishments of touristic importance. It will also seek to introduce amenities/facilities on beaches, transport, floating restaurants, boat cruises, etc. Initially, the Corporation will run the existing tourist facilities.

An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A share capital of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been disbursed to the Corporation during the last financial year. An expenditure of Rs. 0.30 lakh has also been incurred with the registration of the Corporation as a Company as also with the work of cost benefit analysis. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh has been disbursed during 1982-83 as part of share capital to the Corporation and Rs. 0.02 lakh with the consultancy services. A token outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84.

II. TOURISM TRANSPORT SERVICES

2. Transport:

The Department conducts economical sightseeing tours for tourists within and outside the territory. For this purpose, a fleet of buses is maintained and a new bus is added every year to replace the old and unserviceable ones.

There is a fleet of seven luxury buses and one mini-bus. An Outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 to purchase buses as well as mini-buses to meet requirements of smaller groups of tourists, a workshop to undertake routine and minor repairs of the buses/cars and grant of financial assistance to tour operators on the lines of the scheme being operated by the Government of India, Department of Tourism.

An amount of Rs. 0.85 lakh was spent during 1981-82 with the acquisition of a chassis for a mini-bus. A provision of Rs. 7.91 lakh was made for 1982-83 but an expenditure of Rs. 8.05 lakh was actually spent for body buildings on 2 luxury chassis with airconditioned units and body building on a mini-bus chassis. An outlay of Rs. 16.15 lakh is provided for 1983-84 for purchase of a luxury bus, imported/airconditioned cars, financial assistance to tour operators, workshop, etc.

III. TOURIST ACCOMODATION

3. Tourist Hostels in Towns:

There is an acute shortage of accommodation particularly in towns like Mapusa, Margao, Vasco-da-Gama and Bicholim. The shortage will

become more acute with the growing tourist traffic. Therefore, tourist hostels on the lines of the existing Tourist Hostel in Panaji are to be put up. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

a) *Mapusa:*

An outlay of Rs. 21.30 lakh has been allotted for the spillover works of the hostel during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Construction of the hostel is completed. An amount of Rs. 8.10 lakh was incurred during 1981-82 with the construction. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh was made during 1982-83 against which an expenditure of Rs. 4.22 lakh is incurred with the spillover works and shopping complex. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for spillover works of the hostel, additions/alterations, etc. and shopping complex.

b) *Margao:*

An outlay of Rs. 18.30 lakh was earmarked for the spillover works of the hostel during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Construction of the hostel is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 0.62 lakh was incurred during 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 to meet expenditure on the spillover works against which an expenditure of Rs. 12.11 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84.

c) *Vasco-da-Gama:*

An outlay of Rs. 15.40 lakh has been earmarked for the spillover works of the hostel as also for the expansion of the accommodation, Shopping complex and staff quarters during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. An expenditure of Rs. 1.20 lakh was incurred during 1981-82 with the construction of Block C. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1982-83 for completion of phase II (accommodation block) against which an expenditure of Rs. 0.57 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the expenditure of spillover works of Hostel as also Construction of Staff.

d) *Bicholim:*

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been earmarked for this hostel during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1982-83 to meet expenditure with acquisition of land but no expenditure is incurred since the land acquisition proceedings are not finalised by 31-3-1983. A token outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the expenditure with the acquisition of land and construction work.

4. Wayside facilities:

This is a scheme for promotion of road tourism under which camping sites are provided at National Highways. Camping sites also ease pressure on hotel accommodation. Hence, the scheme envisages setting up of camping sites at Molem, Campal, Patradevi and Pollem.

An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been earmarked for the scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 to provide camping sites at Molem, Campal, Patradevi and Polem. Camping-cum-hotel at Molem is almost completed and likely to be thrown open during 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh was made during the last financial year for the works of camping sites at Molem, construction of camping site at Campal and Patradevi against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.42 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the financial year 1983-84, for the works at Molem, Campal, Patradevi and Polem.

5. Tourist Rest House in New Delhi/Bombay:

Goa Sadan has been provided in New Delhi for transit tourist to and fro Goa. In order to provide similar facilities in Bombay, it is proposed to set up a Tourist Rest House in Bombay on the lines of Goa Sadan in New Delhi. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made during the last financial year but no expenditure is incurred since it has not been possible to secure the necessary accommodation. A token outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84.

6. Accommodation and shopping complex at Vasco-da-Gama:

In order to provide additional accommodation and shopping complex at Vasco-da-Gama, besides the existing Tourist Hostel, a provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1983-84 but no expenditure is anticipated since this scheme is now held in abeyance.

7. Expansion of accommodation at Tiracol:

It is proposed to expand the existing accommodation at the Rest House at Tiracol in the form of Cottages, Restaurant, staff quarters, water supply, parking, beautification, etc. for which the necessary land at a cost of Rs. 1.30 lakh has been acquired in 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been made for 1983-84 for the construction work.

8. Accommodation in Schools/Dharmashalas:

This is a scheme for providing toilet facilities in the schools which are used for accommodating students during vacation and for improvement of dharmashalas accommodating pilgrims/tourists. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed during 1983-84.

9. Tourist Hostel (Janata Hotel):

A hostel will be put up at Gaspar Dias Beach. A token outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh was earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84.

10. Luxury Hotel at Mabor:

A luxury hotel will be put up at Mabor beach as a joint venture between the Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. of Goa, Daman and Diu and India Tourism Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84.

IV. TOURIST INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

11. Strengthening of organisation:

In order to cope up with the increasing tourist traffic and allied services, expansion of the existing set-up needs to be strengthened to ensure effective implementation of tourist scheme and running of tourist facilities.

An outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Tourist Information Centres at Daman and Diu have been set up during 1981-82 in addition to the maintenance of tourism wing and other allied facilities.

A provision of Rs. 20.25 lakh was made for 1982-83 for expansion of tourism wing, maintenance of Tourist Information Centres at Bombay, Dabolim Airport and Panaji Bus Stand, Daman and Diu setting up of Tourist Information Centres in New Delhi, Bangalore and Ahmedabad and other allied services (tourist literature/tourist publicity, office building, hospitality, familiarization tours, guide training courses, etc.) against which an expenditure of Rs. 20.15 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 15.74 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for maintenance of Tourism wing including Tourist Information Centres at Panaji Bus Stand, Dabolim Airport, Bombay as also with the setting up of Tourist Information Centres in New Delhi, Bangalore and Ahmedabad besides other allied services like tourist literature/publicity, office building, hospitality, familiarization tours, guide training course, recreational/cultural programmes/festivals, etc.

V. TOURIST CENTRES

12. Development of Dona Paula, Panaji, Ribandar, Old Goa, Divar Zone:

This zone has been described by travellers as the most enchanting spot in the territory. Old Goa is known for its historic monuments which witnessed the rise and fall of Portuguese regime. It is flanked by hillocks which are today belvedere to tourists. Divar Island offers an exquisite view of the Mandovi River and panorama around. Every tourist invariably visits this zone but there are no adequate facilities of the standard normally expected at a tourist spot. It is, therefore, proposed to provide beautification programmes/recreational facilities at Dona Paula, Ourem Creek, Panaji Park, Tourist Home (Dormitory) at Panaji, Britona (opposite Nehru Bridge), Old Goa and Divar. An outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the following targets: —

a) *Dona Paula:*

A rock garden and RCC benches have been provided. The old toilets and Cafeteria have also been repaired but the same need replacement. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a Restaurant, toilet and parking facilities. There is provision of Rs. 0.32 lakh during the last financial year for providing parking facilities and construction of restaurant but

no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the cost on the works of toilet, parking facilities and restaurant including land.

b) Ourem Creek:

The scheme envisages development of the creek to provide recreational facilities. The programme consists of a retaining wall, desilting of the creek, foot-bridge, restaurant, toilets, jetties/boats, gardens, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 11.35 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the construction of a foot-bridge, restaurant, landscaping, boats/jetties, etc.

Necessary land has been acquired and retaining wall for the creek and desilting have been undertaken.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 to meet expenditure on the construction of a foot-bridge, land development and landscaping but no expenditure is incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet expenditure on this spillover works of foot-bridge, land development, landscaping and construction of a restaurant, boat houses/jetties, public convenience, beautification, etc.

c) Panaji Park:

The open space near the ferry wharf which was an eyesore in the capital is being developed as a park. It has restaurant, public convenience, children's park, pergoles, parking, etc. An outlay of Rs. 2.65 lakh has been made for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Necessary landscaping work including restaurant, stalls, retaining wall, illumination, pergolas and the toilet, parking facilities have been provided so far. Minor works are at present in progress.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 to meet expenditure with the spillover works of parking, toilet and crazy paving, etc. against which an expenditure of Rs. 0.70 lakh is incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the expenditure on the spillover works of crazy paving, children's park material, etc.

d) Britona:

The opposite side of the Nehru Bridge is to be provided with accommodation and recreational facilities. It will have accommodation both for MIG and LIG tourists, retaining wall, walkway, guard house, boat house, parking/bus shelter, toilets, restaurant, luminous fountains, roller skating ring, Yoga institute, video games, etc. Necessary land for this scheme has been acquired and dormitory-cottages/office-cum-store and roller skating are under construction/getting ready.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been earmarked for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 for the spillover works of dormitory cottages, office-cum-store and roller skating as also construction of a restaurant and new accommodation block against which an expenditure of Rs. 3.17 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the spillover works of dormitory cottages, office-cum-store and construction of a restaurant, roller skating, expansion of accommodation (new accommodation block) boat house, luminous fountains, staff quarters, landscaping, parking, Yoga institute, etc.

e) *Panaji Dormitory:*

A dormitory has been commissioned near the Panaji Bus Stand which has also provided for a shelter for tourist coaches of the Department. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakh was earmarked for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 for the spillover works of this dormitory, bus shelter and approach road while an expenditure of Rs. 4.39 lakh is actually incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the spillover works such as approach road, compound wall, additions/alterations, etc.

f) *Divar Hillock:*

Water supply and beautification programme in the form of pergolas and garden have been provided at Divar Hillock. It is now proposed to provide store-cum-office, toilet, picnic shelter and fencing for which an outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakh has been earmarked during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh was made for 1982-83 for the construction of toilet-cum-store, picnic shelters and fencing against which an expenditure of Rs. 0.82 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet spillover works of toilet-cum-store, picnic shelters, fencing and beautification.

g) *Development or area from 4 pillars upto Santa-Cruz:*

It is proposed to beautify the area from 4 pillars upto entrance of Santa Cruz. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been allotted for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1982-83 but no progress could be made so far during the last financial year but the same might be undertaken during 1983-84 on account of which a token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed again.

h) *Old Goa:*

Due to lack of adequate facilities to tourists visiting this famous place, it has been decided to put up a tourist complex so as to provide some accommodation, public convenience, parking and other basic facilities. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1982-83 but no progress could be made on account of which there was no expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 0.49 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for acquisition of land and construction works.

13. Development of Beaches:

Goa is known for its beaches all over the world. In fact, Goa is called the Queen of beaches. However, their potential has to be exploited

in a systematic way. It is, therefore, proposed to provide basic facilities and amenities in the form of accommodation, recreation, access, changing rooms, etc.

An outlay of Rs. 151.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the following targets:

a) *Harmal:*

It is proposed to provide basic facilities like accommodation, restaurant, public convenience, picnic shelters, etc., So an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh was earmarked for these works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1982-83 for acquisition of land but no expenditure is incurred. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the expenditure on acquisition of land, construction works etc.

b) *Vagator:*

It is proposed to provide camping restaurant, toilet and parking facilities. Necessary land has already been acquired. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been earmarked for construction works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh was made for 1982-83 for construction works but no expenditure is incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the spillover works of camping facilities, restaurant toilet and parking including beautification.

c) *Cainsua:*

The scheme envisages development of Caisua beach in the form of rock-cut caves, toilet and parking. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1982-83 towards the expenditure with the acquisition of land construction works, etc. but no expenditure is incurred. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the same works.

d) *Anjuna:*

It is proposed to put up a tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, parking, public convenience, picnic shelters, beautification, etc. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Necessary land for this complex has been acquired in 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 6.38 lakh. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for 1982-83 for the construction work but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for construction works.

e) *Baga:*

A tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, parking, foot-bridge, etc. will be provided at Baga Beach. Some land for this complex was acquired during 1974-78 at a cost of Rs. 10.01 lakh and

additional land is being acquired. An outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakh has been earmarked for the construction works during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 for acquisition of additional land and construction works but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the expenditure with the acquisition of land, construction of cottages, restaurant, camping parking, etc.

f) *Calangute:*

The scheme envisages expansion of Tourist Resort at Calangute beach in the form of cottages, shopping complex, landscaping/dormitory, staff quarters, expansion of dormitory recreational complex, etc. for which an outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 for the spillover works of cottages (II phase) expansion of dormitory, compound wall, sump and pump house, office-reception block and acquisition of additional land against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.41 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.34 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the spillover works of cottages (II phase) expansion of dormitory, sump and pump house, including expansion of the kitchen of the restaurant, reception block, landscaping, shopping and recreational complexes, staff quarters, etc.

g) *Candolim:*

It is proposed to provide basic facilities at Candolim beach in the form of restaurant, picnic shelters, changing rooms and parking. An outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Necessary land at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh was made for 1982-83 for the construction work but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet expenditure with the construction works.

h) *Gaspar Dias:*

A restaurant, widening of the approach road, retaining wall and beautification programme will be provided at Gaspar Dias Beach for which an outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been made for 1982-83 to meet the expenditure with the construction of retaining wall land development and restaurant against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.01 lakh is incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the expenditure with the spillover works of land development, retaining wall, as also construction of a decent restaurant, widening of the approach road from rotunda upto the changing rooms and other beautification programme.

i) *Siridao:*

It is proposed to provide basic facilities like accommodation, restaurant, changing rooms, picnic shelters, parking, stalls, etc. for which

an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakh has been allotted for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1982-83 for acquisition of land but no expenditure is incurred. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for acquisition of land and construction works.

j) *Colva*:

A tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, toilet, parking, foot-bridges, shopping complex, (temporary/permanent stalls), pilot scheme, staff quarters, land development, approach roads and beautification programme is envisaged under this scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 31.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Necessary land for pilot scheme has already been acquired at a cost of Rs. 26.90 lakh and the temporary stalls (12) as also six permanent stall have been leased out, cottages/ restaurant are under construction/ getting ready. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 for construction of 2 additional stalls, spillover works of cottages/restaurant, land development and construction of a landing jetty/temporary arrangement and acquisition of land for parking and recreational facilities behind car park/Bus Stand, improvement of existing car park/Bus Stand, against which an expenditure of Rs. 4.00 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the spillover works of cottages/restaurant, approach roads, landing platform, land development, acquisition of land for recreational and parking facilities as also land under control line (coastal area) beautification programme (landscaping), fencing, staff quarters, road/parking/recreational facilities, etc.

k) *Palolem*:

It is proposed to provide cottages, restaurant, water supply, changing rooms, parking, picnic shelters, etc. at Palolem beach. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakh has been allotted for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 for acquisition of land but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet expenditure with acquisition of land/construction works.

1) *Benaulim*:

It is proposed to provide basic facilities such as accommodation, restaurant, public convenience, picnic shelters, parking, etc. for which an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakh has been allotted during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for 1982-83 for acquisition of land but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the acquisition of land and construction works.

m) *Mabor (Betul)*:

It is proposed to provide basic facilities like changing rooms and beautification programme at Mabor (Betul) beach. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year

Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1982-83 for acquisition of land but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the acquisition of land and construction works.

n) *Bogmalo*:

It is proposed to put up basic facilities like restaurant, stalls, parking, public convenience, picnic shelter etc. for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for 1982-83 for acquisition of land but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the expenditure on the construction works.

o) *Minor beaches — (Bambolim, Velsao, Baina, Talpona/Galjibaga and Morjim)*:

Basic facilities in the form of changing rooms, access roads, etc. will be provided on these beaches. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakh has been earmark for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 for acquisition of land/construction works but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for acquisition of land/construction works.

14. Development of Lakes, Springs and Waterfalls:

Gleaming rivers and rivulets wind their way across the land. Tiny lakes and lagoons and variety of picturesqueness to the landscape, and waterfalls by their enchanting loveliness idyllic environments and permanently cool pleasant water provide charm and freshness to those who like to have a dip.

An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the following targets: —

a) *Mayem Lake*:

It will have cottages, restaurant, water supply, parking, children's park, foot-bridge, retaining wall, staff quarters, including beautification programme. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Water supply, cottages and restaurant are under construction/getting ready. A provision of Rs. 1.68 lakh was made for 1982-83 for the spillover works of water supply, cottages, and restaurant as also desilting of the lake against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.43 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the spillover works of water supply, cottages, restaurant and construction of approach roads, landscaping, parking, staff quarters, etc.

b) *Arvalem Waterfalls*:

It is proposed to provide beautification programme including illumination around the falls so as to convert it into a picnic spot. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and a provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1982-83 for

construction works against which an expenditure of Rs. 0.08 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet expenditure with the beautification programme.

c) Dudhsagar Waterfalls:

It is proposed to provide rail car service, view points, access roads and shelter for the benefit of picnikers. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for 1982-83 but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for rail car service, etc.

d) Springs:

It is proposed to develop springs at Cunchelim, Pomburpa, Kesarvale, Mercedes, etc. Necessary land at Cunchelim and Pomburpa has been acquired in 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 1.04 lakh. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for 1982-83 for construction works at Cunchelim and Pomburpa and for acquisition of land at Kesarvale Spring including approach road against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.34 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.48 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet expenditure with construction works at Cunchelim, Pomburpa and Kesarvale and land acquisition at Mercedes.

15. Development of Hills, Hillocks and Dales:

Goa has a number of attractive hills, hillocks and valley 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 has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for the following targets:

a) Farmagudi:

It will have a tourist complex in the form of cottages (low and middle income tourists), dormitory, shopping complex, staff quarters and beautification programme.

Eight cottages for low income group tourists (48 beds) and open air restaurant/office-cum-store have already been provided as also six cottages for middle income group tourists (32 beds) and staff quarters have been completed/thrown open. An outlay of Rs. 13.60 lakh has been earmarked for the spillover works of MIG cottages and staff quarters, shopping complex, dormitory and beautification programme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh was made for MIG cottages, staff quarters and construction of shopping complex/reception block/fencing against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.98 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for spillover works of shopping complex, reception block, beautification programme, etc.

b) Bondla:

A tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, dormitory, staff quarters, office-cum-store, water supply and beautification pro-

gramme has been put up at Bondla Wild Life Sanctuary. An outlay of Rs. 1.40 lakh earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh was made for 1982-83 to meet expenditure on the spillover works of store room and staff quarters against which an expenditure of Rs. 0.56 lakh is incurred. A token outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the same purpose.

c) *Mapusa*:

It is proposed to provide beautification programme in the form of gardens, parking and recreational facilities at Mapusa. Additional land is required and the same would be acquired as soon as the layout plan is finalised. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh was made for 1982-83 for acquiring the land but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the expenditure with the acquisition of land/construction.

16. Development of Daman:

Daman has a great tourist potential because of its beaches, historical forts and scenic beauty. However, there are no adequate facilities. So far, beach material and picnic centres at Jampore and Devka beaches have been provided. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a tourist complex at Devka (Marwar) beach for which an outlay of Rs. 11.50 lakh has been earmarked during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made for 1982-83 for beautification programmes at Nani, Moti and Jampore as also tourist complex at Marwar against which an expenditure of Rs. 0.40 lakh is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the expenditure with the construction of tourist complex at Marwar and beautification programme.

17. Development of Diu:

Diu has a number of historical monuments and beaches but basic facilities and decent accommodation at reasonable rates are still lacking. A tourist complex in the form of cottages, restaurant, etc. will be put up at Ghogla and Nagoa beaches. An outlay of Rs. 11.50 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1983-84 for construction of a tourist complex at Ghogla beach against which an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh is likely to be incurred.

18. Beautification of Places of Tourist Interest:

A number of places of tourist interest in the territory, of properly developed and maintained, could become centres of touristic attraction. As a step towards this end, it is proposed to provide amenities and basic facilities at such places and improvement wherever necessary. Preservation of historical monuments and maintenance of hotel establishments coming up as a result of the implementation of tourism schemes is also included in this scheme until the same are transferred to non-plan sector.

An outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 to meet the following targets:

Luminous fountains, RCC benches, beach material, hoarding, children's park and other recreational material, beautification of area Chicalim-Dabolim-Vasco-da-Gama (Chikalim Park), development of springs, development of Sidnath/Chandranath, maintenance of places of tourist interest and beaches including illumination.

The following targets have been achieved during 1982-83.

Maintenance of the Terekhol Fort into a Rest House, new garden and approach roads and illumination, beautification of open space near the tri-junction Chicalim-Dabolim-Vasco-da-Gama as a park (construction of a restaurant/toilets) luminous fountains at Gaspar Dias beach, maintenance of Panaji Park, Dona-Paula, Divar Hillock, Car Park/Bus Stands at Calangute and Colva beaches, maintenance of beaches and places of tourist interest including illumination and cleanliness.

A provision of Rs. 26.82 lakh was made for 1982-83 for the maintenance and improvement of beaches and places of tourist interest including illumination and cleanliness, improvement of Chicalim and Panaji Parks, beach material, sign boards, life guards, etc. as also maintenance of hotel establishments against which an expenditure of Rs. 26.76 lakh is incurred.

An outlay of Rs. 24.85 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the following targets:

Maintenance and improvement of places of tourist interest including illumination and cleanliness, restaurant/landscaping at Chicalim as also at Panaji Park, electrification of Panaji Mercedes-Santa Cruz-Panaji area, Dona Paula and Divar Hillock, car parks/Bus Stand at Calangute and Colva Beaches, beach material, hoardings/sign boards, life-guards, children's park material, etc. as also maintenance of hotel establishments like Tourist Hostel at Mapusa, Margao and Vasco-da-Gama, Tourist Cottages at Colva, Calangute, Mayem Lake, Farmagudi, Tourist Home, Dormitory-Cottages at Britona, Camping-cum-Hotel at Molem and Campal, etc.

VI. OTHER EXPENDITURE

19. 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 works suggested by Government of India.

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A token provision of Rs. 0.04 lakh was made for 1982-83 but no progress could be made so far as the plan is yet to be finalised. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84.

20. Water Sports:

In order to provide launch cruises and other sports in the gleaming rivers and rivulets of this territory, a luxury launch for pleasure trips,

and other sports including motor boat, dinghies, etc. would be purchased. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh was made for 1982-83 for purchase of luxury launch but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the expenditure with the purchase of a luxury launch, indent for which has already been placed with DGSD.

21. Loans for Paying Guest Houses and Small Hotel Establishments:

Loans for bigger and medium sized hotel establishments are being given by various financial institutions like Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, India Finance Corporation Nationalized Banks, etc. The State Bank of India and Central Bank of India have introduced schemes under which loans up to a maximum of Rs. 65,000/- are given for renovation and remodelling of old houses for accommodation tourist but the same has not been found attractive due to high rate being levied on such loans. This Administration has finalised a scheme under which loans are granted to an individual up to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- for renovating the house and putting up small hotel establishments for the benefit of tourist. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for the revision of Interest and the approval is still awaited. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1982-83 for the disbursement of loans.

22. Tourist Reception Centre:

It is proposed to put a Reception Centre at Panaji near the New Bus Stand on the lines of Reception Centre at Srinagar so as to meet requirements of tourist at one place only. A site has already been selected and the land is likely to be taken over by the end of the current financial year. An outlay of Rs. 21.98 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh was made for the last financial year but no expenditure is incurred. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet expenditure with the acquisition of land and construction work.

23. Race Course:

As per decision of Government, this scheme will now be implemented by the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs.

24. Golf Course and Parking/Recreation etc:

In order to attract tourist in large numbers to this territory and to extend their stay, a scheme had been prepared for setting up of a golf course. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakh is proposed during 1983-84.

25. Youth Hostel at Campal:

Government of India, Department of Tourism has handed over the Youth Hostel, constructed by them at Campal to this Administrative

with a condition to bear its loss if any. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh was earmarked for this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 for the same purpose.

26. Charges Transferred to P. W. D. as Centage Charges:

All the major works are undertaken by Public Works Department and centage charges are levied on the works undertaken under capital account. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. A provision of Rs. 3.20 lakh was made for 1982-83 as centage charges transferable to P. W. D. and an amount of Rs. 3.23 lakh is transferred as per works. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for 1983-84.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Education

(a) GENERAL EDUCATION

1.1(a) INTRODUCTION OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Ministry of Education & Culture, Govt. of India has agreed in principle to implement the scheme of pre-primary school education in Goa at the Govt. level. The planning Commission is willing to consider and approve the scheme, final approval is awaited. The Cabinet has approved the scheme, final approval is awaited. The Cabinet has approved the scheme to start 100 such pre-primary centres in 1983-84 and also to appoint supporting staff for the same. It is therefore proposed to create the below mentioned posts for which provision as indicated, may be made.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| i) Appointment of 100 primary school teachers for 1983-84 | 3.00 lakh |
| ii) 100 helpers @Rs. 300/- p. m. | 2.00 lakh |

Besides, a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh will have to be provided for purchase of teaching material @ Rs. 3000/- per school for all the 100 schools and Rs. 0.50 lakh for recurring expenditure will have to be provided @ Rs. 1000/- per school for 100 schools. Besides Mid-day snacks @ Rs. 0.50 per child for 200 days per year is also proposed and the total expenditure for this will come to Rs. 3.00 lakh, assuming that each class will consist of 30 students.

(b) EXPANSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Elementary Education has developed at a very fast pace since Liberation. At the time of Liberation the enrolment in Primary Schools was 53,607 and at the end of the Five Year Plan period i. e. on March 1980 nearly 1,24,840 students were on the rolls in Std. I-IV. It is thus evident that the enrolment during 20 years increase two and half times. Though the actual enrolment of 1,24,840 at Primary level was in excess of the relevant age group 5-8 viz., 1,13,780 due to stagnation and overage children, the age-specific coverage was about 76% only.

The scheme of Universalisation of Education, sponsored by Govt. of India under the minimum needs programme, has been introduced in

this Union Territory and the enrolment in Govt. Primary and Middle Schools is rising due to all round effort. The enrolment during 1980-81 in classes I to IV was 1,29,740 in 1981-82 it was 1,33,062 and during the year 1982-83 it has reached 1,37,180. It is approximated that there will be nearly 27,500 additional school going children in this age group who should be going to class I-IV, the age-specific coverage at this level being nearly 78%. It is seen that the enrolment during the 3 years of the Sixth Five Year Plan has increased by 12,340. At the middle school too i. e., from Std. V-VII, the enrolment is steadily rising. During the year 1979-80 that is the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan the enrolment was 67,660 and this figure has steadily gone up to 69,800 in 1980-81, 71,250 in 1981-82 and approximately to 74,510 in 1982-83. In 1983-84, it is approximated that there are nearly 8,000 additional children who should be covered by these three classes, the age-specific coverage at this level being about 90%.

Keeping in view the figures indicated above, it is abundantly clear that efforts will have to be made to bring the remaining population of children under the scheme of Universalisation of Education. Intensive efforts in this direction are already being made. As a natural corollary, adequate staff will be required to man the existing schools which are expected to further grow as also the new schools which will have to be opened up in the Sixth Five Year Plan to accommodate the increasing population of children. In 1980-81, 70 posts of Govt. Primary Teachers were created, 100 new posts were added in 1981-82 and about 269 are being added in 1982-83. This trend clearly indicates that the requirements are continuously growing. It is becoming increasingly difficult to increase and accommodate more students in the existing classes and therefore in the years to come, it will be necessary to create further divisions in the existing schools and open up new schools, particulars at the primary and middle stage. The requirements for teachers will therefore be enormous and it is proposed to phase out the requirements every year so that prejudice is not caused to the education of the students. In the last three years of the plan period, 439 posts have already been created and provision will therefore have to be made for payment of salaries to these teachers during the year 1983-84. It is therefore proposed to earmark the sum of Rs. 20.00 lakh for the said purpose.

The enrolment during the year 1983-84, based on the increase being actually experienced in the past year is estimated to be 4,000 at standard I to IV level. Besides this efforts will be made to enroll another 1,000 students at this level from among the student community who have not yet been covered the scheme of Universalisation of Education. Therefore the total increase in the student population at Std. I to IV level is expected to be around 5,000. At Std. V to VII level, the normal increase based on the actual increase seen in the last year, is expected to be 1,500. Besides this another 500 students from the population of drop out is expected to be covered during the year 1983-84. The increase in the population of students at Std. V to VII level will therefore be nearly 2,000.

In view of the above increase in population, posts of teachers will be required. Alongwith this, certain posts of teachers will also be required to be created in distant and far flung schools where enrolment is likely to increase due to all round development and infra-structural activities. It is herefore proposed to create 170 posts of Government Primary Teachers and 65 posts of Middle School Teachers and 40 posts of Physical Education Teachers to cater to the above requirements. The requirements of funds for payment of salaries to these teachers will be approximately Rs. 15.00 lakh.

When the new schools are opened they will be provided with the necessary amenities like benches, desks, cupboard, blackboard, charts, etc. It has not been possible to provide the same to many of the already existing schools due to fast growth of the schools, in the last 5 to 10 years. It is therefore proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the purpose of purchase of furniture and essential articles for providing them to the existing schools and to the newly proposed schools expected to be opened in 1983-84.

Taking all the above into consideration a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed for Universalisation of Elementary Education at the Government level during the year 1983-84.

Total provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh is therefore proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.2 Expansion of Elementary Education — Payment of Grants to The Non-Government Schools:

The scheme provides for the payment of grants to the Privately run Primary and Middle schools from Std. I to IV and V to VII. The Management of the private run Primary Schools are not claiming any grants from Government as they are charging fees. Liability of the Government is only towards payment of grants to Middle schools as per the approved pattern of assistance. Keeping in view the trend of opening of Middle schools in the previous plan periods, about 35 new Middle schools will be opened during Sixth Plan period and these schools will have new divisions also. It is expected that a total of 377 new divisions will be opened in the existing schools as well as in those 36 middle schools which are to come up in the remaining plan period. Out of the above estimates, during the ear 1980-81 and 1981-82, 15 middle schools have been opened and 107 new divisions added. During 1982-83, 6 middle schools have been opened and 79 additional divisions have been granted. Hence in the last 3 years of the Sixth Five Year Plan about 21 new middle schools have come up and 186 new divisions have been added. 7 new middle schools and 85 new divisions are expected to come up during 1983-84 on the basis of prescribed norms, 1½ teacher per division is allowed and the requirements of teachers for 1983-84 on this basis would be 138 teachers. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 6,45,000/- was provided for. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 60,000/- is proposed to be provided for payment of grants to these schools.

1.3 Appointment of Headmasters — Government Primary Schools:

There is great quantitative expansion of Primary Education in this Union Territory. However, if we are to improve the quality of education, then there is need to appoint Headmasters in Primary Schools who can effectively supervise the activities of the schools both from academic and administrative points of view. While we have 929 Government Primary Schools, only 228 posts of Primary School Headmasters have been created and filled upto this date. It means we still have 701 Government Primary Schools without any Head and the teachers themselves manage the day to day affairs of the schools in the absence of Headmasters. If we are to achieve both quantitative and qualitative expansion of elementary education, it is absolutely necessary to appoint Headmasters to each and every school which has three or more teachers. This has to be done in a phased manner. Hence it is proposed to create only 50 more posts of Primary School Headmasters during the year 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

1.4 Appointment of Headmasters — Government Middle Schools:

After having laid the effective foundation of Primary Education of Std. I to IV, it is necessary to strengthen this base at the Middle School stage if we are to reap good harvest. Middle school stage is the most important stage in the life of a student and hence it is necessary to provide necessary guidance. There are 139 Government Middle Schools in this Union Territory and it is shocking that we are able to create only 50 posts of Middle School Headmasters upto this date (including the creation of 10 posts during the year 1982-83). It means that we have 79 Middle Schools without Headmasters and it is expected that another 6 to 8 Primary Schools will be upgraded into Middle Schools during 1983-84. Keeping in view the financial aspect, it is proposed to create only 20 more posts of Government Middle School Headmasters during the year. An amount of Rs. 2.66 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

Many of these 139 Government Middle Schools/Composite Middle Schools have got a good number of pupils enrolled in Std. V to VIII Stds. I to VII. There is need to appoint L.D.C.s in these schools to carry out the administrative work with the help of the Headmaster. The task of the Headmaster becomes increasingly difficult and he is unable to pay adequate attention to the academic aspect of the school if he is not provided with L.D.C. So far we could provide only 35 L.D.Cs. to Government Middle Schools. Hence, it is proposed to cover an additional 20 more schools by providing L.D.Cs. An amount of Rs. 1.44 lakh is proposed for the purpose during the annual plan 1983-84.

With the exception of 8 pre-liberation posts of class IV employees, not a single post of class IV employee has been created either for Government Primary Schools or Government Middle schools. The teachers themselves have to open and close the classrooms and carry out other type of work allotted to class IV employees with the help of the students. This is manageable in smaller schools but it is a difficult task in big composite Middle Schools. Hence, it is proposed for the first time to

create only 10 posts of class IV employees to Government Middle Schools. Therefore an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed for this purpose for an annual plan 1983-84.

Therefore the total provision of Rs. 4.40 lakh has been made in the plan for the year 1983-84.

1.5 Development of Girls Education:

Under the scheme approved by Government of India, monetary incentives of Rs. 40/- per year is given to every girl student belonging to the economically backward class i.e., whose parents' income is upto Rs. 2400/- per annum. Monetary Incentive is given to the girl students studying in classes I to VII to meet the cost of clothes, text books, as the girl students whose parents cannot afford to provide the same may otherwise be unwilling to go to school. The object of the scheme is to encourage education among the girl students belonging to poor families especially from the backward areas. The scheme is coming from the Fifth Five Year Plan. During the year 1980-81, 7,184 girls students belonging to the backward class were benefitted with the total expenditure of Rs. 2,87,360/- and during the year 1981-82, 10,220 girl students with the expenditure of Rs. 4,08,800/- were benefitted by this scheme. With the budget provision of Rs. 4,00,000/- for the year 1982-83, about 10,000 girl students are expected to be benefitted. During 1983-84 it is targeted to extend the benefit to about 10,000 girl students for which a provision of Rs. 4,00,000/- is proposed in the annual plan.

1.6 Book Grants to the Students at the Elementary Stage:

This scheme which was commenced during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, book grants are given to the students belonging to the backward class @ Rs. 5/- per student per annum in case of students in classes I to IV @ Rs. 10/- per student per annum in case of students in classes V to VIII. Payment of this grant is realised only to those students whose parents income is less than 2400/- per annum. The main purpose of the scheme of payment of grants to the poor and needy children for the purpose of text books is to encourage the parents to send their children to the schools even with the monetary handicap so that children may be in a position to set at least few text books which are essential for them. The book grants are being allotted to all the primary and middle schools functioning in this Territory taking into consideration the enrolment in the schools so as to cover all the schools in all the Talukas. During 1980-81, 7168 students with an expenditure of Rs. 40,285 and during 1981-82, 7045 students with the cost of Rs. 39,430 were benefitted. During the year 1982-83 about 8800 students are expected to be covered with the ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- presented by the Government of India. During the year 1983-84 it is targeted to extend the benefit of the scheme to about 9000 students both from Primary and Middle schools for which an amount of Rs. 85,000/- is to be provided.

1.7 Establishment of Book Banks in Government Primary Schools:

The Government has already started establishing Book Banks in Govt. Elementary Educational Institutions. However all the schools are

not having sufficient sets of text books to meet the needs of the poor students who require the books. The text books purchased four or five years back are also rendered unsuitable for use because of wear and tear. The scheme of book banks is to be continued during the Sixth Plan and a provision of Rs. 40,000/- is proposed for 1983-84.

1.8 Construction of Class Rooms:

There are 1210 Govt. Primary and Middle Schools in Goa. 775 schools function in Govt. owned buildings and the remaining are housed in private premises which are either rented out or given rent free. Presently the schools are functioning in 2427 class rooms and for want of sufficient accommodation the unhealthy practice of running classes by shift system is being followed.

The problem of accommodation is not a new one, since the difficulty has existed right since the time of Liberation. The post Liberation period saw a rapid increase in the number of schools because of the policy of the Govt. to spread education to all concerned. At the time of Liberation, there were only 176 Govt. Primary Schools in existence and of these 128 schools had their own building. The problem has been snowballing over the years because the number of primary and Middle Schools were opened up keeping in view the demand of the areas without making adequate provision of school premises. Today we have 1210 Primary and Middle Schools and approximately 36% of these schools do not have any building of their own. It is evident that the pace of increase in schools has not been properly supplemented by construction of buildings for the same. Presently there are a lot of problems to accommodate students in private premises.

The above mentioned skeleton information emphasises adequate need to provide proper accommodation to the schools, first to do away with the shift system and lodging to poor standards of education and second to provide every Govt. Institution with its own premises which can be maintained properly and timely. There is urgent need to provide Govt. buildings for 435 schools which will require construction of 2155 new class rooms. In 1980-81 and 1981-82 only 20 and 47 class rooms respectively were constructed. Because of lack of funds it is not possible to cope up with the requirements of new premises every year and therefore the back-log is increasing. It is proposed that the expenditure be distributed over the coming years so that a fixed number of buildings come up every year. A new division of the P.W.D. has already been created to tackle this problem.

In 1982-83, P.W.D. proposes to construct 188 class rooms at different places for which an amount of Rs. 85.00 lakh will be required. In view of this it is necessary to further augment the draft outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh which will be barely adequate for construction of 45 class rooms. Accordingly it is targetted that in the current year effort would be made to construct about 180 class rooms. Keeping in view the back-log as explained earlier, it would be necessary to provide increased allocation in the budget so that a minimum of 200 class rooms are constructed every year from 1983-84 onwards.

Statistics projecting enrolments in the ensuing years indicates that approximately 3200 students are expected to be added at this level every year. These students will increase the requirements of class rooms. In 1981-82 within the limitation of the approved budget, 47 class rooms were constructed against the target of 50. In the current year efforts are being made to complete as many class rooms be constructed which will not only cover the requirements generated in that year but will also help down the back-log. For this it is proposed that an amount of Rs. 30.76 lakh be earmarked for carrying out construction.

1.9 Introduction of Socially Useful Productive Work:

The objective of the scheme is to prepare students to practice and perform tasks collectively and individually, to inculcate in these students a sense of respect for manual work, to generate positive attitude to team work and desirable values like self reliance and dignity of labour and finally to involve them in productive work whereby they can learn to use their hands in fruitful enterprises which will help them earn later on. With this aim in view under the scheme, necessary equipment and material is supplied to schools to undertake Socially Useful Productive Work in such areas like Gardening, Poultry-Breeding, Bakery, Carpentry, etc. In 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 40,000 was earmarked for this purpose. In 1983-84, it is proposed that an amount of Rs. 40,000/- be provided for continuance of this scheme.

1.10 Teaching Science Syllabus in Elementary School:

The object of this scheme is to provide science equipment and other material to Govt. Primary Schools. The Budget Provision during 1982-83 was Rs. 20,000/-. An amount of Rs. 20,000/- is provided in the plan estimates during 1983-84 for purchase of apparatus payment of honorarium, etc.

1.11 Development of Text Books:

Under this scheme it is proposed to produce text books and instructional material for the use of students in elementary schools. An outlay of Rs. 10,000/- is proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.12 Development of Languages:

The State Institute of Education has an independent cell for promotion and development of Indian Languages. Grants are also given to interested institutions who are making concentrated efforts for promotion and development of languages. In 1982-83 approximately Rs. 10,000 will be spent on such promotional activities. As a measure to provide encouragement for development of Indian Languages, it is proposed that an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh be provided during 1983-84 for the purpose.

1.13 Improvement of Supervisory Level Staff at Taluka Level as well as Administrative Machinery:

A.D.E.I.s are the ground level functionaries of the Education Department and they are responsible for detailed implementation of the

schemes. A.D.E.I.s are carrying out administrative and academic inspections of the Primary and Middle Schools at the taluka level. They are also accompanying Officers of the Department during High School inspections. At present the A.D.E.I. Office with Headquarters at taluka level has no ministerial staff attached and the A.D.E.I. is doing all the inspection and paper work single handedly. He is the officer who is collecting and compiling statistical data making reports and supplying them to headquarters. Every month a number of reports are sought from the A.D.E.I. for which information is collected by him and the report sent. He is inquiring into the complaints sent by the school at the taluka level. He is also responsible for proper implementation of special programmes and projects that are taken up from time to time at taluka level. This includes Adult Education Programme, sports functions at taluka level. Mid-day meal programme, Vanamahotsava, spread of elementary education, monitoring of quarterly attendance for elementary schools, organising of functions on national days etc. In addition to the above, the A.D.E.I.s are also entrusted with the tasks of supervising and inspecting the primary and middle sections attached to primary and middle sections attached to private as well as aided institutions.

It is found necessary to strengthen the base level offices so that information coming out is more reliable and is received in time. Additional posts are being proposed to ensure that the burden of work does not fall upon the efficiency of the output. Presently, there is one A.D.E.I. looking after the work of approximately 40 institutions. It is proposed to create and fill up the following posts during 1983-84:—

Sr. No.	Name of post	Scale of Pay	No. of posts
1.	A.D.E.I.	(Rs. 550-900)	2
2.	U. D. C.	(Rs. 330-560)	13
3.	L. D. C.	(Rs. 260-400)	13
4.	Peon	(Rs. 196-232)	13
5.	Watchman	(Rs. 196-232)	10

For the above, an amount of Rs. 0.45 lakh is proposed for 1983-84.

1.14 Expansion of Zonal Offices — Administration and Supervision:

There are only 3 Zonal Offices established at the Central places of Goa like Panaji, Margao and Mapusa. The main functions of the Zonal Officers are to inspect and supervise working of the schools coming under its jurisdiction and to look after the administrative matters of the teachers and other field staff. Through the Zonal Officers all the field work, implementation of schemes and the staff matters are carried out. At present, two Zones are having jurisdiction of four talukas and one Zone is having the jurisdiction of 3 talukas. On an average, each Zone is having 316 Primary, 44 middle and 81 secondary schools under its control and supervision. With the present situation all Zones located at the Central places and having the vast area of 3 to 4 talukas under them, difficulties are being experienced, both from the administrative

and academic point of view. In order to improve the administrative machinery at the field level and to improve supervision at the academic side, it is felt necessary to establish 2 more Zones which will be more close to the area of operation. With the additional 2 Zone offices, each Zone will have the jurisdiction of only two talukas instead of having 3 to 4 talukas at present under each Zone. Under the existing system most of the functions and activities of the department are concentrated at the central places only and the staff of the public has to come from far off places for any work at the Zonal Officer which involves time and money. This can be avoided by establishing 2 more Zones at the centrally located places in adjoining 2 talukas.

No. of schools in the rural areas and the staff strength is likely to increase with the increase in population. Keeping this in view and to further decentralise the activities of the department by being more close to the area of jurisdiction, it is proposed to have two more Zonal Offices for Goa. Creation of two more zones require an outlay of Rs. 1.40 lakhs for the year 1983-84 for creation of gazetted posts including Zonal Officer and 34 non-gazetted posts for each Zone.

1.15 Ashram Shalas/Hostel facilities to Tribals:

Under this scheme construction of two Ashram Shalas in Daman has been completed. These Shalas will provide better educational facilities and free lodging and boarding for tribal students.

The pattern of assistance has been provisionally approved by the local Government and the hostels will start functioning shortly. To manage effectively these Ashram Shalas, the following posts are proposed in the Plan for the year 1983-84.

1. Assistant Accounts Officer	...	...	1 post
2. Head Clerk	...	...	1 post
3. Statistical Assistant	...	...	1 post
4. U. D. C./Accounts Clerks	...	...	3 posts
5. L. D. C.	...	...	4 posts
6. Store Clerk	...	...	1 post
7. Librarian Grade II	...	...	1 post
8. Watchman	...	...	13 posts
9. Mali/Haman/Sweeper	...	...	17 posts

A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 is proposed for the same for the year 1983-84.

1.16 Uniforms to Tribal Students:

This is a scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan for Daman. Under this scheme school uniforms are distributed to tribal students at Daman free of charge. During 1982-83 a budget provision of Rs. 60,000/- was made. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- is proposed in the Plan for 1983-84.

II. SECONDARY

2.1 Expansion and Development of Government High Schools in Rural Areas:

The object of the scheme is to meet the needs of rural areas for Secondary Education. Under this scheme high schools are established in rural areas. During 1982-83, 54 posts of Asstt. teachers, 6 posts of Headmasters and 3 posts of Drawing teachers are created. Besides 6 posts of Asstt. teachers, 7 posts of N. F. C. Instructors and 2 posts of L. D. C.'s are in offing. During 1983-84 it is proposed to open ten more high schools in rural areas. More divisions will have to be opened in the existing schools. About 50 posts of additional Asstt. teachers, 5 posts of Headmasters and 5 posts of Drawing teachers may be required for the year 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh is provided jointly for payment of salaries and allowance of the staff, to provide furniture items, laboratory equipment, library books, cupboards, and construction of more high school. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh is also provided for the construction of suitable buildings for high schools. In addition during the year 1982-83, 10 posts of Physical Education Teachers have been created. 10 more posts are proposed in the plan during 1983-84. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been made for their payment.

At present the G. D. D. Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education is functioning in the building of State Institute of Education and the space is not sufficient for the same. Therefore it has been decided by the Government to construct a building for the S. S. C. E. Board. The proposal for the same has been approved by the Govt. Therefore a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh is made during the year 1983-84. It is also proposed to set up a Residential school in this Territory. Total provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh are therefore proposed in the plan keeping in view the above.

2.2 Provision of Leave Reserve for Teaching Staff in Government High Schools:

The 31 Government High Schools comprises of 31 posts of Headmasters and 283 posts of Assistant teachers. It is, therefor proposed to have 5% of the posts of Headmaster and Assistant teachers on leave reserves. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is proposed on in the plan during the year 1983-84.

2.3 Provision of Leave Reserve for A. D. E. I.s and Teacher Grade - I:

There are at present 107 posts of A. D. E. I.s/Teachers Grade-I, Senior Instructors who are posted in various talukas and various higher secondary schools. These posts of A. D. E. I.s Teachers Grade are interchangeable. A provision of Rs. 50,000/- is proposed under the scheme for creating the posts under leave reserve during the year 1983-84.

2.4 Payment of Grants for Development of Non-Government Secondary Schools:

Under this scheme Non-Govt. High Schools are being paid grants for their maintenance including payment of salaries in the appointed

staff. During the year 1982-83, 6 new secondary Schools were opened 13 Secondary Schools were upgraded and 57 extra divisions were granted. At this rate of increase every year, it is expected that during 1983-84 we may require to open about 10 new Secondary Schools and 15 Secondary Schools may be required to be upgraded. Besides, 70 new classes/divisions will have to be added. Therefore, about 150 trained graduate teachers will be required to be appointed for the aided Secondary Schools during 1983-84. Therefore an amount of Rs. 15 lakh will be required for opening new Secondary Schools, additional divisions and upgradation of existing schools. Total provision of Rs. 13,10,000 is required to be made for the year 1983-84 for payment of grant to the existing Secondary Schools and for the new schools and divisions that may come up during 1983-84.

2.5 Development of Government Higher Secondary Schools/Junior Colleges:

Besides the aided Higher Secondary Schools Government is also running 5 Higher Secondary Schools. One more Higher Secondary School will be opened during 1983-84 at Valpoi for which one post of Principal, 4 posts of Teacher Grade-I and ministerial posts are required to be created. During 1982-83 one post of Principal, 6 posts of Teachers Grade-I are created. A plan provision of Rs. 10,50,000 is therefore, proposed for the payment of staff salaries and purchase of equipments and construction of more higher secondary schools, during the year 1983-84.

2.6 Grants for Non-Government Higher Secondary Schools:

The Higher Secondary Units attached to the private colleges and high schools are paid maintenance grants every year. There is a budget provision of Rs. 25,00,000 during 1982-83. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 25,00,000 is provided under the plan sector for payment of grants.

2.7 Expansion of Technical High School Centre:

Under this scheme Government Technical High Schools are being expanded at Panaji, Mapusa and Daman. 6 posts of Asstt. Lecturers in Engineering are created during 1982-83. Provision during 1982-83 is Rs. 1,00,000. An amount of Rs. 70,000/- is proposed for the plan 1983-84 to meet the expenditure on raw material stationery for examination, printing, etc. and additional equipment for the workshop and for the payment of staff of an L. D. C., one Hamal/Sweeper/Mali, one Librarian Grade II and one Gardener/Mali proposed for 1983-84.

Technical Education Cell:

A Technical Education Cell is at present functioning in the Directorate of Education from the year 1981-82. The Cell is functioning under eventually converted into Directorate of Technical Education. Some posts are proposed to be created during the next year. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 1982-83. A similar provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided in the plan for the year 1983-84 for the purpose of pay and allowances of the staff of the Directorate of Technical Education.

2.8 Opening of the New Technical Vocationalisation School Centre:

The existing three Technical Vocationalisation schools centres cater to 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 therefor proposed to open two more Technical School Centres. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is provided in the plan for payment of salaries and other establishments expenditure.

2.9 Appointment of Staff at the Directorate Level Vocationalisation of Education at + 2 Stage:

This scheme provides to introduce Vocationalisation in Higher Secondary Schools as per the recommendation of Government. Posts of Vocational Educational Officer and Asst. Vocational Education Officer are approved by Government of India and are required to be created. One Post of L. D. C. and one post of Peon are already created. A provision of Rs. 2,00,000 is made in the plan during 1983-84 for creation of posts and appointment of staff.

2.10 Payment of Grants to the Non-Government Institutions for Vocational Education at the Post S. S. C. Level:

This scheme is designed to provide grant to such non Govt. Higher Secondary Units which are attached to Private Colleges and to Higher Secondary Schools for promotion of Vocational subjects in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fisheries and allied trades. Under this scheme, it is also proposed to make provision for payment of grants to other Institutions like Shipbuilding Industry Society of Goa and Fr. Agnel Polytechnic at Verna which have been started with the sole objective of providing necessary Vocational education to students at post S. S. C. level.

The Institute of Ship-buildings Technology of Goa is the first Institute of its kind in the Western Region. It is geared to provide technical training to students as per requirements of the Ship-building and Ship Repairing Industry. It is conducting a Diploma Course of Ship-building Engineering and the students which come out of the Institute would have adequate supervisory skills. Fr. Agnel Polytechnic at Verna has been established to introduce Diploma Courses in Engineering particularly for students of South Goa. It has facilities to provide Vocational training in Automobile Engineering, production Engineering etc.

Vocational Education at post S. S. C. level is very important requirement to help train students at that level so that they possess the necessary qualifications for getting into private jobs or to even start their own industry. Since the Institutes have been established primarily to further the goals of spread of Vocational Education and training, it is necessary to provide assistance to these private technical Institutes, financially to incur both recurring and non recurring expenditure. It is proposed to provide assistance to these Institutes based on the pattern presently adopted and followed by the Government of Maharashtra i. e., granting of 75% of the non recurring expenditure and 90% of the

recurring expenditure or net deficit in recurring expenditure which ever is less. Grants will be required to be paid to these Institutes right from their time of inception. In the plan of 1983-84 it is proposed to make provision of Rs. 12.00 lakh for payment of grants, based on the approved pattern, to these newly established Private Polytechnics.

2.11 Starting of hostels for economically Backward Class students:

Under this scheme it has been decided to construct hostels for economically backward class students at Bicholim, Canacona, Panaji, Margao, etc. In this regard the foundation stone for construction of hostels at Bicholim and Canacona has already been laid down on 14-12-1981 and 27-2-1982 respectively. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 90,000/- is proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84 for the construction programme.

2.12 Grants to the Goa, Daman & Diu Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education:

Under this scheme grants are provided to be paid to Goa, Daman and Diu Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education for specific purpose. There is a provision of Rs. 10,000/- during 1982-83. A token provision of Rs. 10,000/- will be provided during 1983-84.

2.13 Development of Audio Visual Centres:

The target of establishment of 20 A.V. Centres have already been achieved. Every centre is provided with A.V. equipment like 16 m.m. film projector, slide/filmstrip projector, epidiascope etc., for the use of centre as well as for the neighbouring schools from the taluka.

About 10,000 students are expected to be benefitted by these centres. However, in order to facilitate easy and prompt supply of the A.V. materials like film, filmstrips, slides, video tapes, etc. to A.V. Centres and other schools preferably from remote areas of south Goa, it is proposed to set up with one film library for South Goa alongwith creation of following post:—

Film Librarian (Grade I)	1 post	(Rs. 425-700)
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A provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed for payment of salaries and allowances of the officials and Rs. 0.05 lakh towards purchase of furniture, films, filmstrips, etc.

Therefore an amount of Rs. 10,000/- is proposed to the plan during the year 1983-84.

2.14 Extension Service Centres:

For effective functioning of extension centres there is need for the appointment of some staff on full time basis as also for providing additional amount for meeting the expenditure on the resource personnel and participants. An amount of Rs. 15,000/- will be provided in the plan during 1983-84.

2.15 Loans for Construction of Private School/College Buildings and Loans to the Educational Institutions for the purchase of Vehicles:

This is a scheme which proposed to give loans to Non-Govt. High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges for construction of School Buildings. The loan is given at 50% of the estimated cost subject to the maximum ceiling of Rs. 1,00,000 to High Schools and Rs. 2.00 lakh to Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges. A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made in the budget for the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed in the plan during 1983-84.

There are constant complaints from the travelling students that the public transport is not helpful as they refuse admission to the students when they want to go to the educational institutions in the morning and to go home from the educational institution after the classes are over in the afternoon. The Educational Institutions are also not in a position to purchase any vehicles to bring their students from the various localities to their Institution. There are also cases where the Educational Institutions are a little away from the main locality and hence there is no transport for the students from the main locality to go to the Institutions. This puts the students in difficulties.

In order to alleviate these difficulties, it is proposed that school managements should be given some loans for the purchase of the vehicles for the transport of the students. There are at present 8 non-Govt. Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce, 2 Colleges of Law and one Teachers' Training College, in addition to two Primary Teachers Training Institutions. There are also 7 Higher Secondary Schools aided by the Govt. run by the private managements. In addition, there are 225 Secondary schools also run by the Private Management.

It will not be possible to give loan facilities for the purchase of the vehicles to all these Institutions at the same time. It is therefore proposed that about 15 Institutions that can come forward will be covered under the loan scheme during the year 1983-84. Under the scheme it is proposed to give loan of 50% of the actual cost of the vehicles subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh per Institution. The loan will have to be repaid in 12 annual instalments and the normal interest as laid down by the Govt. from time to time will be charged.

A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is therefore proposed in the annual plan for the year 1983-84.

2.16. Establishment of School Complex:

In a school complex the Headmaster of the High School of a locality has to guide the Middle and Primary Schools that are situated within a reasonable distance from the said High School by organising common programme like refresher courses, hobby centres, socially useful productive activities, etc., for all the schools. Therefore, under this scheme some school complexes are proposed to be established and will be paid non recurring grants of Rs. 1,000/- for purchase of equipment, etc., and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 1,000/- for purchase of equipment, etc., and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 1,000/- for meeting other expenditure for stationery, holding seminar, etc. A total provision of Rs. 20,000/- is made for the said purchase during the year 1983-84.

III. TEACHERS EDUCATION

3.1 Expansion & Strengthening of State Institute of Education:

In order to improve the quality of Education, it is necessary to modify curriculum, evaluate and disseminate new techniques of teaching, learning and evaluation to produce educational material and provide in service education. For the purpose in view there is need to organise and consolidate the S. I. E. by having 4 units viz., for in service education training for evaluation and research for production and publication of Educational material and for guidance and counselling. It is also necessary to have sufficient staff in order that Government of India scheme of Universalisation of Elementary Education and UNICEF — Assisted project on Primary Education i. e. Primary Education Curriculum Development.

Development activities in community of Education and participation and comprehensive access to Primary Education which is to be introduced with the assistance of UNICEF become a success. There is a budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000/- during 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 10,000/- is provided during 1983-84.

The following staff is proposed to be created and filled up during 1983-84.

1.	Sr. Education Officer	...	...	(Rs. 1200-1600)	2 posts
2.	Subject specialists	...	...	(Rs. 650-1200)	7 posts
3.	Editor	...	...	(Rs. 650-1200)	1 post
4.	Statistical Assistant	...	...	(Rs. 425- 700)	1 post
5.	Audio Visual Technician cum-projector operator	...	...	(Rs. 425- 640)	1 post
6.	Craft Instructor	...	...	(Rs. 440- 700)	1 post
7.	Librarian	...	...	(Rs. 425- 700)	1 post
8.	Head Clerk	...	...	(Rs. 425- 700)	1 post
9.	U. D. C.	...	...	(Rs. 330- 560)	1 post
10.	Driver	...	...	(Rs. 260- 350)	1 post
11.	Gestetner Operator	...	...	(Rs. 210- 270)	1 post
12.	Library Attendant	...	...	(Rs. 210- 290)	1 post
13.	Watchman	...	...	(Rs. 196- 232)	1 post
14.	Office Attendant	...	...	(Rs. 210- 290)	1 post

The State Institute of Education at present is functioning on the 1st floor of the hostel building of the Government Teachers Training College, Porvorim. The present accomodation is not sufficient. So there is proposal to have an independent building for State Institute of Education at Porvorim. So an amount of Rs. 0.90 lakh is provided in the plan for the year 1983-84 for the purpose.

Therefore during the year 1983-84, the total amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the plan.

IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

4.1 Payment of Grants to Non-Government Colleges:

Under this Scheme maintenance grants are paid to the Non-Government Colleges for their development activities. There are 11 Colleges in this Territory with Arts, Science, Commerce, Law and Education facilities. There is a budget provision of Rs. 25.00 lakh during 1982-83 for the payment of grants such as salary, grant and other maintenance grants for the purchase of library books, laboratory equipments etc. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for payment of grants during the year, as some of the colleges intend to introduce new subjects during 1983-84. Increased liability is also due to revision of pattern of assistance approved by Government of India.

4.2 Payment of Building Grants to Non-Government Colleges:

Under this scheme grants are paid to Non-Government Colleges to construct college building.

The building grant admissible is at the rate of 25% of the estimated cost of the building as certified by the Public Works Department.

There is a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1982-83. Applications from two colleges are under process and as such during 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed in the plan as more colleges are likely to apply for the same shortly to avail of this facility.

4.3 Scholarships for College Students:

Under this scheme of Post Matric Scholarships, Scholarship of Rs. 50/- p. m. is paid to economically backward College students whose parents income is not more than Rs. 4,800/- p. a. to pursue their studies and the students should pass with at least 45% marks in the last qualifying examination.

There is Budget provision of Rs. 40,000/- during 1982-83. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 50,000/- is proposed in order to give benefit to 80 students of economically backward class.

4.4 Development of Post Graduate Centre:

Post Graduate Centre is being paid grants on the Committee expenditure by local Administration besides the development grants, they receive from the University Grants Commission. There is a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh for the year 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakh is required to be made during 1983-84. The funds provided under the above scheme will also be utilised for the Scheme Research in the field of Socio Economic Planning by local Educational Institutions and Programmes for fostering good citizenship in order to achieve the goals of Socio Economic Development and for the payment of grants to the Western Regional Centre of the ISSR, Bombay.

4.5 Establishment of University in Goa:

Under this Scheme an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is required to be provided for the year 1983-84 for the payment of salaries of University staff and other expenditure, on purchase of equipment, books, etc., when the University is established.

It has been decided to locate the University at Taleigao Dona-Paula Plateau instead of Kadamba Plateau. There is therefore need to acquire sufficient land at Taleigao Dona-Paula for the same. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore proposed on this account for the year 1983-84. Total provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed in the plan.

4.6 Construction of Building and Students Hostel for Goa College of Art:

In order to promote the Science of Art in this Union Territory, Goa, College of Art was established in 1972. The said College is running at Mira-Mar in a private rented building which is denied to healthy surroundings and adequate facilities. There is no hostel building for the students of the said College, also the students are facing difficulties in getting private accommodation at Panaji. The management of Goa College of Art, has been recently taken over by Government from the Kala Academy and it is to be Education Department to run the same as a Government College.

The designs, places and estimates of the buildings of the said College are ready. The work of construction of the said building has been entrusted to a C. P. W. D. and the work has already been tendered. The total estimates amount to Rs. 1.20 crore. The construction is starting in 1982-83 in the grant given to Kala Academy. The said work will be in full swing during 1983-84 and about 50% of the work of construction is proposed to be completed in 1983-84. It is necessary to make a provision of Rs. 9.33 lakh, in the budget for 1983-84 for the construction of the Art College.

4.7 Government Junior College/Higher Secondary Schools:

The new All India Pattern of Education i. e. 10+2+3 is introduced in this territory from 1975-76 under Government Management. There are in all 4 Government Higher Secondary Schools in Goa. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided in the Budget Estimates during 1983-84 for salaries and Office expenses. An amount of Rs. 5.06 lakh are provided for construction purposes. Total provision is Rs. 6.56 lakh.

V. ADULT EDUCATION

5.1 Opening of Adult Education Centres for Eradication of Illiteracy:

Adult literacy is one of the priority items in the list of the basic needs of the people. A National wide large scale programme of Adult Education, with special emphasis on illiterates of age group of 15-35, has already been chalked out for implementation during the fifth Five Year Plan period.

The present scheme aims at eradication of illiteracy, imparting functional literacy and developing awareness amongst the poor and illiterate population in the age group of 15 to 35 years.

Goa has a literacy rate of 57%, therefore a sizable population still remains illiterate and it is planned to cover this population by the end of 1990. For 1983-84 it is planned to cover a population of 8,100 adults by opening of 540 new centres, each centre having at least 15 adults on the rolls. The scheme also envisages conducting of training programmes for part-time instructors and orientation programme for supervisors every six months. This is to help them to inculcate a sense of devotion to the objectives of the scheme and teach them the specific methods necessary for its implementation.

Under this programme learning materials such as primers slates, pictorial charts, writing material and other aids are procured and supplied to the centres. In 1980-81 nearly 6150 adults attended adult education classes in 188 Centres. In 1981-82, 257 centres were opened up and 8070 adults covered. In 1982-83 500 centres will be opened and nearly 5700 people will be brought under this programme. In 1983-84 it is proposed to open 540 centres to cover a population of 8100. Fresh learning materials will have to be obtained for approximately 250 centres while the remaining 290 Centres will be provided material which is already existing and which at present is being utilised in the operational centres.

It is therefore proposed to make a provision as indicated here below for the year 1983-84.

1. Towards remuneration of Part-Time Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	6.50 lakh
2. Training Programmes-(T.A./D.A. and Honorarium to resource persons)	...	...	...	...	...	0.50 lakh
3. Purchase of Learning materials	...	...	...	...	...	1.00 lakh
						8.00 lakh

5.2 Appointment of Staff at Zonal and Headquarters for the strengthening of Administration of Adults Education Programme:

The Adult Education Programme was introduced in the Union Territory with effect from October, 1978. For the implementation of this prestigious scheme in the entire Union Territory, in 1978 itself no additional staff was provided and the burden was laid on the shoulders of the existing strength of the Department of Education. Since the scheme would not be properly coordinated by the Officer who was holding additional burden, in 1980 the posts of one Assistant Director of Education and one U.D.C. were created. At present the scheme is being implemented by the Assistant Director of Education and the U.D.C. placed at headquarter, while the Instructors and supervisors carry out the work at the field level. This scheme has been included in the 20-Point Programme, and it is felt necessary that adequate emphasis be placed at motivating the illiterate people to join these centres on proper training supervisors and control of the Supervisors and the Ins-

tractors and on regular inspections and field visits by the Zonal level Officers of the classes to ensure smoother implementation. At present the entire implementation and the effectiveness of the programme is dependent upon the interest taken by the field level Officers i.e. the A.D.E.I.s and the Zonal Officers, who are doing this duty in addition of their regular responsibilities and duties.

Since the Scheme envisages motivational approach to induce the illiterates to join these classes, it requires a lot of inspection work and supervision as well as data collection. It has been found increasingly difficult to manage this programme with merely one Assistant Director of Education and one U.D.C. Government of India had appointed a Special Committee to assess the staff requirements for implementation of Adult Education Programme in the states and had recommended a staff structure for the Union Territories, the financial burden of which was to be entirely borne by the Government of India. In the ensuing years post-literacy and follow up programmes for neo-literates will also be introduced. It is therefore very necessary that the staff structure of the headquarters and the Zonal level be properly strengthened as per the guidelines issued by the Government of India.

For effective supervision, adequate inspection and proper coordination of all the activities concerning Adult Education, it is proposed to have the following administrative and organisational set up during 1983-84:

Headquarters	Zonal
1. Dy. Director (Rs. 1300-1700).1	1. Dy. Adult Education Officer (Rs. 1100-1600).3
2. Continuing Education Officer (Rs. 650-1200).1	2. Statistical Assistant (Rs. 425-700).3
3. Accountant (Rs. 425-640).1	3. L.D.C. (Rs. 260-400).3
4. Statistical Assistant (Rs. 425-700).1	4. Peon (Rs. 196-232).3
5. Stenographer (Rs. 330-560).1	5. Driver (Rs. 260-350).3
6. L.D.C. (Rs. 260-400).1	
7. Driver (Rs. 260-350).1	

For effective implementation of the programme there should be extensive touring by the officer during evening time so as to supervise, guidance monitoring and envigilating the functioning of Adult Education Centres. In the past the mobility of the supervising staff was less due to non-availability of touring vehicles. The Centres are generally situated in the interior and there are no regular bus service to visit centres during evening/night time. Therefore in order to raise the mobility of the field level functionaries it is proposed that 4 diesel jeeps be provided, at the rate of 3 for Zones and one for Headquarter.

Therefore provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh be made towards salary and T.A./D.A. and purchase of vehicles.

5.3 Establishment of Hobby Centres:

This scheme was introduced during International Year of the Child with objectives that school going children from Vth to Xth Standard may indulge in creative arts. Under this Scheme, children are taught arts like carpentry, sewing and needle-work, paper craft, clay work etc. wherever facilities are available. A part-time craft instructor is appointed in the schools who guides the students.

So far 14 hobby Centres have been opened in the middle and high Schools. It is proposed to start 10 more such Centres during the year 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1983-84 to meet the requirements of expenditure towards purchase of material and payment of these Instructors.

VI. DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATION & SUPERVISION, EXPANSION OF THE DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

6.1 With the expansion of activities of the Directorate, the present staff will not be adequate to cope up with work of development. It is therefore, suggested to create and fill up the following posts during 1983-84.

Designation of post	Pay scale in Rs.	No. of post
1. Dy. Director of Education	(1300-1700)	1
2. Sr. Stenographer	(425-700)	1
3. Superintendent	(550-990)	1
4. Upper Division Clerk	(330-560)	3
5. Lower Division Clerk	(260-400)	5
6. Peons	(196-232)	3
7. Jr. Stenographer	(330-560)	1

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is therefore provided in the plan for the salaries of the staff and furniture.

Higher Education Cell

Designation of post	Pay scale in Rs.	No. of post
1. Joint Director	(1500-1800)	1
2. Asstt. Director of Education ...	(1200-1600)	1
3. Auditor	(425-700)	1
4. Head Clerk	(425-700)	1
5. Stenographer	(330-560)	1
6. Upper Division Clerk	(330-560)	1
7. Lower Division Clerk	(260-400)	1
8. Peon	(196-232)	1

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is therefore provided in the Plan for the salaries of the staff and furniture.

Planning and Monitoring Cell

It is proposed to strengthen the planning cell by providing following staff during 1983-84.

Designation of post	Pay scale in Rs.	No. of post
1. Planning Assistant	(550-900)	1
2. Statistical Assistant	(425-700)	1
3. Investigator	(330-560)	1
4. Lower Division Clerk	(260-400)	1
5. Peon	(196-232)	1

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is therefore provided in the plan for the salaries of the staff and furniture.

STATISTICAL CELL

In this territory the collection and compilation of statistical cell on education is done centrally by the statistics Section located in this Directorate. In most of the States, the data is first collected and compiled at taluka level. The taluka level compiled data is then forwarded to the District level Office where the data for each district is consolidated and then forwarded to the State Headquarters. In such States, there are statistical hands at the taluka and district levels. Needless to say that we have no statistical staff at the taluka and district levels. Thus the entire workload regarding the collection and compilation of numerical as well as financial data is concentrated in the statistical unit at the state level.

The statistical Unit at the state level is located in the Directorate of Education. It is headed by a Statistical Officer from the Common Statistical Cadre, who is assisted by the following staff:—

Designation of post	Pay scale in Rs.	No. of post
1. Statistical Assistant	(425-700)	4
2. Investigator	(330-560)	3
3. Lower Division Clerk	(260-400)	1
4. Peon	(196-232)	1

The Planning work is also done by the statistical hands as there is no separate staff for planning.

The above staff is merely sufficient to handle the normal work of the state Unit. However, the Ministry of Education desires that this Unit should be strengthened to take up additional items of work.

Strengthening of statistical machinery: The additional items of work as suggested by the Ministry of Education are follows:

1. Sample checking of enrolment and other data supplied by the educational institutions to improve the reliability of data. A sample size of 10% of the educational institutions has been recommended.

2. Theme oriented studies in education are to be undertaken in order to assist the educational planning and policy formulation. It is recommended that a separate Survey Unit should be created so that this unit would serve as a continuous machinery for undertaking All India Educational Survey sponsored by the Ministry of Education besides undertaking the theme oriented studies according to the requirements of the respective State.

3. Organising training programme for various categories of statistical personnel. It is recommended that the staff at the lower levels including those working in the educational institutions are entrusted with educational statistics should properly trained and oriented in their task.

4. Additional data required by the Ministry of Education in Forms ES-V and ES-VI. Due to the mounting backlog in the field of educational statistics, the Ministry of Education simplified the earlier voluminous Forms A, A-1 and A-2 into four smaller Forms namely ES-I, ES-II, ES-III and ES-IV from the year 1976-77. The earlier backlog was cleared in still smaller Forms called Arrear Forms. However, soon therefore, the Ministry introduced another Form called ES-V and now from the year 1980-81 they have introduced one more Form called ES-VI. The Ministry has recommended to strengthen the statistical machinery to cope up with these additional items of work.

It is therefore, proposed to create and fill up the following posts.

Designation of post	Pay scale in Rs.	No. of post
1. Research Assistant	(550-900)	1
2. Statistical Assistant	(425-700)	2
3. Investigator	(330-560)	3

A total provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed towards payment of salaries and allowances of the above staff for the year 1983-84.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION CELL AT THE DIRECTORATE

Universalisation of Pre-Primary Education is a major goal of the State Government. Under the scheme it is envisaged to impart Non-Formal, Pre-Primary Education to children between the age of 3 to 6 years. Since Non-Formal Education does not envisage imparting of bookish knowledge, it would require a set up which will cater to the specific needs and requirements of children of a very young age. The State Government has already approved the implementation of the

Scheme in 10 talukas wherein 10 Schools of such a nature will be opened in each taluka. It is proposed that before the schools are set up, a separate cell to supervise and control the implementation of Non-Formal Pre-Primary Education be created at the level of the Directorate. With the present load of work it is not possible to distribute this additional workload in a diffused manner to the existing staff members.

It is proposed that the following posts be created in the Directorate of Education specifically for implementation of the scheme in 1983-84.

Designation of post	No. of Post	Rs.
1. Dy. Director of Education	1	10,000/-
2. Head Clerk	1	7,000/-
3. Upper Division Clerk	2	12,000/-
4. Lower Division Clerk	2	10,000/-
5. Steno	1	6,000/-
6. Peon	1	5,000/-
		50,000/-

It is necessary that these posts are created so that a detailed study of the scheme, as it is being run in other States, can be studied in detail and the pattern of staff structure in these centres could be properly chalked out. It will also be necessary to identify a core group of teachers, who will be dedicated to impart such training to young children and who would therefore be given necessary training in these aspects with the assistance of N. C. E. R. T. The setting up of the schools, identification of the areas, places and localities; drawing of the schedule of the timings for the schools and the activities to be carried out at the school level will be worked out by this cell.

As indicated earlier part of the document at 1.1.A, it will be necessary to provide staffing structure of each of the 100 centres proposed in 1983-84. It is proposed that each centre will have a teacher in the grade of Rs. 330-560 (i. e. the grade of a Primary School Teacher) who will be assisted by a helper who will be paid fixed remuneration at the rate of Rs. 300/- per month.

It is therefore proposed to make a provision of 0.50 lakh in the Budget for the year 1983-84 for creation of the new cell.

A total provision of Rs. 2.50 lakh is proposed towards payment of salaries allowances, and the furniture of the staff of all the above cells for the year 1983-84

STRENGTHENING OF AUDIO VISUAL UNIT

6.2 The objectives 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.

The Audio-Visual Unit of this Directorate is provided with projection unit and a film-library comprising of the following staff viz. one Technical Assistant, one Film-Librarian, one Film Operator one cinema van driver and one hamal.

So far 20 Audio-Visual Centres are established in selected High Schools and more centres may be established if the need be. Every centre is provided with the Audio Visual equipment worth up to Rs. 10,000/- to be used as Teaching Aids for the benefit of nearby schools.

Besides training the teachers in handling and operation of costly and delicate Audio-Visual Equipment proper co-ordination with Door Darshan and All India Radio is also to be dealt with in respect of Educational Broadcast and for motivation of illiterate adults under NAEP.

Thus the unit has to extend the facilities of providing Audio Visual Aids such as Films, filstrips, slides, video tapes, important recordings of Educational broadcasting etc. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the Audio Visual Unit with adequate technical and administrative staff as mentioned below:

Designation of post	Pay scale in Rs.	No. of post
1. Audio-Visual Education Officer ...	(550-900)	1
2. Helper cum attendant	(210-290)	1
Towards Salaries		
T. A.		
Office		

A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for the Payment of salaries and allowances of this staff for the year 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed for purchase of Audio-material. Therefore the total provision is Rs. 0.30 lakh.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

1. EXPANSION OF CENTRAL LIBRARY

1.1 Development of Central Library:

This is a scheme for strengthening Central Library, Development of Central Library, preservation of books, establishment of reading rooms in panchayats, Photo Copier and Micro filming of rare documents. Bibliography of Goan authors, Management of books, implementation of Book Act 1867 as modified upto 1st March, 1961, a provision of Rs. 2,75,000/- is therefore made during the year 1983-84.

1.2 Development of Library Movement:

This is a scheme which provide for Taluka Libraries in various talukas. The main object of the scheme is to provide good reading mate-

rials to the public and improve their knowledge. The State Library Planning Committee for Goa, Daman and Diu has recommended opening of Village Libraries one in each Village having 5,000 or more population and one taluka library in each taluka. For the development of Libraries both the taluka and village level and payment of salaries to the staff in the existing libraries, a provision Rs. 2,32,000/- is therefore made during the year 1983-84.

1.3 Village Continuing Education Centres:

The Objectives of Adult Education Programme would not be fulfilled unless learning environment is created and opportunities are provided for every individual who has acquired new skills under Adult Education Programme.

With this view in mind it is planned to open village continuing education centres, for postliteracy and follow up programme could be undertaken.

For this purpose it is planned to open 60 such Centres at places where Adult Education Centres have been functioning for last two years, so that Neo-literate population could take advantage of continuing education and follow up programme.

A Continuing Education Worker/Teacher will man these centres. A continuing education worker/teacher would be given adequate reorientation. He would be incharge of reading material such as newspapers, books etc. which the neo-literate population can make use.

There would also be need of supervision and guidance for the effective functioning of these centres.

Therefore, it is proposed to create 3 posts of Assistant Continuing Officers whose main duty would be visiting these centres to supervise and guide the functioning of the Centres. Each of Assistant Continuing Education Officer would be incharge of 20 Centres and he would be stationed in the Office of the Assistant Educational Inspector.

Assistant Continuing Education Officer would also organise Training Programmes/Reorientation Programmes for continuation education worker/teacher and also for part-time Instructors of Adult Education.

3 Posts of L.D.C. are also proposed to assist A.C.E.O. in his administrative work.

Total position of posts required is as below: —

Designation of post	No. of posts	Pay scale in Rs.
1) Continuing Education Worker ...	60	330-560
2) Assistant Continuing Education Officer	3	425-700
3) L. D. C.	3	260-400

Budget provision would be required as below: —

1) Towards Salary of the staff	...	...	Rs. 0.40 lakh
2) Towards Reading Material	...	...	Rs. 0.20 lakh
3) Towards Furniture	...	...	Rs. 0.25 lakh
4) Rent, Taxes Contingent	...	...	Rs. 0.15 lakh
Total			Rs. 1.00 lakh

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

National Scholarships:

Government of India, is awarding through Directorate of Education, Panaji, National Scholarships to 34 to 40 topmost students of Goa, Daman and Diu, on the basis of the annual examination of S.S.C./B.A./B.Sc./B.Com., etc.

The rates of scholarships are as follows:

	Non-Hostellers Rs.	Hostellers Rs.
XI & XII 1st Year of 3 Year B.A./ /B.Sc./B. Com., etc.	60 per month	100 per month
B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. etc. (2nd and 3rd Year course)	90 per month	140 per month
B.E./B. Tech./MBBS/L.L.B./B. Ed/ Diploma in Professional and Engi- neering Studies.	120 per month	170 per month
M.A./M.Sc./LL.M/M.Ed./& M.B.A.	120 per month	170 per month

Only students whose parents monthly income is upto Rs. 500/- are eligible. For salaried class people only basic pay is counted. Those whose income is above Rs. 500/- are given National Prize of Rs. 100/- and a Merit Certificate in lieu of Scholarships. Once an award is given it is renewed year after year till the completion of degree course.

During the last academic year 1981-82 Rs. 1,53,000/- has been spent, being Rs. 25,030/- under non plan and Rs. 1,27,970/- under plan, covering 37 fresh awards, 61 National Prizes and 108 renewals. During the current year Government of India allotted 41 fresh awards. The budget provision is Rs. 20,000/- under plan. Presuming the fresh awards for 1983-84 will be increased by the Government of India and having the awards of previous years to be renewed for further course of studies i. e. Medicine, Engineering etc., where the rates are Rs. 120/- p. m. for non hostellers and Rs. 170/- for hostellers, the requirements for 1983-84 is calculated at Rs. 1,70,000/-.

SPORTS & YOUTH WELFARE

I. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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 services to the children, young as well as old to improve upon their health, character and enhancing their moral values. It has helped the people to get together while displaying or exhibiting the talent which has to develop brotherhood and national integration.

The scheme-wise details of the (1) Physical Education and Sports and (2) Youth Welfare are detailed below:

1.1 Coaching Scheme:

The Government of India have revised the Coaching 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 period of 10 months. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, 8 trainees have been covered. It is proposed to cover 2 trainees per year. On return, after successful completion of the training will subsequently be absorbed in the post of coaches under this scheme. Also the salary of Four local coaches and two Grounds men is to be paid.

During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 0.88 lakhs, have been spent. In the year 1982-83 2.20 lakh have been spent.

It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh during the year 1983-84.

1.2 Strengthening of Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs:

A separate Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs has been established for the purpose of accelerating sports, games, activities in this Union Territory.

The following 25 posts are created for the effective functioning of the Department out of which one is Gazetted Officer.

	No. of posts
1. Assistant Director (Sports)	1
2. Assistant District Inspector	6
3. Head Clerk	1
4. Gestetner Operator	1
5. Cultural Organiser	1
6. Sports Organiser	2
7. Zonal Sports Organiser	3
8. Upper Division Clerk	1
9. Stenographer	1
10. Lower Division Clerk	1
11. Peon	1
12. Driver	1
Total	20

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 1.81 lakh and Rs. 2.93 lakh have been spent respectively. In the year 1982-83 Rs. 4.18 lakh have been spent.

It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 3.43 lakh for the year 1983-84.

1.3 National Physical Efficiency Drive:

This scheme is being implemented in this Union Territory since 1963-64 as per the directives of Government of India. 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 them some encouragement to the mass participation in the testing it is proposed to give an amount of Rs. 100/- to each centre to meet the expenditure towards contingencies etc. on account of this scheme.

A scheme has been sent to Government of India Implementation of National Physical Fitness Programmes-cum-Efficiency Drive in this Union Territory. 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.E.D. tests. These centres are entrusted to the teacher who will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 50/- for manning these centres and the Honoraria to these teachers will be to the tune of Rs. 6,000/-. Further an expenditure of Rs. 4,000/- per annum will be incurred for Institution of State awards to the best competitors which will be given incentives for better achievements in the form of certificate.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh and Rs. 0.03 lakh have been spent respectively. In the year 1982-83 Rs. 0.03 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.4 Refresher Courses and Seminars:

In order to bring the standard of the sports and games and teaching in physical education on sound scientific footing, it is proposed to hold Refresher Courses and Seminars for the teachers and primary, secondary and 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 the games and sports.

These seminars are being regularly held at the Taluka and State level every year.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh and 0.14 lakh have been spent respectively. In the year 1982-83 Rs. 0.18 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.5 Establishment of Training-cum-Research Cell in the State Institute of Education:

It is proposed to establish physical education, Research-cum-training cell in the State Institute of Education, in order to carry out the orientation courses/refresher courses, research work and all other type of work pertaining to academic side of the physical education.

It will serve as a centre of Research in sports and physical education. The Principal of the College shall work as the Research Officer. The training programme of the Primary and Middle Schools can be entrusted to this Institute and Vice-Principal shall work also as a training officer. The coaches of the Department shall also be used to coach boys and girls in different games and sports. The facilities of the sports complex shall be used for the regular practice in games and sports. The Research Centre in Sports/Physical Education will serve the young and budding sportsmen.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 no grants have been released since the posts were not filled in. In the year 1982-83, nothing have been spent since the posts have not been filled in.

A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.5 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 the games and sports from the young age. It is proposed to start classes from Std. VIII to Std. X where the normal syllabus in academic side shall be followed but only outstanding sportsmen from

the primary schools and sub-junior competitors in different games and sports shall be admitted in the school. They shall be given free education. Free accommodation in the hostels specially constructed for sportsmen shall be given. It is also proposed to accommodate outstanding students from Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges free of cost. It is proposed to admit about 150 students in the said school and meet the boarding expenses at the rate of Rs. 150/- to Rs. 175/- per month in order to give balanced diet including bed tea, breakfast, lunch, afternoon with snacks and dinner. They will be provided with appropriate track suits and other sports kit. The required sports equipments will be supplied.

It will serve as a centre of Research in Sports and physical education. The Principal of the College shall work as the Research Officer. The training programme of the Primary and Middle Schools can be entrusted to this Institute and Vice-Principal shall also work as Training Officer. The Coaches of the Department shall be used to coach the boys and girls in different games and sports. The facilities of the sports complex shall be used for the regular practice in games and sports.

This sports school shall help the young and budding Sportsmen to come up in sports and earn name and fame for Goa and India.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 no grants have been released. In the year 1982-83 no grants have been released since the posts have not been filled in.

A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

Total amount of Physical Education Rs. 8.35 lakh.

2. YOUTH WELFARE SCHEME

1.7 National Service Scheme:

This is Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in this Union Territory from 1974-75 onwards. The strength of 2300 volunteers and 1150 volunteers have been allotted in this Union Territory for regular and special camping programmes respectively with pro-rate sanction of Rs. 60/- in case of N.S.S. and Rs. 80/- in case of special Camping Programmes in the ratio of 7:5 and being Central and State Government respectively.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakh and 1.72 lakh have been spent respectively. During the year 1982-83 Rs. 2.04 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.8 Establishment of Camp Sites and Sports Complexes:

Construction of playgrounds/sports complexes/office building/camp sites in a scheme which envisages the construction of Multipurpose Sports Complexes at Panaji, Mapusa, Margao and Vasco-da-Gama which

includes the construction of changing rooms, Sports halls for the different games and sports including Swimming Pool.

The land admeasuring 50,000 sq. metres at Pedem-Mapusa has been selected for the permanent camping site for Scouts Guides, N.C.C., Social Service etc. It is the ideal site as it is located in hills and even then the market, Medical and other facilities are available at the nearest at Mapusa.

Separate provision for construction and development of Camp sites has been proposed under capital outlay on Education, Art and Culture. It is necessary to purchase some tents Shamiyana for the outdoor camping.

During 1980-81 Rs. 0.01 lakh have been spent and during 1981-82 Rs. 0.15 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.27 lakh have spent. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh during the year 1983-84.

1.9 Inter State Exchange of Youth:

In order to give the youth of this Territory an opportunity to participate in the youth programme organised by different States at inter-State level. It is proposed to have this scheme. This will lead to National Integration as it provides opportunity to youth to live together with the youth of other states, know their culture, problems etc. thus fostering brotherhood.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82 nothing was spent. During 1982-83 nothing have been spent since the pattern has not yet been approved by Govt. of India.

A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.10 Establishment of Vyayamshalas:

In order to encourage indigenous activities of physical welfare for the children of various Rural and Urban places, such as 'Danda' 'Bai-thaka' 'Indian Games' and other indigenous and sports activities, this scheme has been started during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Total 55 such Vyayamshalas have been established @ Rs. 5,000/- grants for Vyayamshalas. It is proposed to establish 5 Vyayamshalas and also give maintenance grants in order to facilitate these Vyayamshalas to appoint part-time teachers, organise competitions, Coaching Camps and repairs and purchase of additional material on the deficit subject to a ceiling unit of Rs. 0.02 lakh per Vyayamshala.

During 1980-81, 5 Vyayamshalas have been established. Rs. 0.25 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 no expenditure have been incurred on this scheme. During 1981-82 no expenditure have been incurred on this scheme. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.19 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.11 Development of Yoga Education:

It is very essential to spread the Yoga activities in Educational institutions and also among the public at large. Yoga has proved to

be very good activity for each and every individual in a number of ways. Yoga is becoming very popular in the rest of the countries in the world. Yoga classes need to be conducted for students, teachers and public at large regularly, in order to create healthy habits in them.

A post of Yoga expert is created in the scale of Rs. 550-900 in order to conduct the Yoga activities and guide the Secondary School and other voluntary youth organisation in the regular practice of yoga. The people from the Rural and Urban areas are being involved.

During the year 1980-81 Rs. 0.01 lakh have been spent, and during 1981-82 Rs. 0.04 lakh have been spent. Since the post of Yoga Expert is not filled in during 1982-83 only Rs. 0.02 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.12 Films on Sports & Youth Activities and Culture:

It is proposed to exhibit films on Sports and Youth activities and culture for the purpose of giving wide publicity to Sports and Games and other Cultural and Youth activities. Technical knowledge of these activities will also be gained by the youth through the exhibition of such films.

The films on sports, culture and youth activities are being exhibited all over Goa in order to give recent technical knowledge on Sports and Games to popularise it among the people. Under this scheme, new films strips on sports, games and Cultural activities are to be purchased. During the year 1977-78 the post of Film Operator was created and the post of attendant will be created under this scheme. At an average 150 films shows are organised every year all over Goa.

During 1980-81 Rs. 0.14 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.21 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.21 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.55 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.13 Days of National Importance — Independence and Republic Day:

To promote National integration and create enthusiasm among the people of this territory towards National Integration, the days of National Importance, viz. Independence Day, Goa Liberation Day and Republic Day, Children's day are being celebrated in all 13 Talukas of this Territory. The expenditure on marking the grounds, light refreshment to students, organisation of floats, competition demonstrations in physical education display etc. on this account is met under this scheme. The total participation of these students is about 40,000 per year.

During 1980-81 Rs. 0.25 lakh have been spent and in 1981-82 Rs. 0.34 lakh have been spent, during 1982-83 Rs. 0.52 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.14 Grants to Bharat Scouts and Guides:

Scouting and guides has been introduced as a compulsory subject in all secondary schools in this Union Territory and as such, the activities of the same have been enormously raised to 15,000 scouts and guides every year.

The pattern of assistance is not yet approved by Government of India but agreed to release on ad-hoc basis 75% of the total expenditure or the deficitory which is less subject to a ceiling of Rs. 0.25 lakh. The revised proposal with enhanced grants is pending with Government of India.

During 1980-81 Rs. 0.48 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.47 lakh have been spent and in 1982-83 Rs. 0.65 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.15 National Cadet Corps:

The N.C.C. has come into existence in this Union Territory since 1963. At present there are only 3 N.C.C. units, namely Battalion, Naval & Girls unit. The whole expenditure of N.C.C. Units is being met under non-plan. However, the expenditure on honoraria and outfit allowance and refreshment allowances, Washing & Polishing allowances, Incharge allowances for part time officers and the expenditure on award for best Cadet in each wing etc. have been enhanced by the Government of India since 1977-78. It is also proposed to purchase staff car during 1982-83.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. Nil and Rs. 0.04 lakh have been spent. During the year 1982-83 Rs. 2.83 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

Total: Youth Welfare Schemes: Rs. 6.65 lakhs

3. SPORTS AND GAMES

1.16 Civil Services Tournaments:

In order to evoke enthusiasm amongst the Central and State Government Civil servants in this Union Territory, the Civil Services Tournaments are conducted from 1975-76 and onwards. The teams are coached and sent for International participation. It is proposed to incur expenditure on conduct of tournaments, Coaching Camp, Sports Kit and TA/DA expenditure on the players and team managers at the National Level participation under the scheme.

It is proposed to hold All India Civil Services Tournaments in this Union Territory in addition to regular competitions.

During 1980-81 Rs. 0.78 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.88 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.54 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.17 Establishment of Sports Library:

The Sports Library was established in the Directorate during the 5th Five Year Plan in order to make available up-to-date literature on sports and games and cultural leading it to the sports organisations and educational institutions.

The post of Librarian (Rs. 425-700) and the Library Attendant (Rs. 210-230) is created but not filled in. The proposed posts will be created and filled in the year 1982-83 as the Library will be kept open from 8.00 a. m. to 8.00 p. m. at the Indoor Stadium, Campal as per the demands of the student/player community.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.04 lakh have been spent and the posts have not been filled in, only books were purchased. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.10 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.04 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.18 Grants to Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports:

The Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports is the agency through which the Government gives grants to about 340 Sports Clubs and 34 State level associations, in order to promote games and sports in this Territory. It had formed during the year 1969. Government of India have approved a revised pattern of assistance in order to widen the scope of State Sports Council for promotion of sports among non-student youth in the rural and urban areas. An Annexe to the Stadium will be constructed this year.

During 1980-81 Rs. 3.00 lakh have been spent and during 1981-82 Rs. 8.30 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 10.00 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 12.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.19 Sports Talent Scheme:

Under this scheme it is proposed to give regular financial assistance to Sportsmen in indigenous condition due to old age, accident, ill health and having nobody to support them and to meet the hospitalization expenditure to seriously injured on the playground in and outside the Territory. It is also proposed to give immediate financial help to the players met with accident on playgrounds to meet the medical expenses.

This scheme is being introduced since 1979-80. During 1980-81 Rs. 0.19 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.47 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.45 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.70 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.20 Award for Special Talent in Sports & Games:

This is a on-going scheme which envisages award certificates to the outstanding promoters in the field of physical education, games and sports and the outstanding sportsmen of this Union Territory. During 1978-79 three such awards were given away at the cost of Rs. 0.10 lakh and during 1979-80 four awards were given at the cost of Rs. 0.10 lakh.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.18 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.10 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.16 lakh have been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.21 Grants for Construction of Stadium/Pavillion/Playground:

The sports & Games activities in this Union Territory are being hampered due to lack of adequate playgrounds facilities. At present there is only one stadium in the Union Territory that is situated at Campal, Panaji, where tournaments and games are organised.

In this scheme grants are proposed to be released to Village Panchayat, Municipalities, Stadium Committees at the Taluka and State for Development of Playgrounds at the rate of Rs. 0.75 lakh for village and Rs. 1.50 lakh for talukas both on 3 : 1 basis 3 being from Government and one from Institution itself.

Under this scheme, grants are proposed to be released to non-Government Secondary Schools and Colleges to develop their playgrounds, and the Government of India has approved the pattern of assistance to release grants upto Rs. 0.15 lakh to school and Rs. 0.05 lakh to colleges. The pattern is yet to be approved by the Government of India.

During 1980-81, Rs. 2.72 lakh have been spent and during 1981-82 Rs. 1.24 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 no grants have been released due to no response to this scheme.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.22 Sports Festivals:

There are nearly 1200 primary, 130 middle and 240 secondary and 25 higher secondary schools in this Territory with total enrolment of about 2,00,000 students in order to spot the Sports talent at grass root level and in order to evoke sports enthusiasm among primary and middle school students, it is proposed to organise the sports festival in Athletics and other games at Group, Taluka, Zonal and State level with total participation of about 30,000 students in a year. The expenditure on travelling, Lodging and Boarding in case of Primary and Middle School Sports is met by this Administration only under the scheme.

It is also proposed under this scheme to conduct the Sports meet for Secondary and Higher Secondary school students separately in about 30 events and Taluka, Zone and State Level. It is also proposed to conduct coaching camps for selected team of Secondary and Higher Secondary School, rural sports team women sports team etc.

During 1980-81, Rs. 2.76 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 2.87 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 2.23 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.23 Grants to Non Government Colleges and Secondary Schools for Development of Playgrounds:

This scheme is being implemented from the Vth Five Year Plan period and about 40 Educational Institutions have benefited by developing the playgrounds. Many more Institutions are coming up for the grants. In order to cover up the remaining institutions, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh during the Vth Plan period for extending the financial assistance to educational institutions for development of playgrounds at the rate of Rs. 25,000 in case of 5.6 acres of land @ Rs. 10,000 in case of 3 acres of land and @ Rs. 8,000 for lesser land available for development of playgrounds.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82 no grants have been released. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.38 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.24 Grants to Goa Inter Collegiate Committee for Participation and Organisation in University Tournaments:

This scheme will help the students of Colleges of Goa to participate in the Bombay University level Tournaments. If the University is established, it will help the University students to participate in the All India University Tournaments.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 1982-83 no grants have been released due to non participation of students.

A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.25 Promotion of Literature on Culture, Sports & Games:

The objective of this scheme is to help talented students to write their own literature in physical education, sports, recreation, health, education, culture or any other suitable and useful topic for their benefit of the Educational Sports and Cultural Institutions and public at large.

The author will receive the remuneration for writing the books as prescribed in Goa Gazetters. The books are distributed free of charge to all Departments, Educational and Cultural Institutions, Sports Clubs and Associations, Public Libraries in this Union Territory and 2 copies to the Education and Sports Department and other states and National Level Sports bodies/institutions.

During 1980-81 Rs. 0.15 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.05 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.18 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

1.26 Supply of Sports Equipment:

The Non-Govt. Secondary Schools are not in a position to provide adequate sports equipments to the students due to lack of sufficient funds. Govt. of India has approved pattern of assistance to these schools upto Rs. 500/- on matching basis to 20 schools in a year.

The Govt. schools in this Territory are not adequately supplied necessary sports equipments. They are numbering about 1420 and upto 1978-79 only 500 schools were supplied with sports equipments under this scheme at the cost of Rs. 1.74 lakh.

During 1980-81 Rs. 0.35 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 2.77 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 2.80 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

Total amount of Sports and Youth Welfare Rs. 35.00 lakh.

MAJOR HEAD: 278 - ART AND CULTURE, FINE ARTS & CULTURE

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

I) ESTABLISHMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING UNIT

This scheme is clubed with previous scheme of "Establishment of Cultural Unit.

The scheme propagation of culture among colleges and school students sponsored by Govt. of India Department of Culture is being implemented in this Union Territory since 1976. The Cultural Unit has been established in the Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs, for the purpose of having a check and inspection over the working of Kala Academy for Goa, Daman and Diu and other Cultural Organisation in this Territory. The following five posts have been created and filled in:

Designation	No. of posts
1) Assistant Cultural Officer	1
2) Cultural Organiser (Trained)	1
3) Cultural Organisers (Untrained)	2
4) Lower Division Clerk	1
	5

Under the said scheme, the Department has so far conducted four courses for Secondary Schools and Colleges, teachers and the fifth course has been planned for the year 1980. In all 189 teachers from Government/Non-Government Secondary Schools have so far been trained. The total expenditure on the organisation of these courses have

been spent from the Central funds and with the completion of the 7th course the Department would be in a position to cover up all the Secondary Schools.

This unit in this Department will be responsible for elementary teachers in the Territory. Every year this Unit will organise refresher courses/workshops in music, dance, drama, folk arts theatre, craft, painting etc.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh and Rs. 0.12 lakh have been spent respectively.

In the year 1982-83 Rs. 0.02 lakh have been spent since the posts have not been filled in. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

Total: — Direction and Administration Rs. 0.25 lakh.

II. FINE ARTS EDUCATION

2.2 Grants to Kala Academy:

In order to take necessary research in the field of Goa Traditional Culture, House Faire, Festival and Folk etc. the research and performing Unit has been established in Kala Academy which implies appointment of technical research staff, purchase of equipment of technical research staff, purchase of equipment like tape-recorded, tapes, movies, camera, etc. It is also proposed to purchase antiques, manuscript and establishment of a centre in puppetry. Kala Academy is aiming at producing a Model Cultural Programme, West Music Wing Theatre Training Course Faculty of Music and Painting and Applied Art are the different branches of working of the Kala Academy.

The open air theatre was inaugurated in December, 1981 and the remaining part of the complex will be completed by December, 1983.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 4.70 lakh and Rs. 4.50 lakh have been spent respectively.

In the year 1982-83 Rs. 18.00 lakh have been spent. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

2.3 Grants to Kala Academy for Construction of Kala Academy Complex:

The Kala Academy has been established by this Administration in 1970 and in order to widen the activities in a massive and effective manner the Academy has decided to build its own Art's Complex at Panaji. The work is entrusted to C.P.W.D. as deposit work. The construction of superstructure work is already completed. The entire construction work will be completed by the end of the year 1983. So that no amount for construction of the Kala Academy Complex will be given during 1983-84.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 27.70 lakh and Rs. 62.48 lakh have been spent respectively.

In the year 1982-83 Rs. 80.00 lakh have been spent.

A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

2.4 Grants to Kala Academy for Construction of Building for Goa College of Art:

The Goa College of Arts is controlled by the Kala Academy and financed by this Administration on 100% basis. The said college is being run in a private building at Miramar. The College is affiliated to Bombay University and to the affiliation condition it would have a building of its own including the students hostel and teachers quarters. It is therefore proposed to construction a building for the college adjacent to Kala Academy Complex at Campal, Panaji, where Government has allotted the land admeasuring 36,000 sq. m. to Kala Academy. The total estimated cost of the proposed building is about Rs. 50.00 lakh.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 no grants have been released. In the year 1982-83 Rs. 5.00 lakh has been spent. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84. Since the scheme is transferred to Education Department.

2.5 Establishment of Art Gallery for Institute Menezes Braganza:

The Institute Menezes Braganza possesses an Art Gallery cum Museum which started in function since its reinstatement in 1975. In order to develop the gallery in modern lines with acquisition of new works or Art and make use of new method of preservation and paintings and other specimen of Art a post of Curator and Museum Attendant has been created. During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 no grants have been released. In the year 1982-83 Rs. 0.10 have been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.04 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

Total: — Fine Arts Education — Rs. 50.05 lakh.

II. PROMOTION OF ARTS AND CULTURE:

2.6 Grants to Cultural Organisations:

In order to develop and encourage cultural activities, this Administration is giving grants to nearly 22 Cultural Organisations established in this Union Territory on the basis of 75% of the total expenditure admissible or the difficit whichever is less. It is also proposed to give grants for construction of the building and ad-hoc established grants on 75% basis subject to ceiling limits as laid down by Government of India.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 1.37 lakh and Rs. 1.40 lakh have been spent respectively. In the year 1982-83 Rs. 2.22 lakh have been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.06 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

2.7 Inter State Exchange of Cultural Troupes:

The objective of this scheme is to create opportunities to know one another's culture and to promote educational and cultural integration in the Country.

By this scheme it is expected to take significant contribution to National Progress, development and cultural awareness. For this purpose, as per the directions of Government of India selected troupes of musicians, dancers and dramatists will be enabled to visit States other their own. This is a centrally sponsored scheme run on matching basis by the State and Central Government.

During the year, 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 1.39 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh have been spent respectively. In the year 1982-83 Rs. 1.02 lakh have been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

2.8 Supply of Cultural Equipments:

Under this scheme it is proposed to purchase cultural equipment for the use of students in the Government School in order to encourage cultural activities, among the School Teachers. The equipment to be supplied to each of the Schools Teachers are Tabla, Gungroos and Harmonium with total cost of Rs. 1,000/-.

Many of the Non-Government Schools are not having adequate equipment for cultural activities, Harmonium, Tabla etc to give facilities to School children to take part and practice in the cultural activities. It is therefore proposed to give grants to these Institutions @ Rs. 750/- each on matching basis. This is yet to be approved by Government. During 1980-81, 20 Schools were given equipment at the cost of Rs. 0.22 lakh. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.19 lakh have been spent by giving grants to another 20 Schools. In the year 1982-83 Rs. 0.19 lakh have been spent. A token provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh have been proposed for the year 1983-84.

2.9 Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers and Artists in Indigent Circumstances:

This was a centrally sponsored scheme which was in operation since 1952-53. This scheme envisages financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters and art in indigent circumstances for dependents of such writers and artists as they leave families unprovided.

Now Government of India has sent directives to this Union Territory to treat this scheme as a State Scheme.

During the year 1980-81 Rs. 1.12 lakh have been spent by giving financial assistance to 80 eminent writers and artists. During the year 1981-82 Rs. 1.78 lakh have been spent by giving financial assistance to 118 artists. In the year 1982-83 Rs. 2.06 lakh have been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.50 has been proposed the year 1983-84.

2.10 Institution of Scheme of Goa, Damian and Diu State Cultural Awards:

This is a new scheme which have come into existence from 1982-83 onwards.

The scheme Goa, Daman and Diu State Cultural Awards is being implemented by this Administration since 1979-80. The scheme envisages presentation of Awards to the eminent personalities in the field of culture, in recognition to their meritorious services and valuable contributions made in cultural field. The award consists of a memento, a certificate, shawl and a cash award of Rs. 1000/-. A copy of rules in question is enclosed.

The scheme has already been approved by the Government of India, Department of Culture, New Delhi vide their D. O. letter No. F.5-10/78-CAI(4) dated 29th July, 1978. The local Government has also accorded its approval towards its implementation. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

2.11 International Cultural Exchanges Programmes:

It is a new scheme came into existence from the year 1982-83 onwards.

The object of this scheme is to create opportunities by which people from different parts of the world will get to know about one another's culture and thereby promote emotional and cultural interpretation in the Country. The scheme is expected to make significant contribution to National Progress development and cultural awareness and further promote friendly relations with foreign countries.

Every year this Union Territory may send one troupe to other foreign country with whom India has signed a memorandum of understanding and also a cultural relations treaty and receive the foreign troupe in this Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Government of India, Ministry of Education & Culture I. C. R. Div. New Delhi vide letter No. F.119/1-ICR Div. II dated 17th July 1981 under instructions requested the State Government to consider the inclusion of the cultural exchange programmes between the two countries i. e. Indo-Portugal, C. E. P. for the year, 1982-83. It is also stated that financial responsibility for giving effect those proposals if included in the cultural exchange programme in this Department's Budget which will be responsible for organisation of Cultural exchange programme.

The Government has to spend TA/DA and honorarium to the artists sent to foreign countries.

Total likely expenditure is Rs. 7.00 lakh during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.02 lakh has been spent. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84. Total provision of Art and Culture Rs. 0.07 lakhs.

Total: Art and Culture Rs. 50.00 lakh,

477 - CAPITAL OUTLAY ON EDUCATION, ART AND CULTURE

E. SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

Establishment of Sports Complex and Acquisition of Land for Construction and Maintenance of Sports Complex/Swimming Pool/Sports-cum-Cultural Hall/Office Building:

It is proposed to construct a swimming Pool at Campal, Panaji. At present the Administrative Block is under construction at Peddem at Mapusa.

It is proposed to construct a playground and Multipurpose Hall at Sanquelim, Curchorem and Sports Complex at Vasco and Margao. Land at Chicalim is acquired admeasuring 33,000 sq. mts.

During 1980-81, Rs. 20.22 lakh have been spent. During 1981-82 Rs. 23.79 lakh have been spent. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84 which will be Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture.

Development of Playgrounds of Schools:

It is proposed to develop about 8 Government Schools playgrounds and construct small pavillion of each playgrounds during 1982-83.

It is also proposed to acquire land admeasuring 12,575 sq. mts for the playgrounds at Government Schools at Navelim and construct a sport hall.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82 no grants have been released. No grants have been released during 1982-83 also. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84 which will be a Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES: 277 - EDUCATION, SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES**Annual State Level Coaching Camp:**

Under the scheme Annual State Coaching Camps organised by the State Sports Council for preparing youngsters for participation in the National and International events at the later date. These Camps are of minimum duration of 3 weeks and maximum of 4 weeks and will cover the expenditure of TA/DA of Coaches, boarding and lodging of the Coaches and trainees, expenditure and preparation of grounds, purchase of sports equipment of expenditureable nature, medicine etc. control assistance is restricted to 50% expenditure on approved items, subject to ceiling of Rs. 0.20 lakh for Union Territory in a year. It is proposed to conduct 5 coaching camps of 3 weeks duration in different games during 1982-83 covering about 250 trainees.

The total outlay 1980-81 is Rs. 1.00 lakh. During 1981-82 Rs. 0.20 lakh have been spent. During 1982-83 Rs. 0.02 lakh have spent.

A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84 which is a central share.

2. Rural Sports Centre:

It is the undertaking of the State Council of Sports. Under this scheme 24 centres are to be established in the Rural Areas of this Union Territory. It is proposed to establish 50 centres up to the end of the Plan Period 1980-85.

It is proposed to establish 5 new centres per year. The State Council of Sports/State Government will supply equipment of the value of Rs. 400/- per centres in the first year and the equipment of the value of Rs. 300/- per centres in each subsequent year. These centres are being put up in schools or at other places where playgrounds are available and they are looked after by nominate school physical education teacher, who is responsible for the sports and games activities for all the youth residing in the area. For this additional work, the teacher is paid an honorarium of Rs. 30/- p. m. The total expenditure towards establishment/maintenance of these centres is being met by Central and State Government on 50:50 basis.

During 1980-81, Rs. 0.17 lakh have been spent. In 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh have been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.17 lakh has been proposed for 1983-84.

The Central share during the First Five Year Plan is also Rs. 7.00 lakh.

During 1980-81, Rs. 1.25 lakh were spent excluding Rs. 0.26 lakh as Central share. During 1981-82, Rs. 1.50 lakh. A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84. During the year 1982-83 Rs. 2.00 lakh have been spent.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME II: 278 - ART AND CULTURE

I. Inter State Exchange of Culture Troupe:

The objective of this scheme is to create opportunities by which people from different parts of India will get to know about one another's Culture and to promote educational and cultural integration in the Country. By this scheme, it is proposed to make significant contribution to national progress, development and cultural awareness.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure is met roughly in 1:2 ratio, 1 being central and 2 being State share. The programmes are arranged by the Government of India and organised at Inter State Level in exchange basis.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 Rs. 0.40 lakh were spent respectively. In the year 1982-83 Rs. 0.04 lakh have been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84 as Central Share.

EXPANSION OF ARCHIVES, ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUM

Goa is very rich in its historical and cultural wealth. The Department of Archives Archaeology (Museum) deals with the maintenance and systematic and scientific preservation of the records of the various Government Departments and agencies as per the set archival principles. It also deals with protection, preservation, and maintenance of cultural heritage in the Union Territory including ancient monuments, antiquities and museum objects.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS MADE UPTO THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Archives was admitted as a plan item by the Goa Administration only by the end of the Second Year of the Fourth Five Year Plan i. e. 1970-71.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh was provided for the entire plan scheme 1980-85. Out of this Rs. 6.50 lakh was earmarked for the Annual Plan of the year 1980-81. And Rs. 7.00 lakh was earmarked for the Annual Plan of the year 1981-82. Similarly Rs. 9.00 lakh was earmarked for the Annual Plan 1982-83. Similarly Rs. 7.00 lakh is earmarked for the Annual Plan 1983-84. Out of which Rs. 3.65 lakh is towards the Expansion of Archaeology Archives and Museum and an amount of Rs. 3.30 lakh towards the extension of the existing and the construction of the Multipurpose building of the Museum Complex. An amount of Rs. 5,000/- is earmarked as a token provision for the implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

I. ARCHIVES

After Liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, the bulk of records of the past regime extending over 40,000 volumes have been centralised in the Archives Department. About 50,000 volumes of the past regime are yet to be appraised, acquired and centralised. These records will have to be sorted out, listed, classified, accessioned and preserved according to the archival principles and as per the directives issued from time to time by the Government. The scheme therefore envisages, Management, Preservation and Publication of the bulk of records at Goa Daman and Diu. Under Publication programme, preparation of reference media, indexing of important series of records and the work for publication of Portuguese Records such as those of the Assentos do Conselho da Fazenda in extenso alongwith notes, Foral de Salcete and Publication of Marathi-Modi documents dealing with the relations of the Portuguese with Sawantwadi and Sunda Rulers are envisaged.

Programme for Preservation of records includes repairs, rehabilitation, duplication restoration work, preservation of documents testing of the materials through laboratory process fumigation disinfection of records, microfilming and xeroxing etc.

As for Reference Library it has the collection of about 10,000 rare reference books some of which purchased since Liberation and the

remaining were acquired in the form of donation, gifts and transfer from Government agencies. Those as well as other reference books which are existing and which are yet to be purchased and acquired from Government agencies are yet to be systematically classified and maintained for the use of research scholars, public and the Office staff.

Management of Records:

To cater the needs of Record, Management Unit, Publication Unit, and the Reference Library Unit the staff proposed as under: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1.	Archivist	650-1200	2
2.	Assistant Archivist Sr. Grade	550-900	3
3.	Assistant Archivist (Jr.) ...	425-700	3
4.	Research Assistant (Jr.) ...	425-700	3
5.	Reprographic Assistant ...	260-400	1
6.	Transcriber of Records ...	425-700	5
7.	Asst. Photographer (Jr.) ...	330-560	1
8.	Library Assistant	330-560	1
9.	Sorters (Sr.)	330-560	4
10.	Binders	260-400	5
11.	Manuscript Repairer	260-500	1
12.	Xerox Operator	260-350	1
13.	Record Attendants	196-232	8
14.	Library Attendant	210-290	3

The following posts recommended by Archival Council and agreed by the Government in principle which are shown under Management of Records.

Two Archivist, Two Assistant Archivist (Sr. Grade), Four Assistant Archivist (Jr.), Three Research Assistant (Jr.) Five Transcriber of Records, Two Assistant Photographers, Two Library Assistants, Four Sorters (Sr.), Eight Record Attendants and Four Library Attendants.

The entire plan scheme is controlled by the Director through establishment i.e. General Administration Unit. The Direction staff for the implementation of the above entire plan scheme being inadequate to cater to the needs of the total 105 staff members as well as those posts which are to be created, the creation of sufficient posts on the side of the establishment is essential and they are proposed as under: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1.	Assistant Accounts Officer ...	550-900	1
2.	Office Superintendent	550-900	1
3.	Head Clerk	425-700	1

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
4.	Upper Division Clerk	330-560	2
5.	Telephone Operator	260-400	1
6.	Lower Division Clerk	260-400	3
7.	Driver	260-350	1
8.	Electrician	260-350	1
9.	Sweeper	196-232	2
10.	Peons	196-232	4
11.	Watchman	196-232	2
12.	Ecavanger	196-232	2

The Extension to the Existing Archives Building Phase II:

The 1st phase of the construction of new Archives Building is completed by the P. W. D. and construction of phase II which includes Administration block, Library Hall, Seminar Hall. Seminar Hall has already been started.

II. ARCHAEOLOGY

Goa of today bears testimony of rich past. However, Archaeologically it still remains untapped and explored. It is necessary to explore and excavate several sites in order to unearth of finds of known and unknown past with a view to bring to light the ancient heritage and culture of Goa. The Archaeology unit deals with the ancient monuments, archaeological survey of Union Territory including villagewise survey of different talukas exploration and excavation of sires and centralisation of Antiquities and Art Objects. For the current year this Directorate is acquiring an area of 9640 sq. mts. surrounding Kodar Caves and Jain Basti and Bandiwada. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh will be utilised towards the purchase of the lands. The Conservation of Saptakoteswvar Temple at Narva. Cabo da Rama Fort, Chapora Fort will be undertaken. Besides, this, the Directorate has already notified soon about 42 monuments in Goa, Daman and Diu as protected monuments. In order to display the sculpture pieces which are not in worship are being centralized by this Directorate in the present Museum as well as future Museum Complex. For this work the survey of villages with archaeological point of view is going on and it will continue. The following staff is proposed to cater to the needs of this Unit.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1.	Exploration Assistant	425-700	1
2.	Asst. Technical Officer	330-560	1
3.	Caretaker of Monuments	260-400	3
4.	Monument Attendant	196-232	24

MUSEUM

Development of Multipurpose State Museum of Goa, Daman and Diu purchase of Museum Objects and District Level Set-Ups at Daman and Diu:

Goa replete with Cultural and historical background abounds in antiquities and art objects scattered all over the Union Territory including Daman and Diu. The antiquities bears special interest from the point of tourist interest. The purchase of Museum objects as well as old coins is envisaged in the current year as well as next year. Similarly small Museum set ups at Daman and Diu are under consideration of the Directorate. In addition to this it is planned to arrange the film slide shows of the ancient shrines of Goa, Daman and Diu as well as historical monuments of the other parts of the country. With the rising number of objects of art, a conservation laboratory is being developed to maintain and preserve the Museum Objects which otherwise may deteriorate on account of vagaries of time and weather. For all those activities the staff proposed is as under: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1.	Scientific Officer	650-1200	1
2.	Sr. Gallery Attendant	330-560	1
3.	Jr. Gallery Attendant	260-400	1
4.	Carpenter	260-350	1
5.	Assistant Modeller	330-560	1

b) Construction of Specially Designed Museum Building for the Development of Specially Museum Building for the Development of Multipurpose Museum:

Last year the filling up of the land for the Museum Complex building has been done. The construction work is expected to begin in the current year.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURES ACT, 1972

Implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. The Director of Goa Archives was declared the Registering Officer by the Government of India for the said Act. The object of this scheme is to control the movement of the antiquities inside as well as outside the country and to prevent their smuggling to foreign countries. The work of looking after the registration of antiquities as well as controlling their monuments being carried out and under the supervision of the Director of Archives.

For the implementation of the above scheme a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84. For the activities a staff proposed as under: —

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1.	Registering Officer	650-1200	1
2.	L. D. C.	260-400	1
3.	Attendants	196-232	1

GAZETTEER

During the annual plan 1983-84 the following plan schemes will be implemented by this department:

1. Compilation and publication of: —
 - (a) Source Material of the History of the Freedom Struggles of Goa.
 - (b) Who's Who among the Freedom Fighters of Goa, Daman and Diu.
2. Compilation and publication of a volume on History and Places of Interest of Goa, Daman and Diu and
3. Compilation/Translation of the Gazetteer Volume of Goa, Daman and Diu in local/regional languages.

The schemewise details are as follows: —

The work under scheme No. 1(a) has been initiated and the same will continue during the year 1983-84. Under this scheme all the Source material about the history of the freedom movement of the territory which is available on a large scale and scattered in various institutions, courts and other places will be collected, compiled and published in a series of volumes. The preliminary work of copying and translating original Portuguese documents/files into English, highlighting important source material of the freedom movement has begun and will continue during the year 1983-84. Similarly, this department has begun the work of tape-recording interviews/statements of various freedom fighters who played a prominent role in the Goa's freedom movement under the "Oral History Project" and forms a part of the above scheme. A total expenditure of Rs. 30,000/- will be required to carry out the work under this scheme.

As regards to the scheme No. 1 (b) above the work of involving the preparation of compilation of data of registered freedom fighters as well as un-registered freedom fighters has been undertaken.

A sub-committee has been formed to scrutinize the applications of the registered freedom fighters and such other allied work involved under this scheme.

A provision of Rs. 20,000/s has been made for the year 1983-84.

Under the scheme No. 2, more than 100 ancient and historical places as well as places of interest have been located and listed so far. It will involve the work of touring and preparing preliminary drafts giving brief write-ups of this places. It will also involve the work of taking coloured photographs.

The total expenditure under this scheme will be Rs. 40,000/- approximately. Under the last scheme No. 3 the work of compilation/translation of the Gazetteer Volume of Goa, Daman and Diu local languages will be undertaken for which a token provision of Rs. 10,000/- have been earmarked.

The additional staff required for carrying the work of the above scheme are below: —

Staff requirements:

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of post
1.	Research Officer (Group B — Gazetted) Rs. 650-1200	1
2.	Translator (English to Marathi & vice versa) (Group C — Non-Gazetted) Rs. 425-700.	1
3.	Research Assistant (Group C — Non-Gazetted) Rs. 425-700.	2
4.	Transcribers (1 Marathi & 1 Portuguese) (Group C Non Gazetted) Rs. 425-700.	2
5.	Head Clerk (Group C — Non-Gazetted) Rs. 425-700.	1
6.	Accountant (Group C — Non-Gazetted) Rs. 425-700. ...	1
7.	Library Assistant (Group C — Non-Gazetted) Rs. 330-560.	1
8.	L.D.C. (1 Devnagari typist & 1 Clerk-cum-typist) (Group C — Non-Gazttd) Rs. 260-400.	2
9.	Attendant/Peon (Group D) Rs. 196-232.	2
	Total	13

The total expenditure to be incurred for implementing the above plan schemes will be Rs. one lakh approximately.

Technical Education

A. POLYTECHNIC

The Government polytechnic, Panaji was started in August 1963, soon after the liberation. It has now completed 19 years of its useful service by meeting various diversified needs in Diploma Engineering of this Territory. So far about 900 Diploma Engineers have been trained by this Institute. All the Diploma Engineers, have found fruitful employment in and outside the country. About 100 students are in the field of self-employment. The manpower report of this Territory indicates that in the next five years there is a demand of about 2,000 Diploma Engineers in different disciplines.

After its establishment in 1963, the Institute undertook various developmental programmes like construction of buildings for classrooms, laboratory, workshop, boy's hostel etc. and starting of seven additional courses such as, Diploma Courses in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Stenography and Private Secretarial Practice, Structural Fabrication and Erection Engineering, 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, 1973.

To enable the Institution to implement the above programme Board of Technical Examination Maharashtra State Bombay has granted partial autonomy to this Polytechnic, 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 manpower survey report. To meet this growing demand, Government have increased the capacity of the Institute from 360 to 600 from June 1978. A total amount of Rs. 95.00 lakh provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 86.06 lakh has been utilised for the annual plan 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

A Total provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84. (Rs. 18.00 lakh on revenue account and Rs. 12.00 lakh on capital account).

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

The primary aims and objectives of the Institute during the annual plan 1983-84 would be to consolidate the existing facilities and improve the quality of training. During this plan, a women's wing will be opened by starting the Diploma Course in Instrumentation Engineering etc.

PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

I. SPILL-OVER SCHEMES

1. Scholarship (Stipend for Trainees):

To improve the practical training of the students, the Institution had adopted sandwich pattern of education. Under this schemes 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.

Expenditure on this account for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 0.53 lakh as against the provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

To meet the expenditure on stipends during training period a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided in the annual plan 1983-84.

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. 8.50 lakh has been provided. The actuals for 1982-83 were Rs. 9.12 lakh. The additional provision is needed to meet the expenditure on additional staff.

3. Staff Training and 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. However, no provision is made for the annual plan 1983-84.

III. OTHER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

4. Additional Courses:

As part of Fifth Five Year Plan two additional courses namely Diploma Course in Mining and Mine Surveying and Post Harvest Food Technology were started. The development by way of purchase of equipments and appointments of staff will continue during the annual plan 1983-84. Since the Courses have started in 1976 only a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been made during 1983-84 for this purpose. During 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 2.04 lakh was spent on this scheme.

5. Improvement of Testing Facilities & 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 modernised laboratories and workshops by procurement of additional tools, equipment and machinery. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 8.25 lakh has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

B) All India Council of Technical Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India, have selected Government polytechnic, Panaji for granting Direct Central Assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.00 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 had been provided in the annual plan 1982-83.

C) To meet the expenditure in respect of the above a sum of Rs. 2.30 lakh have been provided in the annual plan 1983-84. The actuals for 1982-83 were Rs. 4.80 lakh.

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 course will continue during the Annual Plan 1983-84 also. For this a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been provided. The actuals for the year 1982-83 against this scheme are 2.27 lakh.

7. Libraries, Book Bank 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 Rs. 5/- per academic year. The institution so far procured 250 sets of books. The scheme will be continued further during the Annual Plan 1983-84 for which a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided. A sum of Rs. 0.13 lakh was spent on this count during 1982-83.

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 49 Gazetted staff and about 123 non-Gazetted staff. At present there are only 6-A type quarters and 10-D type quarters and 10-E type quarters in the campus. Eight more D-type quarters have already been constructed and will be allotted during 1983-84. To meet the requirements of the additional quarters, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided.

IV. OTHER PROGRAMMES

9. Development of Building and Playground & Production-cum-Training Centre:

Because of the increase in intake, additional facilities such as, staff common rooms, boys common rooms, girls common rooms, parking places,

gymnasium, canteen and development of premises are required to be undertaken. Further two new schemes viz. 'Campus Development' and 'Modification to main Building' have been submitted at a total cost of Rs. 16 lakh. The schemes are mainly designed to protect the main building from damages and losses due to thefts, natural calamities. A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakh is proposed to be spent on these schemes. However, a token provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh is made for the year 1983-84. With the cost of ongoing schemes, full amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh will be required for the annual plan 1983-84.

V. OTHER NEW SCHEMES

(QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME)

10. Part Time Courses:

To meet the requirements of inservice people and to optimise the use of physical facilities already available it was proposed to start part time courses during the Sixth Year Plan 1980-85 with an intake of 60. For this a sum of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been provided in the annual plan 1983-84. During 1980-81, this course has already been started and expenditure for 1982-83 against this scheme was Rs. 0.39 lakh.

11. Post Diploma Courses:

The Polytechnic has so far trained about 800 Diploma Engineers. However, in Goa there are no facilities 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 in Sixth Five Year Plan. However, no provision is made in the annual plan 1983-84 as these courses will not be started during this year.

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 in the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, no provision is made in the annual plan 1983-84 as these courses will not be started during this year.

VI. STUDENT'S AMENITIES

13. Hostels:

The Institute has got one boy's hostel with 180 capacity. This has become inadequate to meet the demand of the students. It is, therefore, proposed to construct additional boy's 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. 2.00 lakh has been provided in the annual plan 1983-84.

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 Govt. of India. To develop the scheme further it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh during the annual plan 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh was spent on this scheme during 1982-83.

VIII. OTEHR 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 a full autonomous status to the Institute. Under this scheme, the Institution will organise its own Examination Cell with the assistance of the Board of Technical Examination, Maharashtra State, Bombay, for which a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, no provision is made in the year 1983-84 as the Government is giving a very cautious approach to this case and is not likely to materialize in a foreseeable future.

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 whenever possible without dislocation of normal training programme. The scheme will be gradually developed culminating in a cell consisting of a Co-ordination of a Co-ordination Officer, Store Keeper and supporting skilled and unskilled workers. For this, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan. No provision in the annual plan 1983-84 has been made as the scheme will not be implemented in the year 1983-84.

IX. NEW SCHEMES (NEW ITEM)

17. Expansion of Government Polytechnic (Women's Wing):

In view of the centralised location and facilities available at the Government Polytechnic, Panaji, the expert Committee of the Western Regional Committee has recommended starting of a Women's Wing in the premises of the Govt. Polytechnic. This Wing will offer courses like Instrumentation, Dress Design and Garment making and Architectural Assistanceship with an annual intake of 60 girls students. For this a provision of Rs. 13.02 lakh has been made till the end of current Five Year Plan. A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh is provided during annual plan 1983-84.

18. Shifting of Diploma Course in Mining and Mine Surveying:

With the addition of the Women's Wing as proposed above, there will be undesired congestion in the Govt. Polytechnic, Panaji. To avoid this, the Sub-Committee of the Western Regional Committee has recommended shifting the Diploma Course in Mining and Mine Surveying to a mining area like Bicholim in Goa. Out of the provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh made for the plan period, a sum of Rs. 0.05 lakh is provided as a token provision.

FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE

EXPANSION OF FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE

The Food Craft Institute was established in Goa at the Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 having representatives of Central Government and Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, on the Managing Committee. 100% grants on the deficit is to be paid to the said Institute as per the scheme approved by Government of India.

The expenditure by way of grants was made by Government of India for the initial period of 5 years. From August 1973, the liability of the Institute has been transferred on 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.

As per the original scheme, the construction of the building for the Food Craft Institute was to be done through the funds released by the Govt. of India, through the Ministry of Agriculture & 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 & Irrigation. In view of this, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh is therefore agreed for the proposed construction of the Institute building during the year 1983-84.

There will be need to purchase additional furniture and equipments which are required for the existing and new courses. Hence, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been agreed for the year 1983-84.

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, hence a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is therefore agreed for the year 1983-84.

It is therefore approved to provide a total amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh for the same for the year 1983-84.

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 the intake was reduced to 60 and the College was started with this intake in the year 1967.

Consequent to this reduction of intake laboratory plan area and equipments were also reduced. Number of staff members given were inadequate even for an intake of 60 students.

The intake was increased to 100 students from June, 1980 and to 132 students from 1981 but due to some practical difficulties it was not possible to do so and hence it was decreased to 120 from June 1981 which was again raised to 132 from June, 1982.

In the revised plan, provision is proposed for a building for conducting post Graduate courses and a laboratory for Diversified course. A new Architectural College has already been started with an intake of 120 students from this year.

1. Additional Posts for Engineering College:

The project of Engineering College, Goa was sanctioned by the Government of India with an intake of 60 students, per year Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering degree courses of four year duration were started from the year 1967. The intake has been increased to 132 from June, 1982. Consequently additional staff members, laboratory buildings and equipments are needed to meet the requirements.

With the increased intake and revision of syllabus by the Bombay University, teacher — students contact hours will increase considerably. Additional teaching staff members supported by other technical and non technical personnel are necessary. Only few posts were filled in the fifth five year plan consisting of one Lecturer, one Accountant, two L.D.C. and one Block Attendant. AICTE has recommended staffing pattern according to lecture loads as per scheduled below: —

Head of Department for 10 lecture loads.

One Professor for 12 Lecture hours.

One Assistant Professor for 14 Lecture hours.

One Lecturer for 16 Lectures 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 41 additional posts are filled up. Eleven posts which were lapsed are being revived and all vacant posts shall be filled up shortly. New 19 posts are to be created and filled up. The revised Five Year Plan outlay maintained at Rs. 25 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. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is allocated under this scheme for the Five Year Plan (1980-85). Ten sets are proposed to be purchased during the year 1983-84 for which an amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed.

3. Quality Improvement Programme:

Quality Improvement Programme is a scheme of Government of India for the improvement of quality of teaching of Engineering Colleges. Under the scheme an opportunity is given to the teacher to improve the teaching and instructional abilities and keep in pace with the latest development in the field of technology. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme in the original Sixth Five Year Plan. Six teachers are presently deputed under the Programme, and one is likely to be deputed as shortly.

Three more teachers are proposed to be deputed for period of three years in August, 1983. Provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been made under this scheme.

4. Starting of Sandwich Diversified Courses:

It is proposed to start diversified courses in Electronics Telecommunication Engineering under Electrical Engineering and Marine Engineering under Mechanical Engineering. Only a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed in the Five Year Plan Rs. 1.70 lakh for the year 1983-84.

5. New Electives:

New electives as given in the Bombay University syllabus are to be introduced at the final Engineering level.

The Bombay University has provided a number of electives 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 original at presents to inadequate staff strength. It is necessary to offer none electives under the scheme, a token provision of Rs. 1,00 lakh is made in the Sixth Plan. However in 1983-84, no provision has been made.

6. Buildings:

During the Fifth Year Plan period the following buildings were constructed:

1. Extension of Electrical and Mechanical Blocks.
2. Extension of Library.
3. Second Hostel.

4. Canteen Building.
5. Residence of 'A' type blocks (12 flats) a 'C' type.

The total amount of expenditure incurred is of the order of Rs. 41.42 lakh.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) an amount of Rs. 46.00 lakh are provided for construction works (Rs. 39.00 lakh for functional buildings and Rs. 7.00 lakh for residential buildings).

The following additional construction works are being proposed.

1. A Laboratory of Diversified Courses.
2. A Building for post Graduate Courses.
3. Gymkhana Building.
4. Auditorium.
5. Residency of 'D' type block (6 flats).
6. A Block for Architectural College.

7. Machinery and Equipment/Tools and Plant:

Due to increase in intake, the starting of new electives Diversified courses change in syllabus etc. More equipments are needed for the existing laboratories and for the new laboratories to be set up. A provision of Rs. 23.00 lakh is proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, and 5.50 lakh for the year 1983-84.

8. Campus Developments:

The Development of the campus was started in the year 1979, the first phase consisting of fencing and putting soft soil is in progress and, this alongwith the second phase involving development of Garden and construction of Children park were taken up during 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for the purpose out of which Rs. 0.91 lakh are spent for the year 1983-84.

9. Sport Complex at College of Engineering Farmagudi Campus:

There is plenty of land available at Farmagudi Plateau in the college campus for purpose of a very good sports complex and the site has already been approved by the Government in Principle.

The purpose of the scheme is to provide a comprehensive sport complex which will be provided with all facilities and play fields etc. of national standard, so that games and sports activities at inter school, inter collegiate and even of state level could be held.

A provision of Rs. 77.00 lakh would be required for the construction of sports complex. However only a token provision of 0.50 lakh has been made in the Sixth Plan in view of paucity of funds.

10. Starting of Architectural College:

Architectural college is started from June, 1982 with an intake of 20 students leading to the Degree of Bachelor in Architecture of Bombay University. The existing facilities of Engineering College will

be utilised as far as possible. It is proposed to acquire a new bus in the year 1983-84. However separate provision will be required under the following headings.

1. Buildings	...	...	...	Rs. 15.00 lakh
2. Staff pay and allowances	...	...	...	Rs. 20.00 lakh
3. Equipment for Laboratories	...	...	...	Rs. 10.00 lakh
4. Library	...	...	...	Rs. 2.00 lakh
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	Rs. 3.00 lakh
				<hr/>
	Total	...	...	Rs. 50.00 lakh

A provision of Rs. 2.30 lakh has been proposed under this programme for the year 1983-84.

Medical, Public Health and Sanitation

GENERAL HEALTH

The total amount proposed during Annual Plan on Health Services is as under:

State Sector	Proposed Provision for plan (Rs. in lakh)
A. Minimum Needs Programme	21.26
B. Control of Communicable Diseases	11.84
C. Hospital and Dispensaries	36.94
D. Training	5.81
E. I. S. M. and Homoeopathy	0.65
F. Other Programmes	8.50
Total	85.00

The details of the State Programme are as follows:

I. RURAL HEALTH (MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME)

A. Primary Health Centres:

Under this scheme, construction of buildings and staff quarters has been taken up. The spill-over work of staff quarters for P.H.Cs Sanguem and Curtorim were completed where as at Primary Health Centre Diu, Betki, Canacona, Bicholim and additional quarters at Bali are nearing completion. It is proposed to construct more two 'D' type quarters for each Primary Health Centres mentioned above during 1982-83 since one doctor under Family Welfare Programme and one Public Health Dentist has been provided to each Primary Health Centre. This construction are likely to be completed during 1983-84.

During the Vith Plan period an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been provided. However Rs. 4.99 and Rs. 6.53 lakh have been spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Though Rs. 3.26 lakh were provided during 1982-83, Rs. 4.72 were actually spent Rs. 3.00 lakh have been provided now for the year 1983-84.

B. Sub-Centres:

Under the scheme it is proposed to provide a Sub-Centre for every 5000 rural population under Multipurpose Workers Scheme. Out of the total target of 85 Sub-Centres proposed for VI Five Year Plan 1980-85, during 1982-83, Rs. 4.72 were actually spent Rs. 3.00 lakh have been respectively. No Sub-Centres have been established during 1981-82.

During 1983-84 it is proposed to establish 10 Sub-Centres. It is also proposed to construct buildings as well as staff quarters for Sub-Centres

which are at present functioning in rental private buildings. Construction of buildings for Sub-Centres Cotombi, Gaodongrem and Kotigao are completed whereas for Pirna is nearing completion.

An amount of Rs. 3.38, Rs. 9.76 and Rs. 12.48 lakh have been spent during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively for Revenue and Capital and Rs. 10.26 lakh have been provided for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh approved during VI Five Year Plan period.

C. Upgrading of Primary Health Centres:

During the Vth Plan period 3 Primary Health Centres namely Ponda, Curchorem and Pernem have been upgraded into 30/40 bedded hospitals. As per Government of India's recommendation/pattern, 1 Primary Health Centre out of every 4 is to be upgraded. Therefore under the circumstances no more Primary Health Centres have been proposed to be upgraded during the entire plan period.

The upgraded Primary Health Centre Ponda with 70 beds is having Surgical, Gynaecological, General Medicine, Dental facilities besides other facilities like Infectious Diseases and Leprosy temporary hospitalization ward, there is a ward for rabid patients.

As regards the upgraded Primary Health Centres Curchorem and Pernem they have 50 and 40 beds respectively having facilities for General Medicines, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Dental Services.

Construction of staff quarters for the upgraded Primary Health Centres Pernem, Curchorem and Ponda have been taken up and are likely to be completed during 1983-84.

An amount of Rs. 7.54 and Rs. 26.25 lakh have been spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively for Revenue and Capital. Out of Rs. 7.60 lakh provided for the year 1982-83, Rs. 6.90 lakh were spent. Rs. 8.00 lakh have been provided for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakh approved for VI Five Year Plan period.

II. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

A. T. B. Control Programme:

Under this programme one T. B. Control Unit at Panaji and two hospitals, one being at Margao (T. B.) Sanatorium and other at Mapusa (T. B. Hospital) are functioning at present. Additional staff for both the hospitals has been provided. It is also proposed to improve facilities at T. B. Sanatorium Margao by providing modern equipments, drugs etc. and also to carry out repairs to the existing old buildings to accommodate the increased number of out door patients.

The construction of T. B. Isolation Ward of 25 beds at T. B. Hospital Mapusa is completed whereas T. B. Isolation Ward of 50 beds at Margao is under construction.

During the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 6.56, Rs. 14.44 and Rs. 6.05 lakh have been spent respectively. Rs. 4.10 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 17.43 lakh provided for VI Five Year Plan period.

B. Filaria Control Programme:

At present there are 4 'A' type Control Units and 8 Clinics in operation in this territory. All 8 Clinics have been established during 1980-81.

An amount of Rs. 1.04 and Rs. 3.39 lakh have been spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. As against Rs. 1.76 lakh provided, Rs. 1.99 lakh were spent during the year 1982-83. Rs. 1.86 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84 as against total outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh provided for VI Five Year Plan period.

C. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme:

At present 3 Clinics with attached laboratory (one clinic established during 1980-81) are functioning at Panaji, Vasco-da-Gama and Curchorem respectively.

An amount of Rs. 0.02, Rs. 1.20 and Rs. 0.68 lakh have been spent during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively on this scheme. Rs. 0.70 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84 as against total outlay of Rs. 3.80 lakh provided for VI Five Year Plan period.

D. Dental Clinics:

At present 12 Dental Clinics are functioning attached to each Primary Health Centre, 4 Dental Clinics attached to each Urban Health Centre and one Dental Cell at the Head Quarters of Directorate of Health Services. This Unit has been established to coordinate and monitor activities of all these Dental Clinics.

For the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 Rs. 1.30 and Rs. 2.50 lakh have been spent respectively. Out of Rs. 4.29 lakh provided during the year 1982-83, Rs. 3.65 lakh were spent. As against total outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh provided for VI Five Year Plan period, Rs. 3.18 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84.

E. Malaria Eradication Programme:

As per the Government of India's recommendation a new strategy called "Modified Plan of Operation" has been introduced in the territory covering entire Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and by establishing District Level Head Quarters Units at Ponda and Daman. This new set up will provide a good scope for regular surveillance for detection and treatment of Malaria Positive Cases and thereby to break the transmission.

For the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.56 and Rs. 0.74 lakh have been spent respectively. As against Rs. 1.80 lakh approved during the year 1982-83 Rs. 3.00 lakh were actually spent. Now Rs. 2.00 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84.

III. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

A. Upgrading of Cottage Hospitals:

This is a continuing scheme. It is proposed to upgrade Chicalim Hospital with specialised services by providing specialists like Gynaecologist, Surgeon, Anaesthetist and other Para Medical Staff with necessary equipments. The Marwar Hospital at Daman District is already upgraded with all the above specialities.

As regards construction work, construction of staff quarters are taken up during 1980-81 and the work is under progress.

For the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 3.76 and Rs. 3.02 lakh have been spent respectively. As against 5.07 lakh approved Rs. 5.73 lakh were spent during the year 1982-83. Rs. 5.50 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84.

B. I. D. Hospital:

The present building where I. D. Hospital is functioning has been utilised for the General Hospital attached to the Primary Health Centre Ponda which has been upgraded. In order to confine the patients suffering from infecto contigeous diseases a separate 10 beded ward has been constructed during 1980-81. Construction of staff quarters has been taken up and are likely to be completed during 1982-83.

During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 Rs. 1.63 and Rs. 0.04 lakh have been spent respectively. As against Rs. 2.01 lakh provided during 1982-83, Rs. 0.79 lakh were spent. Rs. 0.06 are approved for the year 1983-84.

C. Expansion of Mental Hospital:

From the year 1981-82, the existing 350 beded Mental Hospital under the Directorate of Health Services and the Department of Psychiatry under the Goa Medical College has been integrated and an Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour has been established.

D. Paediatric Ward:

In order to maintain the Paediatric Ward at Siolim and Siroda and to establish Maternity-cum-Paediatric Ward at Cansarvanem of Pernem Taluka under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes an amount of Rs. 3.80 lakh was spent during the year 1982-83 and Rs.3.51 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84 Rs. 1.84 and Rs. 2.71 lakh were spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively as against the total outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh provided during VI Five Year Plan period. Provision made for the establishment of a Maternity-cum-Paediatric Ward at Cansarvarnem has been kept in suspension by Planning Commission as intimated vide letter No. DPSE/VSC-St/9/81-82 dated 2-8-82.

E. Eye and ENT Clinics:

Eye and ENT Clinics at Daman and Diu have been established in order to provide special treatment to the people of those areas.

During the VI Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been provided out of which Rs. 0.01 lakh was spent during the year 1982-83 and Rs. 0.01 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84.

F. & G. Expansion of Hospitals: Hospicio and Asilo:

It is proposed to expand and provide improved facilities in Hospicio Hospital Margao and Asilo Hospital Mapusa by providing additional staff, equipment, drugs, ambulances and hence constructions, renovation and modification of the existing building have been taken up and expected to be completed during 1982-83. Also the number of beds have been increased in Asilo Hospital from 136 to 200.

An amount of Rs. 17.98 and Rs. 13.43 lakh have been spent for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively and Rs. 15.66 lakh are spent during the current year 1982-83. Rs. 11.80 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakh provided for VI Five Year Plan period for Hospicio Hospital.

Regarding Asilo Hospital the amount of Rs. 7.30 and Rs. 9.83 lakh have been spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively Rs. 15.70 lakh are spent during the current year and Rs. 11.45 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84, as against the total outlay of Rs. 49.82 lakh provided for VI Five Year Plan.

H. School Health:

Under the scheme it is proposed to establish 15 School Health Clinics attached to Primary Health Centres numbering 15 to cover the entire school going population in rural areas. During this year 1982-83 Government has approved the establishment of 5 Clinics. For the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 0.07 lakh has been spent and Rs. 0.08 lakh are spent during the current year, while Rs. 0.25 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 4.25 lakh provided for VI Five Year Plan.

I. Leprosy Hospital:

The Leprosy Hospital at Macazana is located very far from the city proper. It is proposed to provide staff quarters immediately and proper building for the patients as this activity has been given priority under 20 point programme.

During the year 1981-82 one male ward of 25 beds has been completed and another female ward of 25 beds is likely to be completed during 1982-83.

During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 2.13 and Rs. 0.68 lakh have been spent respectively Rs. 1.82 lakh have been spent during the current year and Rs. 1.80 are approved for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay provided for VI Five Year Plan period.

J. Primary Health Centres (Repairs):

To renovate and modify the existing Primary Health Centres Rs. 5.00 lakh have been provided for the VI five year Plan period, out of which

Rs. 0.56, Rs. 1.15 and Rs. 2.21 lakh was spent respectively during the 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and Rs. 2.00 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84.

K. Urban Health Centres:

In order to provide building and staff quarters to the staff the work of construction has been taken up at one Urban Health Centre. During 1980-81 the construction work of Urban Health Centre Mapusa has been taken up and it is likely to be completed during 1982-83.

Out of total amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh provided for this scheme during the VI Five Year Plan period and Rs. 2.95 lakh an amount of Rs. 1.91, Rs. 3.66 have been spent respectively during the year 1980-81, 1982-83 and Rs. 0.10 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84

L. Additional Posts for X'Ray Institute:

Under this scheme it is proposed to create additional posts for X'Ray Institute.

An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakh. So far no expenditure has been incurred for the scheme.

M. Rural Medical Dispensary:

This is a new scheme taken up during 1981-82 in so far construction of buildings is concerned, in order to provide buildings as well as staff quarters for the existing 31 Rural Medical Dispensaries. The preliminary work of acquisition of land and the estimates etc. has been initiated. It is proposed to provide buildings as well as staff quarters for Rural Medical Dispensaries, Agonda, Colem and Netorlim for which a provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made during 1983-84, while Rs. 0.32 lakh were spent during 1982-83 as against Rs. 5.00 lakh provided under Capital Outlay during Sixth Five Year Plan.

N. Maternity Homes:

The existing Maternity Home and Family Welfare Centre at Shiroda requires staff quarters for the staff working at this Maternity.

During the year 1981-82 the construction of staff quarters has been taken up and it is likely to be completed during 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is made for Capital during Sixth Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 0.70 lakh was spent during the year 1982-83 and Rs. 0.40 lakh has been approved for the year 1983-84.

IV. TRAINING

A. Nursing School:

At present one Basic Nursing School and one Multipurpose School (Old ANM School converted into M. P. W. School) are functioning under this Directorate. The strength of the Basic Nursing School has been

increased from 30 to 55 students due to amalgamation of Basic Nursing School of Goa Medical College with that of Directorate of Health Services. The strength of Multipurpose School is 20 students, being 10 seats for males and 10 for females. It is proposed to increase the strength of Basic Nursing School from 55 to 70 students for which plans are being finalised to have construction of appropriate building at Bambolim Goa Medical College Complex.

For the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 4.25 Rs. 5.06 and Rs. 4.84 lakh have been spent respectively over this scheme while Rs. 5.81 lakh are approved for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 25.40 lakh provided for Sixth Five Year Plan period.

V. I. S. M. AND HOMOEOPATHY

A. Indian System of Medicine:

In order to introduce Ayurvedic, Unani, Sidha and Yoga system of medicines in this territory it is proposed to establish one Ayurvedic Clinic during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakh provided for Sixth Five Year Plan period. Government approved sanctioning the staff for one Ayurvedic Clinic has been received recently.

B. Homoeopathy:

At present one Homeopathic Dispensary at Urban Health Centre Panaji is functioning headed by an Homoeopathic Physician with the objective of providing Homoeopathic Medical Services at Government Level. Government approval sanctioning the staff for one more Dispensary have been received recently.

An amount of Rs. 0.34, Rs. 0.44 and Rs. 0.44 lakh have been spent during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively over this scheme while Rs. 0.55 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84 as against Sixth Five Year Plan Outlay for Rs. 2.05 lakh.

VI. OTHER PROGRAMMES

A. Strengthening of Directorate of Health Services:

Considering the augmentation of various activities under the Directorate of Health Services consequent to the implementation of the various schemes under Five Year Plan the administrative machinery has been proposed to strengthen with additional staff.

During the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 0.48, Rs. 0.92 and Rs. 1.20 lakh have been spent respectively over this scheme and Rs. 1.15 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 3.63 lakh for Sixth Five Year Plan.

B. Office of the Drugs Controller/Prevention of Food Adulteration:

Under this scheme, a Food and Drugs Laboratory has been established during Vth Plan period.

C. Food and Drugs Laboratory:

In order to check food adulteration, the two man committee appointed by the Government of India to review the position of enforcement machinery and laboratory facilities for the proper implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954, had recommended that at the initial stage, there should be one food inspector for every 50,000 population. Initially 3 food inspectors were appointed during the Vth Plan Period in order to introduce the scheme in this territory.

During the Fifth Plan a Food and Drugs Laboratory with small team of technical personnel has been established. To strengthen the existing laboratory with the additional staff in the year 1980-81, 2 more food inspectors were appointed. For the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 1.14, Rs. 1.72 and Rs. 2.81 lakh have been spent and Rs. 2.63 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84 as against total Sixth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh.

D. Quality Control Cell for Liquor:

The manufacture of liquor is one of the Major Cottage Industries involving various methods of manufacture from primitive methods to modern techniques of manufacture using sophisticated equipment.

Since the demand for country liquor is more than the actual production, particularly, of some selected brands like Caju Fenny, Palm Fenny, there is bound to be deterioration in quality and in standards of the product. In order to check and help the small industries in controlling the quality of the product made by them Quality Control Cell plays the vital roll.

It is proposed to expand the Liquor Cell and strengthen it with additional staff. This cell was established during the year 1977-78.

For the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 0.19, Rs. 0.26 and Rs. 0.31 lakh respectively have been spent and Rs. 0.50 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84 as against Rs. 1.25 lakh total outlay proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan.

E. Strengthening of Drugs Controller Office:

The Drugs Controller's Office continues to function as an unit under the Directorate of Health Services with the Drugs Controller as a Head of the Office and he has under him 5 important sections namely (1) Drugs Controllers Office; (2) Food Cell; (3) Combined Food and Drugs Controllers Office; (4) Quality Control Cell for Liquor and (5) Medical Stores Depot.

In order to improve and strengthen the administration of the Drugs Controllers Office it is proposed to provide additional staff.

For the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 0.04, Rs. 1.08 and Rs. 0.29 lakh have been spent respectively and an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 3.45 lakh provided for Sixth Five Year Plan.

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 to the needs of more than 100 units including Hospicio Hospital, Asilo Hospital and 2 T. B. Hospitals etc. thus the work of Medical Stores Depot which was initially very limited has now been considerably increased. Therefore this unit has been strengthened with additional staff to cope up with the increased work load.

During the first three years of the Sixth Plan period during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.03, Rs. 1.06 and Rs. 0.46 lakh have been spent respectively while Rs. 0.50 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh provided for Sixth Five Year Plan period.

G. Environmental and Pollution Cell:

In view of the fast industrialization of this territory this cell has been strengthened with trained personnel. Modern equipment has also been provided to keep watch on Air and Water Pollution.

During the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 0.63, Rs. 1.81 and Rs. 2.00 lakh have been spent respectively and Rs. 1.50 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84 as against Rs. 5.30 lakh provided during Sixth Five Year Plan.

H. Health Intelligence Bureau:

The present Health Intelligence Bureau is to be strengthened with additional staff in order to introduce medical coding etc. During the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 0.09, Rs. 0.10 and Rs. 0.09 lakh have been spent respectively and Rs. 0.15 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 1.30 lakh provided for Sixth Five Year Plan.

I. Epidemiological Cell:

A small unit of Epidemiological Cell is existing with one Epidemiologist and one Field Assistant. It is proposed to strengthen this cell in order to conduct epidemiological investigations during the outbreak of communicable diseases and spread of the diseases and to give suggestions on control measures for the same.

During 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 0.21, Rs. 0.30 and 0.29 lakh have been spent while Rs. 0.38 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakh approved for Sixth Five Year Plan.

J. Health Education:

At present there are four Zonal Educational Units and a Cell attached to Directorate of Health Services. Each one of the units is under the charge of one Health Educator. An amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh has been provided for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh provided for Sixth Five Year Plan period. No expenditure has been incurred so far under the scheme.

K. Nutrition Cell:

Nutrition Cell being already a committed liability, the provision of the amount during Sixth Five Year Plan has been allocated for strengthening of the Rural Health Services.

L. Health Garage:

A Health Garage has been set up recently comprising of amalgamation of Automobile repair unit of Goa Medical College and Unicef Unit of this Directorate of Health Services to look after the vehicles of these two departments.

This garage has been established at Goa Medical College Complex at Bambolim. As per Government Order No. 7/17-1/81-WET dated 25-6-1981 the administrative and technical control of the above garage is kept under the control of the Executive Engineer Works Division IV P.W.D. Tonca the budget controlling powers are rested on the Director of Health Services. However, an amount of Rs. 0.76 lakh have been approved for the year 1983-84 as against the total outlay of Rs. 3.30 lakh provided for Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the scheme Rs. 0.48, Rs. 0.41 and Rs. 0.50 lakh have been spent during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively.

M. Medical Research Cell:

In order to provide incentive for research work and to guide research programme as 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 been entrusted with different types of work namely bacteriological, biochemical, serological and pathological in its sections of bacteriology, biochemistry, water and sewage, Hematology and Clinical Pathology.

It has therefore become necessary to develop and equip bacteriological and biochemistry sections of the laboratory with some modern equipment in order to give quick and accurate results.

This being the state laboratory of this Directorate of Health Services, any steps taken to improve the working will be beneficial to various health centres, hospitals and laboratories of other health programmes.

For the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been provided as against the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 1.45 lakh. So far no expenditure has been incurred under this scheme:

O. Health/Medical Library:

During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to strengthen and expand all our health/medical activities by providing necessary additional man-power materials, equipments etc. All quantitative developments under Directorate of Health Services, needs to be further strengthened with qualitative impart and therefore it is proposed to have a good reference library for the whole of the Health Services staff.

P. Minor Works:

A provision of Rs. 0.27 lakh has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan to meet the expenditure on unforeseen items on capital side. Out of this 0.05 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

GENERAL HEALTH

Programme for the Annual Plan 1983-84 in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The total amount proposed during the Annual Plan 1983-84 under different Centrally Sponsored Scheme is indicated below:—

Central Sector	Proposed Provision for Plan (Rs. in lakh)
1. National School Health Programme	0.19
2. Family Welfare Programme	50.00
3. Control of Communicable Diseases	1.83
Total	52.02

1. National School Health Programme:

It is proposed to extend the scheme in 2 more Primary Health Centres i. e. Primary Health Centre, Diu and Bali in order to provide School Health Services and Health Education to the students of the Primary Classes of these areas.

For the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 0.19 lakh is provided as against Rs. 1.40 lakh proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan for the purpose of School Health Kits, vehicles and for printing during 1983-84.

2. Family Welfare Programme:

The Family Welfare Programme is a programme for the welfare of the population, where active participation of each and every individual

is needed to accept and put into practice a small family norm and for achieving happiness for the family and prosperity of our country.

The objective envisaged is to reduce the all India birth rate to 21 per thousand by the end of the century.

The programme was introduced in this territory as National Programme, fully sponsored by the Central Government in the year 1964.

Since the inception till end of March 1982 this territory succeeded in performing 35240 sterilizations, 8531 I.U.D., 6614 MTPS and 31605 C.C. Users which enabled in achieving a low birth rate of 23.85% by the end of the year 1979 against 32.60 of the year 1960.

a) The objectives and level of performance of the plan period:

Our objective is to provide family welfare services to the people of this territory and to propagate small family norm so that we achieve a birth rate of 21% by the end of the century.

b) Strategy:

In order to achieve the objective set up for the plan it is proposed to review the Programme for which purpose the following measures will be adopted.

1. With a view to encourage wider population participation in the Programme attention will be paid to the rural area and a close involvement of institutions such as Youth Club, Labour Organisations, Community Health Volunteers, Anganwadi Workers, as well as other officials and non-official bodies will be secured for undertaking more activities in the family welfare field.

2. Although this Union Territory has achieved a low maternal mortality rate of 0.37 per thousand and the infant mortality rate of 32.64 per thousand, efforts are being made to reduce further the present rates by improving Family Welfare and Maternal and Child Health Services particularly in rural areas.

At present sterilizations facilities are provided in 11 Primary Health Centres out of 15. Action will be taken to involve all the 15 Primary Health Centres and constant supervision will be maintained to preserve improved quality of services.

3. All methods of birth control are promoted under the Family Welfare Programme.

However the choice for the acceptance of a particular method is totally left to the discretion of the user. As a policy matter spacing method is advised for younger couples. The terminal method is also made available to the acceptors as per their choice taking into consideration other aspects, relevant to the welfare of the beneficiary. Every effort will be made to provide antenatal services to all pregnant women by the qualified medical/paramedical personnel including trained indigenous birth attendants. Training of traditional birth attendants will be taken up with full swing so as to make available at least one trained

ayah in each and every village of this territory where facilities for domiciliary natal services by trained midwifery personnel are not available. Immunization and other prophylactic services will be expanded and intensified. Educational activities will also be strengthened and intensified.

4. Priority will be given to improve the quality of service under Maternity and Child Health through in service refresher training for doctors, multipurpose workers (ANMs) and Supervisors (LHVs).

5. It is also decided to intensify the health activities in Tribal areas of Daman. Intensive mass immunization campaign to the mother and children will be taken during the current year alongwith distribution of iron folic acid and Vitamin 'A' to combat nutritional anaemia and Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

6. During the year 1980-81 one Medical Officer has been trained in Medical Termination of Pregnancy Techniques, during 1981-82 seven more Medical Officers have been trained and the training for 8 other Medical Officers is underway during 1982-83 to provide M.T.P. facilities in all the 15 Primary Health Centres of this territory by the end of 1982-83.

7. Under Post Partum Programme operation theatre, 10 bedded ward for sterilization and one room for Urban Family Welfare Centre has been provided in Hospicio Hospital Margao for which necessary remodelling of the existing ward/rooms has been done for adoption. The work of the components of the Post Partum Programme at Chicalim Hospital is in progress. In so far Asilo Hospital Mapusa is concerned the work of construction of Post Partum Programme complex will be taken up after making available sufficient land for its construction.

The achievement of the programme during Fifth Plan and during Sixth Plan 1980-81 and 1981-82 and targets for 1982-83 and 1983-84 are as follows:—

Items	Achievement during Vth Plan	Achievements during 1980-81 81-82		Targets 1982-83	Achievements for 1982-83	Targets 1983-84
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
a) Sterilizations ...	12627	2320	2081	7400	2953	10100
b) I. U. D. ...	2419	521	561	2400	1025	3200
c) C. C. Users ...	8583	1385	1299	4700	2801	4100
d) Folifer Tab. (Large)	59206	22179	2729	30000	27836	3000
e) Folifer Tab. (Small)	49657	31966	12889	30000	28382	3000
f) Triple Vaccine (DPT)	37203	18002	20032	12000	19211	15000
g) Triple (DT) 3-5 years and 6-8 years ...	11465	12768	8656	10000	7756	10000
h) Triple (TT) Preg. mothers ...	8744	5347	5230	10000	7464	10000
i) Vitamin A Solution	9706	1st dose 41895 2nd dose 9406	318	100000	76511	50000

During 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 20.77, Rs. 22.55 and Rs. 28.06 lakh have been spent respectively. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh are provided for the year 1983-84 as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 133.08 lakh.

3. Control of Communicable Diseases:

a) *National Filaria Control Programme:*

Government of India through its central share of assistance provides fund which are operated through book adjustment for making payments of the expenses of the Malaria Oil and equipment supplied on this programme by the Government of India.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82 Rs. 0.81 and Rs. 0.19 lakh have been spent respectively, Rs. 0.01 and Rs. 0.01 lakh are provided for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively from the State Sector Plan. Actual expenditure incurred during the current year for 1982-83 is Rs. 1.36 lakh.

b) *National Smallpox Eradication Programme:*

For the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and 1983-84 no provision has been made for the scheme.

c) *National Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme:*

No expenditure has been incurred under the Scheme for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and provision for 1983-84 has not been made.

d) *National Trachoma Control Programme:*

For the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 Rs. 0.01 and Rs. 0.01 lakh are provided respectively from the State Sector Plan. During this year it is proposed to establish Ophthalmic Cell at Directorate of Health Services level. It is also proposed to purchase a vehicle under the scheme.

e) *National T. B. Control Programme:*

During the year 1980-81 Rs. 6.13 lakh have been spent and Rs. 0.01 and Rs. 0.01 lakh are provided for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively from the State Sector Plan.

f) *National Leprosy Control Programme:*

The Leprosy Control Programme was initiated in this territory during the erstwhile regime in the year 1932. This Programme was subsequently reorganised in the year 1965 and brought under the pattern of the National Leprosy Control Programme accordingly one Leprosy Control Unit at Panaji and 22 SET Centres were established for proper case finding and treatment on domiciliary bases of Leprosy patients in this territory.

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is having low endemicity the prevalence rate of Leprosy being below 0.5%.

As recommended by Government of India temporary hospitalization ward with 20 beds for Leprosy patients attached to Cottage Hospital Ponda and the reconstructive Surgery Unit attached to Orthopaedic Unit of Goa Medical College has also been established. Further it is proposed to strengthen the Leprosy Control Unit at Panaji with additional staff and to set up two new SET Centres in the rural areas, out of 5 SET Centres proposed to be established during Sixth Five Year Plan.

During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 Rs. 0.54 and Rs. 0.76 lakh have been spent respectively out of Rs. 1.50 lakh provided for the year 1982-83, Rs. 0.88 lakh were actually spent and Rs. 0.80 has been provided for the year 1983-84 from the State Sector Plan.

g) Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers:

The Training Programme under the scheme was started in the month of November 1977. Till the end of financial year 1981-82, 226 workers and 85 supervisors were trained, covering Pernem, Ponda, Canacona, Satari, Aldona, Candolim, Bicholim, Curtorim, Cansaulim, Daman, Diu, Quepem-Curchorem, Sanguem and Bali Primary Health Centres.

During the current financial year Primary Health Centre Betki, will be taken up for training purpose alongwith some untrained staff of other Primary Health Centres i.e. those who remained untrained due to transfer/promotion etc.

In addition to the inservice training from this year the ANM School at Margao has been converted into Multipurpose School where at present 20 students (both male and female) are undergoing the course.

For the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 Rs. 0.54 and Rs. 0.30 lakh have been spent respectively. Out of Rs. 1.30 lakh provided for the year 1982-83, Rs. 0.40 were spent. Rs. 1.83 lakh are approved for the year 1982-83 as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 9.20 lakh.

h) National 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 in the year 1977 establishing a District Head Quarter at Daman covering the areas of Daman and Diu under Central Assistance. Besides this one more District Headquarter has been established at Ponda under State Sector in order to cover the entire areas of Goa under the Programme for conducting regular surveys carrying spraying work in Malaria in vulnerable areas, detecting positive cases and treating the patients.

During the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 6.23, Rs. 1.23 and Rs. 1.67 lakh have been spent respectively and Rs. 1.00 and Rs. 1.00 have been provided for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively out of the State Plan funds.

i) Community Health Volunteers Scheme (Health Guides Scheme):

According to the Government of India's directive the training Programme was started on 2/10/1977. Primary Health Centres Pernem, Ponda, Canacona, Aldona, Candolim and Bicholim. Sanguem, Curchorem and Bali have completed the training of the Community Health Volunteers (Health Guides) and 650 Health Guides have been trained upto April 1982.

During 1982-83 about 120 health guides (Community Health Volunteers) are likely to be trained at Primary Health Centres Curtorim and Cansaulim.

It is proposed to train 100 health guides (Community Health Volunteers) at Primary Health Centres Betki during 1983-84.

During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 Rs. 6.40 and Rs. 6.31 lakh have been spent respectively, Rs. 5.00 lakh have been spent for the year 1982-83. The scheme has been transferred to Major Head 281 Family Welfare for 1983-84 and a provision of Rs. 17.65 has been provided for 1983-84.

j) Combined Food and Drugs Laboratory:

For the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh was provided as against Sixth Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh for purchasing sophisticated laboratory equipment for the use of Food and Drugs Laboratory. But no expenditure was incurred till the end of the said year.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 has been extended to this Territory since October, 1975 and presently covers the employees drawing a wage of Rs. 1000/- per month engaged in power using factories, employing more than 10 persons and in non-power using factories employing more than 20 persons and in shops, Hotels, Establishments, Theatres, Road Transport Employing more than 20 persons. As on 1st July, 1982 about 15566 Insured persons Families were covered under the Act, and by the end of the Annual Plan 1983-84 it is expected that the coverage would extend to about 17,000 Insured Persons Families.

The Benefits provided under the Act are (i) Sickness benefit (ii) Maternity Benefit (iii) Disablement Benefit (iv) Dependent Benefit (v) Funeral Benefit and (vi) Medical Benefit. The medical benefit is administered through the State Government and the remaining five benefits are administered through the E. S. I. Corporation.

In order to facilitate the IP's to collect the prescribed medicines directly from the stores it is proposed to open medical stores in the areas where there are concentration of more number of IP's. Accordingly two medical stores were opened, one at Zuarinagar and another at

Cortalim during the year 1982-83. It is also proposed to open such medical stores at Margao, Panaji, Bicholim, Ponda and Mapusa during the current year.

An outlay of Rs. 2.75 lakh has been proposed in the year 1983-84 to meet the expenditure towards Salaries of Staff medicines to I.P.s etc. The expenditure on this scheme is met in proportion to 1.8 rate by local Government and E.S.I. Corporations respectively. The provision, proposed in the Annual Plan 1983-84 is only this Territory's Share. The expenditure incurred during the year 1982-83 was Rs. 2.90 lakh as against provision of Rs. 2.50 lakh.

GOA MEDICAL COLLEGE

INTRODUCTION

Goa Medical School which was established in 1942 was upgraded to a Medical College in 1963 after the Liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu. The Goa Medical College Scheme was approved as a Plan Project by the Planning Commission in the same year.

In order to meet the requirements of full-fledged institution and to make it an integrated College of Medicine in this Union Territory, the Scheme of Goa Medical College Complex was taken up at Bambolim. Additional facilities were provided partly during the Fourth Plan Period (1969-74) partly during the Fifth Plan Period and the Project is expected to be completed in all aspects during the sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The land covering an area of 86,7393 sq. metres was acquired for the construction of Bambolim Complex. An additional area of 2,37,400 the construction of Bambolim Complex. An additional area of 2,37,400 sq. meters has also been acquired for the purpose.

The Central Public Works Department was the executing agency of the project at Bambolim. However, during the Fifth Five Year Plan period it was decided by Govt. that the construction works from the year 1977 and onwards at Bambolim should be executed by the Local P.W.D.

DEVELOPMENT DURING THE YEAR 1982-83

During the year 1982-83, the Operation Theatre/Blood Bank building at Ribandar has been completed and the first floor has already been commissioned. Part of the ground floor will be utilised to establish the Blood Bank for Ribandar Hospital.

In Panaji Hospital Campus the space vacated by the para clinical departments has been modified in order to provide a V.I.P. Suite and four Special Rooms in the first floor of the Pharmacology Block. The ground floor of the same building has been modified to accommodate the Psychiatry O.P.D. and also the male and female wards of Psychiatry Dept. These re-arrangements will provide for extra space to Orthopaedic wards.

The space vacated by the department of Pathology and Microbiology is also being modified in order to provide extra beds at Panaji Hospital.

In the new medical college complex at Bambolim the civil works etc. in terms of main O.P.D. (Block A and O.P.D. Pharm. block C) are nearly complete and it is expected that the O.P.D. foyer and other buildings like Orthopaedic O.P.D., Physiotherapy block, Occupational therapy block, electro therapy block, Prosthetic and Orthotic Workshop block will see special progress in construction.

The many new works taken up during 1982-83 is Casualty cum emergency block whose construction has began.

PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

(I) Construction of Medical College Complex including Staff quarters at Bambolim:

Now that the construction of the main college building has been completed and all the pre and para clinical departments have started functioning the developmental work at Bambolim will comprise of spill over works from 1982-83 as detailed in the pre and beginning with construction of 750 bed hospital.

For this work M/s. Kanvinde and Roy, consultants from New Delhi have been appointed to prepare a modified Master Plan and also a detailed planning of hospitals and hospital wards with the ancillary services facilities. In addition to various categories of residential quarters for Professors as well as other subordinate staff will also be taken up in Bambolim. It is also proposed to construct a Central Animal House. A provision of Rs. 108.15 lakh has been in the B. E. of 1983-84 for the above.

(II) Construction of various works at Panaji, Ribandar, T. B. Hospitals and Health Centres at Mandur and St. Cruz:

A provision of Rs. 10.50 lakh has been made in the financial year of 1983-84 for various works which would include modifications/alternations to Panaji Hospitals. It is proposed to construct a Resident Medical Officer quarters complex at Ribandar as well as residential complex for resident doctors and nurses at Chest Diseases hospital St. Inez.

One block of Tupe III quarters are proposed to be constructed at Rural Health Centre Mandur.

(III) Acquisition of Equipment:

With the completion of Goa Medical College Complex at Bambolim the equipments which are necessary for the patients care, teaching and research programme are to be provided for the smooth functioning. The proposed outlay is for the purchase of important equipments like Haemo dialysis Accessories for kidney unit, Lecturoscope, Mirigraph, Heiknel Signiolscope, Microwalle Diathery apparatus, Tranocutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimilator, Stethoscope II portable Monitor, Caparoscope, Mecta ECT Machine, Radiometer MLMS Fleme Protometer, Nitrus Oxide, Cryosurgery Unit, Ultrasonic Nebulizer. Every weighing machine, Pho-

totherap machine, East Radcliffe Positive/Negative Respirator, Water bath, Medico Centrifuge machine, Microscope, Authopacer Spares, has already been acquired and the other equipments proposed to be purchased like Spectrofluentrometer with Recorder, Laboratory, Counter, Centrifuge, Superfast Imported Screens for rapid serial changer in Angiography Manual X-Ray cassette changer, Cryosurgery unit for Dental and Oral Surgery is under process and it will be finalised before the end of financial year.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakh is made on the budget estimate for 1983-84.

(IV) Strengthening of Administration of G. M. C. and its Associated Hospitals including Rural/Urban Health Centres:

A provision of Rs. 75 lakh is made in Annual Plan 83-84 to meet the expenditure on salaries of staff and including the new additional post like teaching, Nursing, Technical, Administrative etc. which are created and some posts have already been filled up. These posts are necessary for the expansion of Medical facilities in the new G.M.C. Complex at Bambolim.

(V) (a) Reorientation of Medical Education:

In view of the physical difficulty in reaching Pernem it is now proposed to adopt the Health Centre at Candolim for this purpose.

(b) Setting up of a Forensic Laboratory:

In view of the importance of a good Forensic Science Laboratory in the investigations of the crime, it is proposed to set up a Forensic Science Laboratory which has been a glaring deficiency in the set up of the department of Forensic Medicine at Goa Medical College and the Goa Police establishment.

(c) National Programme of Prevention of Blindness:

Goa Medical College in collaboration with the D.H.S. is actively involved in national programme of prevention of blindness. It has conducted rural eye campus for performance of intra ocular operations and as and when the staff proposed for this unit is recruited. It is hoped that the other aspects of the programme like screening of school children for Vit. A deficiency and distribution will be taken up.

(d) Post Partum Programme:

The above centrally sponsored scheme is already been in operation for some years and has been continuing its work in motivating and ensuring that all eligible couples are covered by some family planning measures.

CHOGM RETREAT

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for meeting the expenditure for procurement of fully equipped Mobile Coronary Care Unit and improvement of the existing facilities.

Medical Education

PHARMACY COLLEGE

INTRODUCTION

The Goa College of Pharmacy was started in June 1963 by upgrading the Portuguese Pharmacy Course of the Old Goa Medical School and affiliating it to the University of Bombay. The College was recognised for conducting the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm) the intake capacity being 12 students. The present intake capacity as sanctioned by the University of Bombay is 24 students and efforts are being made to get the same raised to 26 students. The College is also recognised for conducting the Post-graduate research course leading to the degree of Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm) in the Faculty of Technology of the University of Bombay. Seven teachers have been approved as research guides for this purpose. One teacher has also been recognised for guiding students for the degrees of Master in Science (M. Sc.) and Doctorate of Philosophy in Science (Ph. D.) (Chemistry — Inorganic and Physical) of the University of Bombay.

In 1965 the College received approval of the Pharmacy Council of India for conducting the two year course of Diploma in Pharmacy (Dip. Pharm.) with an initial admission capacity of 12 students. The present intake capacity for the first year is 30 students. The College has also been permitted to admit 10 students directly to the second year of this course for a period of two year commencing from the academic year 1981-82.

In 1974-75 as part of the Fifth Five Year Plan the College started an employment oriented course leading to the 'Diploma in Laboratory Technology' under a Board of Examiners appointed by the Government for this purpose. This is a two year course with an admission capacity of 10 students only.

The College is a full-fledged teaching and research institution and can be compared with some of the leading institutions in the Country.

The following schemes will comprise the Annual Plan 1983-84:

1. Strengthening of Goa Pharmacy College.
2. Construction of Hostels for Pharmacy College and providing additional facilities.

1. Strengthening of Goa Pharmacy College:

Under this scheme it is proposed to accommodate the expansion of the teaching and administrative services of the College. Additional posts required for teaching purposes as recommended by the Experts Committee of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) and the University of Bombay and posts required for administrative services and the hostels are proposed to be created under this scheme. Provisions have also been made under this

scheme for acquisition of furniture, utensils, etc. required for the hostels and for purchase of additional instruments/equipment required for teaching and research purposes.

So far seven posts have been created and four filled in. The remaining three posts will be filled in shortly. Some additional posts are proposed to be created during the 1983-84.

A double beam recording spectrophotometer has been acquired and commissioned. Steel utensils, eating trays, cooking vessels for hostel mess have also been acquired. During the current year it is proposed to acquire additional item of furniture for the second wing of the hostel, grinder and water cooler. So also some items of Laboratory machines are to be purchased for the laboratories.

Provisions for 1982-83 are Rs. 2.00 lakh.

Provisions for 1983-84 are for salaries, furniture for hostel, additional instruments and for furniture for the library.

Rs. 3.00 lakh have been provided for the above items for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

2. Construction of Hostels for Pharmacy College and providing Additional Facilities:

One wing of the hostel has been occupied. This consists of 29 rooms and dining hall.

Work on the second wing costing approximately Rs. 13,87,963 is in progress. It is expected to be made ready for occupation by the middle of 1983-84. Rs. 4.00 lakh were provided for 1982-83 and the provision for 1983-84 is Rs. 2.00 lakh.

As against our requirements of Rs. 30.00 lakh for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 we were provided with only Rs. 25.00 lakh. This sum has been insufficient for our needs and some additional amount will be required for the remaining period of the Five Year Plan. Already provisions of Rs. 29.00 lakh have been made from 1980-81 to 1983-84 and hence additional funds to the extent of Rs. 4.00 lakh will be required for the remaining one year of the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Necessary provisions may therefore be made accordingly.

The additional requirements are necessary due to the fact that the project costs have risen specially in relation to construction work. If these funds are not provided the Five Year Plan will end one year earlier and only Rs. 1.00 lakh will be available in the Annual Plan for 1983-84.

DENTAL COLLEGE

SCHEME: GOA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, BAMBOLIM - GOA

Goa Dental College & Hospital was started in June, 1980. The University of Bombay has granted affiliation for a further period of one year. The college has been permitted to admit 30 students annually.

At present there are 31 students for 1st B. D. S., 24 students for 2nd B. D. S. and 22 for 3rd B. D. S. class.

Since 1983-84 the college will begin with its final B. D. S. course, the Dental Hospital facilities are being established to provide the clinical facilities to the students, as well as to the public at large. Government has created requisite number of posts of Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators in various Dental subjects, action to fill up these posts is being taken.

Besides, the staff of Goa Medical College are also assisting for teaching some of the subjects like Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology, Pharmacology, Medicine and Surgery.

Necessary alterations to establish the Dental Departments have been carried out to the existing building.

One part of the Dental Hospital is functioning as Casualty Department at Panaji Hospital of Goa Medical College. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh for 1983-84 towards the development of the Institution.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY & HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

The Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Panaji was set up on 8-12-1980, alongwith the erstwhile Mental Hospital, Panaji and Psychiatry Department of Goa Medical College. Besides continuing existing services of the integrated units, it is envisaged that various post-graduate courses in Psychiatry and specialised clinics will be undertaken by the Institute.

A new Campus for the Institute is proposed to be developed at Bambolim plateau, adjacent to the Goa Medical College Complex. Thirty hectares of land is already allotted and the formal transfer of the property is expected shortly. Work of developing the site to make it suitable for construction is envisaged to be taken up later. A building for Administrative/O.P.D. block for the Department at its present campus is being constructed during 1982-83 and 1983-84 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.30 lakh of which Rs. 1.86 lakh were spent in 1982-83 and Rs. 5.40 lakh in 1983-84.

Specific plan inputs proposed for 1983-84 for various components are as below: —

I. Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour (Plan)

Salaries	5.60
Travel Expenses	0.05
Office Expenses	1.55
Machinery and Equipment, Tools and Plant	0.50
Materials and Supplies	1.90
Total Revenue Expenditure	9.60

Construction	...	...	...	...	...	5.40
Capital Equipment	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>15.00</u>
Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	9.60
Capital Construction	...	...	...	...	...	5.40
Capital Equipment	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>15.00</u>

Sewerage and Water Supply

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

The provision of safe water supply and adequate disposal of waste constitute the principal environmental control measures against the transmission of most water-bound diseases. Recognising the importance of these measures for general health and in order to tap potential water resources of this Territory and to purposefully deploy the same, with a view of giving optimum benefits to the people of this Territory, the Annual Plan 1983-84 is now prepared.

The period of 1981-90 has been declared as 'International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade'. The Nation is committed to achieve during the Decade, the goal of 100% coverage of Urban and Rural population by protected water supply and coverage of 85% of urban and 25% of Rural population by Sanitation facilities by the end of 1990.

Keeping this objective in view, an enhanced provision of Rs. 764.26 lakh as well as a provision of Rs. 1250.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. This includes the programme to be executed under CHOG-M(83).

H. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1981-82

Till liberation, this Union Territory, had to face the problem of inadequate water supply distribution and the people of this Territory were deprived of sewerage facilities. As the provision of safe and adequate water supply and hygienic way of waste water disposal is the primary goal of modern society, the Government has rightly given the priority to achieve this goal within the shortest possible time and with the limited available resources.

After the liberation of this Territory, the process of joining this Territory with the mainstream of the Nation has taken speed and as a result, there has been nearly 27% increase in population of this Territory during the last decade.

Eventhough, the capacity of the Opa Treatment Plant was increased from 1.75 MGD to 16.25 MGD and new supplies were initiated with the commissioning of Treatment Plant of 2.5 MGD at Assonora, 1.00 MGD at Sanquelim, the availability of water is just inadequate taking into consideration the present day demands. Therefore, as far as possible, the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan have to take care of these aspects.

As on 31-3-1982 all the 13 towns as per 1971 census have been covered. Considering 1981 census, there are 17 towns out of which 16 towns were provided with water supply leaving the town of Cuncolim in Salcete Taluka which is yet to be covered. However, this coverage does not imply adequate water supply at these towns and in fact service levels are required to be much improved. Besides, during the summer season the water requirement per capita increases, whereas, the water

available at sources dwindles down considerably. As such, another immediate goal is to augment the sources and services under this programme.

In the sector of Rural Water Supply, 123 problem villages out of 173 identified problem villages and 118 non problem villages out of 260 villages have been completed so far. Under the new 20 point programme of the Hon. Prime Minister, the highest priority will be given to the coverage of problem villages during 1983-84. It has been committed to cover all the remaining problem villages by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

On the Sanitation front so far, only the capital town, Panaji has been covered with such facilities. In order to give more attention to sewerage schemes, it has now been decided to entrust the ongoing and new sewerage schemes to a separate division which will execute exclusively the sewerage schemes only.

In the process of augmenting the available resources and tapping new resources, this Department has spent during the Third Five Year Plan 1962-66 an outlay of Rs. 75.52 lakh under this sector. Further investment of Rs. 230.44 lakh was made during the Plan Holiday period for the years 1966-69. An outlay of Rs. 526.14 lakh was utilised during the Fourth Plan 1969-74. Whereas the amount spent for this purpose during Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 was Rs. 599.28 lakh. During the Rolling Plan 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 232.03 lakh was spent. In the year 1980-81 under this programme an outlay of Rs. 296.89 lakh was utilised for the purpose and the outlay that utilised during the year 1981-82 was to the extent of Rs. 328.98 lakh.

III. FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

a) Direction and Administration:

All the sewerage and water supply schemes are executed through funds provided in 282 Public Health (Plan and Non-Plan). The outlay provided under this Sub-Head indicated the proportionate establishment charges to be absorbed under this sector. An outlay of Rs. 34.20 lakh is spent as against the approved outlay of Rs. 26.43 lakh during the year 1982-83. During the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 56.57 lakh has been approved.

b) Survey and Investigation:

The outlay incurred for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 19.69 lakh as against the approved outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakh, whereas, the outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 26.00 lakh under this Sub-Head.

c) Research:

Rs. 25,000/- is approved under this Sub-Head, for the year 1983-84.

d) Training:

Under this Sub-Head Rs. 25,000/- is approved for the year 1983-84.

e) Machinery and Equipment:

This Sub-Head takes care of the proportionate tools and plants charges which are booked under 282 Public Health, ultimately to be debited to the Capital account of the Annual Plan by covering under 282.

During the year 1982-83, the outlay of Rs. 3.94 lakh has been spent as against an approved outlay of Rs. 3.05 lakh, whereas, the outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 6.54 lakh.

f) Sewerage Schemes:

As against the approved outlay of Rs. 49.50 lakh an outlay incurred is Rs. 37.65 lakh under this Sub-Head, whereas, the outlay approved for the year 1983-84 under this Sub-Head is Rs. 57.14 lakh.

Under this Sewerage Scheme two major towns are proposed to be covered, namely Vasco and Margao. A scheme costing Rs. 1.86 crores has been designed to serve 1 lakh projected population in Vasco Town and the scheme is under execution.

For Margao Town, a scheme costing Rs. 2.81 crore to benefit a projected population of 1,20,000 has been already approved by CPHEEO, Government of India. The preliminary works like, procurement of steel, acquisition of land, construction of other buildings, etc. are already in progress. The scheme will be taken up in full swing during the current year 1982-83 and the major portion of the work is likely to be completed by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

g) Low Cost Sanitation:

Under Decade Programme, there is a formidable task of providing 80% of the Urban population with sanitation facilities. To achieve the same it has been proposed to provide sanitation facilities in 10 towns. As such the capital town Panaji has already been covered and work is in progress. In the other two towns viz. Vasco and Margao.

With the resources available and considering the target ahead it is impossible to provide conventional underground drainage system in the remaining 7 towns.

Hence it is felt necessary to adopt Low Cost Sanitation Programme for the remaining towns. Accordingly, Government took a decision to undertake feasibility studies in two towns namely Valpoi in North Goa and Sanguem in South Goa under Phase II of the UNDP Project No. IND/81/014.

House to house survey in the above two towns have been completed and the construction of demonstration Units are being taken up. After successful implementation of the programme in the above two towns it will be extended to other towns also.

No separate provision was made in the 6th Plan for the implementation of Low Cost Sanitation Programme. However, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84. Both the towns Sanguem and Valpoi proposed to be covered under this programme during the year 1983-84.

Further, under Social Inputs in Area Developments (STAD) programme, construction of school latrines and house holds latrines are proposed to be taken up in Quepem, Sanguem and Canacona blocks. UNICEF will be assisting the programme with an input of Rs. 1.17 lakh. Proposed Government input is Rs. 2.81 lakh and the Rural Development agency will be co-ordinating programme.

h) Urban Water Supply:

An outlay of Rs. 414.18 lakh has been incurred as against the provision of Rs. 283.18 lakh which includes provision of water supply facilities to the Town of Canacona, and the various works to be undertaken under CHOG-M(83) programme which includes augmentation of:

1. Assonora Water Sources.
2. Additional Conveying Mains from Assonora to Mapusa-Sinquerim.
3. Further improvement of conveying water to Calangute-Candolim-Aguada.

An enhanced outlay of Rs. 414.18 lakh for the year 1982-83 includes an outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakh for execution of various schemes enlisted above under the CHOG-M(83) programme.

The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is to the tune of Rs. 684.19 lakh. From this provision an outlay of Rs. 337.00 lakh is approved for various schemes coming under CHOG-M(83) programme.

MAJOR SPILLOVER WORKS

i) 160 MLD Salauli Water Supply Scheme:

This Zonal Project is designed to cover a present population of 4,15,000 and projected population of 6,07,000 for the design period of 30 years. This 160 MLD water supply scheme will benefit 4 towns 96 villages in Marmagao, Salcete, Quepem and Sanguem Talukas. The project will cost Rs. 22 crore. The intake Works has already been started. The tender for the construction of Treatment Plant is under scrutiny. The main activities of the project will be taken up in full request during 1983-84.

ii) Additional Gravity Main from Opa to Panaji:

The existing capacity of the Conveying Mains from Opa to Panaji is only 1.6 mgd. whereas the requirements of Panaji are 3.2 mgd. Hence in order to provide adequate water supply to Panaji whose requirements is 3.2 mgd., an additional conveying main of dia 750 mm is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.69 crore and the work has already been started in 4 stretches. However, the full advantage of the conveying main will be achieved after the completion of 160 mld Salauli Scheme, when readjustment of supplies would be made.

iii) *Expansion of Opa Water Supply System and Assonora Water System:*

These are major spill over works from Assonora and Opa Water Supply systems which include several augmentation/extension of the existing networks in Urban and Rural areas. The cost of various schemes taken up under the Opa System is about Rs. 190 lakh. The cost of various schemes taken up under the Assonora Scheme is about 107 lakh. About 1 lakh population would be benefited under these schemes.

**NEW MAJOR WORKS TO BE TAKEN UP
DURING 1983-84**

i) *120 MLD Madei Water Supply Project:*

This Zonal Project is designed to cover a projected population of Rs. 4,31,000 covering 3 towns and 97 villages in Bardez, Bicholim and Satari Talukas. The approximate cost of the scheme will be Rs. 15-00 crore. The schme has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The tender for the preparation of the project through consultancy services is under scrutiny.

ii) *Additional Conveying Main from Assonora to Porvorim:*

The capacity of the Assonora System is 2.5 mgd. whereas the capacity of the existing conveying main is only 1.4 mgd. In order to utilise the full capacity of the Assonora System, an additional conveying main from Assonora to Mapusa and Porvorim is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.86 crore. Approval of the scheme by the CPHEEO, Government of India is awaited.

iii) *Improvement of the Distribution Network to Panaji and other Towns:*

In order to cope up with the problem of making available additional water to the Urban areas, the networks of various towns are to be strengthened in most of the main towns. Due to inadequate size of the networks laid way back in 1954, most of the areas are getting inadequate water supply. The tender for preparation of the project for improvement of the distribution network to Panaji through consultancy services is under scrutiny.

iv) *Water Supply to Diu:*

At present there is acute shortage of drinking water in Diu. The Department proposed to draw 4.5 mld. of water from Rawal Dam in Gujarat State which will meet the entire requirements of drinking and industrial water supply.

v) *Water Supply to Daman:*

It has been proposed to supply 5.25 mgd. of Raw Water in Open Channels to Daman from Daman Ganga Irrigation Project. The project which is under progress is joint venture of Goa, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 117.88 crore of which 6.44% is share of this Government.

j) *Rural Water Supply Schemes:*

An outlay of Rs. 95.09 lakh has been spent as against the approved outlay of Rs. 73.84 lakh for the year 1982-83. The outlay required for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 124.06 lakh. The programme under this sub Head consists of normal as well as Minimum Needs Programme. The outlay of Rs. 96.34 lakh for the minimum Needs Programme for the year 1982-83 has been spent as against the provision of Rs. 67 lakh. Whereas, the outlay approved for the year 1983-84 under Minimum Needs Programme is Rs. 122.32 lakh.

Under normal Programme, non-problem villages are taken up for providing with water supply facilities. Apart from this, upgradation of existing water supply and extensions of the existing water supply schemes are also taken up under this programme. During the year 1982-83 13 villages, that is 3 villages under piped water supply, 5 villages under open wells and 5 villages under tube wells have been targeted. During the year 1983-84, it is proposed to cover 10 villages under piped water supply and 5 villages under open wells.

Under the component of Minimum Needs Programme of Rural Water Supply, problem villages are taken up for providing them with water supply facilities. As the coverage of problem villages is a point under new 20 Point Programme, the highest priority will be given for covering problem villages. During the year 1982-83, 16 problem villages are targetted under this programme out of which 9 villages would be under piped water supply and 7 villages under open wells.

During the year 1983-84, 5 villages are targetted under the programme, out of which 3 villages, would be covered under piped water supply and 2 villages under tube wells with hand pumps.

k) *Rural Sanitation:*

It is a target under the Decade Programme to cover 25% of the rural population with sanitation facilities by 1990. It is proposed to take up rural sanitation programme during 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakh has been approved under this programme for the year 1983-84.

IV. PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Physical Target for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 are enclosed in statement GN-3.

V. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

The implementation of the above programme is likely to generate in all, employment of 11,80,000 man-days out of which 1,41,600 man-days will be for technical personnel, 94,400 will be for non-technical personnel and the rest 9,44,000 man-days will be for unskilled labour.

As a result of the outlay incurred so far during the Sixth Five Year Plan, the revised outlay now required for the 1982-83 is Rs. 604.75 lakh. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1983-84, Rs. 960.00 and the

requirement of the outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 1949.51 that is the minimum requirement of the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay stands revised to Rs. 4140.13 lakh.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

I. OBJECTIVES

Rural Water Supply has been given special attention in the past few years with the intention of providing safe and adequate drinking water to the people in the rural areas. The Government of India is giving assistance in the form of grants to various states under the ARWS Programme to supplement the state sector in covering specially the identified problem villages.

After the introduction of ARWS Programme in 1977-78, so far 22 schemes have been sanctioned under this programme by Government of India.

II. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT UP TO 1981-82

The total of 22 schemes sanctioned so far will cover 20 villages (2 schemes for each of two villages were sanctioned). Out of 20 villages, 17 are problem villages and 3 villages are Non-problem villages.

Since the implementation of the programme, so far 8 problem villages and 2 Non-problem villages have been covered under this programme.

During 1982-83, 6 Problem villages and one Non-problem village has been targetted to be covered. Few more schemes will also be submitted during this year for the sanction of CPHEEO, Government of India under this programme.

It is proposed to cover 9 problem villages under this programme during 1983-84.

III. FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 25.50 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 29.00 lakh.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

The need for formulating special component plan for the weaker section of the society, has been stressed by the Government of India to ensure the flow of benefit from the Development Programme to this weaker section.

High priority has therefore been given in the Sixth Plan to the provision of Safe Drinking Water to the problem villages and in particular to the needs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Rural and

As per 1981 census it is estimated that there are 23,432 Scheduled Caste population and 10,721 Scheduled Tribe population living in this Territory. However, this population is scattered and not concentrated at any places.

As on data 7000 Scheduled Caste population and 6080 Scheduled Tribe population have been covered under various Urban and Rural Water Supply Programme. An outlay of Rs. 17.50 lakh has been approved under this programme for the remaining 3 years (i. e. 1982-83 to 1984-85) of the Sixth Plan. The outlay approved for the year 1982-83 is 5 lakh and proposed for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 6 lakh.

It is proposed to provide drinking water facilities to 1500 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population during the year 1982-83 and 1500 during the year 1983-84.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

20 — Point Programme

DRINKING WATER

Point No. 8

Supply drinking water to all problem villages

Safe drinking water is a basic need. The primary objective of the programme is to ensure safe drinking water to villages suffering from chronic scarcity or those with unsafe sources of water.

So far, as many as 173 villages of the territory have been identified as problem villages. Of them, 114 villages have already been covered under protected water supply by the end of March, 1981. During the year 1981-82, 9 problem villages were covered under the protected water supply. The remaining 50 villages (47 in Goa, 2 in Daman, 1 in Diu) are being covered by the end of the Sixth Plan.

The achievements and the programme of coverage is given below. The problem villages are covered under Minimum Needs Programme of State Sector and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Sponsored by Government of India.

Total No. of identified problem villages = 173.	ARP	MNP
Before the beginning of the 6th Plan ...	7	100
1. Covered during 1980-81	Nil	7
2. Covered during 1981-82	1	8
3. Covered during the year 1982-83 ...	6	16
4. Proposed target for the year 1983-84 ...	9	5
5. Proposed target for the year 1984-85 ...	10	4
Total	33	140

A provision of Rs. 170 lakh has been made in the Sixth Plan under M.N.P. and Rs. 102.50 lakh under A.R.P. to provide drinking water to these villages.

The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 under M.N.P. is Rs. 122.32 lakh and under A.R.P. is Rs. 29.00 lakh.

Housing

(α) GENERAL HOUSING

I. HOUSING BOARD

After liberation Goa witness mass immigration of people from other parts of the country to different centres in Goa. A majority of them chose to settle in Urban areas of the territory. This was accompanied with considerable internal migration from Rural areas to Urban areas of Goa and therefore the housing accommodation in the Urban areas became very acute. In order to meet this unprecedented housing problem which effected people mostly belonging to Low Income Group, Middle Income and Economically Weaker Section of the Society, the Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Board was established in 1968. Since its inception, the Board has been undertaking various housing schemes to help in solving these problems in Urban areas. The various housing schemes being implemented by the Board are as under:

1. Land Acquisition and Development.
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
4. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and E.W.S. of the Community.
5. Slum Clearance Scheme.

All these social Housing scheme have now been reclassified by Govt. of India with effect from 9-7-1982 in the following categories.

- EWS Housing Scheme.
- LIG Housing Scheme.
- MIG Housing Scheme.
- Rental Housing Scheme for Govt. Employees.

The Board, however, at present is concerned with the implementation of EWS, LIG, MIG Housing Scheme only. The background of these reclassified schemes is as under:—

1. Economically Weaker Sections of Society:

This scheme contemplates grant of financial assistance to construction agencies like Housing Board by the Union Territory Government and aims at providing houses on hire purchase and outright sale basis. Persons with an annual income of upto Rs. 350/- per month are covered under this scheme.

The Board has so far constructed 88 EWS houses out of Hudco assistances at Margao and work of construction of 136 tenements at Vasco-da-Gama and Margao is in progress. This scheme enables the hire purchaser to be owner of the tenement after payment of full instalments within a period of 10/20 years.

Under this scheme it is proposed to construct about 400 tenements during annual plan 1983-84 for which an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed. This amount will be made available to the Housing Board in the form of loan.

2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Board constructs houses/flats for allotment on hire purchase and outright sale basis. Persons with an annual income in the range of Rs. 4,201/- to Rs. 7,200/- are covered under this scheme.

The Board has so far constructed 158 tenements under this scheme at various places in Goa viz. Porvorim, Baina, Margao and Ponda and construction of another 192 tenements is in progress. This scheme enables the hire purchaser to be owner of the tenement after payment of full instalments within a period of 10/20 years.

The benefits of this scheme accrues to the persons whose annual income is below Rs. 7,200/- per annum. This helps in solving the housing problem to some extent by providing houses at reasonable cost to the people belonging to Low Income Group Category.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct about 40 more tenements during the annual plan, 1983-84 for which an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been proposed. This amount will be made available to the Board in the form of loan.

3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme:

This scheme like the one mentioned earlier envisages construction of MIG houses by the Board at various places in Goa like LIG scheme this scheme also enables the purchaser to be the owner of the tenement on payment of full instalments within 10/20 years.

This scheme contemplates construction of houses for those persons whose annual income ranges between Rs. 7,201/- to Rs. 18,000/-.

So far 220 tenements have been constructed under this scheme at Panaji, Porvorim, Ponda, Baina and Margao and work on 152 such tenements is in progress.

During 1983-84 it is proposed to construct 18 MIG tenements at Mapusa or Porvorim or Margao for which an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan. This amount will be made available to the Housing Board in the form of loan.

4. Land Acquisition and Development:

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been provided for development of 3 hectares land already acquired and in possession of the Board.

II. VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT SCHEME

1.1 Name of the Scheme: Village Housing Project Scheme.

1.2 Background of the Scheme:

Under this scheme loans upto Rs. 5,000/- in each case are sanctioned to all the bonafide residents of the rural villages in Goa, Daman and Diu under this scheme for construction/improvement of houses in rural areas.

1.3 Financial Requirements:

The outlay provided for Fifth Plan was Rs. 9.88 lakh (revised). While for the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh was approved. During 1974-79 an expenditure of Rs. 9.93 lakh was incurred and for the years 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh was spent. During the year 1981-82 Rs. 3.99 lakh provided for this scheme has been spent. During 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been approved and this amount was fully spent. The approved outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 5.00 lakh.

1.4 Target:

During the Fifth Plan i.e. 1974-79 212 number of houses constructed/improved and during the var 1980-81 48 houses have been constructed. During the year 1981-82 50 number of construction/improvement of houses were done. During the revised Five Year Plan 1980-85, it is proposed to achieve 330 number of construction/improvement of houses. During the year 1982-83 assistance to 175 persons has been given out of 100 cases targeted. The target fixed for 1983-84 is 150.

III. HOUSE SITES FOR LANDLESS AND RURAL HOUSING

1.2 Background of the Scheme:

The Scheme is intended to provide house sites free of cost for families of landless and houseless persons in rural areas 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 mts. Development of the same is made at Government cost with the house sites as provided. The allottees would have to build their house/huts thereon with their resources and they are being assisted by way of loan under Village Housing Project Scheme.

So far 2143 families were provided with house sites free of occupancy price @ 100 sq. mts. each after developing the same at the cost of Rs. 300/- per site in plain areas and Rs. 500/- in case of hilly areas.

In most areas where sites have been allotted there is no adequate drinking water supply. Generally the house sites allotted at one place do not exceed 20 to 30 in number. It is proposed to provide for such house sites a covered masonry well under the scheme to serve a cluster of say 20 to 30 house sites. Also other facilities such as public toilet, electricity etc. are provided.

Similarly it is proposed to introduce site and service scheme mainly for the slum dwellers which are existing in the periphery of the Towns. It is proposed to provide them with alternate site/improvement of the existing sites by providing roads, water, electric connection, etc.

1.3 Objectives of the Scheme:

The landless workers can leave in peace without being constantly threatened with eviction by the owners of land on which they have their houses/huts. Similarly better living conditions to slum dwellers is provided.

1.4 Financial Requirements:

The total outlay during the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs. 7.00 lakh, while an outlay fixed during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 5.00 lakh. The expenditure during 1974-79 was Rs. 2.78 lakh during 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been incurred. During 1981-82 the expenditure was of Rs. 0.05 lakh. Out of Rs. 10.00 lakh provided during 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 0.68 lakh has been spent. The approved outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 5.00 lakh which would be utilized for development of House sites and construction of paved streets, wells, public toilets and site and service scheme for slum dwellers.

1.5 Physical Targets:

During 1982-83, 1223 house sites have been allotted, out of 1000 house sites targeted. During the year 1983-84 a target of 1200 has been fixed.

POLICE HOUSING

2. Background of the Scheme:

This scheme has been introduced with the aim of providing accommodation to the members of Police Force which is an essential service since the presence of Police personnel is required at the Head Quarters round the clock for answering the calls of emergency arising out of law and order problems etc. The Police Housing is given priority every where in the country in view of Welfare of Police Personnel.

3. Objective of the Scheme:

The aim of this scheme is to provide family accommodation to as many members of Police Force as possible within a reasonable period. With this aim in view, efforts are made to acquire land in the vicinity of Police Stations as far as possible. Keeping in view these aims construction programme is drawn by the P.W.D., which is the implementing authority of the Police Housing Scheme.

The requirement of quarters of this Department is 2682, however at present we are having only 290 A, 91 B, 1 C and 3 D type quarters which works out to 14.35% of our total requirement. The shortfall at present is 1543 A type, 712 B type, 31 C type and 9 D type quarters. Our objective is to provide family accommodation to 100% of Officers of the rank of A S.Is., P.S.Is. and P.Is. and 75% of H.Cs. and P.Cs. The remaining 25% of H.Cs./P.Cs. would be accommodated in barracks,

4. Physical targets and achievements:

Targets proposed for 1983-84 for undertaking construction are as follows:

Place	Type of quarters			
	A	B	C	
Harbour Sadar	24	—	1	Land available
Pernem	8	4	—	— do —
Margao, Fatorda	24	—	1	— do —
Porvorim	88	44	—	— do —
Ela - Old Goa	24	12	1	Acquisition in process.
	168	60	3	

Acute shortage of accommodation is felt for the Police personnel working at P. H. Q., Panaji. We need another 483 A type and 368 B type quarters for them. The construction work at Porvorim is to be taken in right earnest to alleviate inconvenience caused to the staff at P. H. Q.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

An amount of Rs. 2 crores towards Police Housing Scheme has been earmarked in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The expenditure for the year 1980-81 was Rs. 25.19 lakh and for 1981-82 it was 34.07 lakh. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been allotted in the Annual Plan Outlay for 1982-83. In view of physical targets proposed an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh have been approved for the year 1983-84. Further considering our requirements of quarters as mentioned in para 3 above the matter of increasing the plan allocation of Rs. 2 crore may also have to be considered by the Government in consultation with the Public Works Department.

DEPARTMENTAL HOUSING

The role of housing in economic development, both as an end and means, is an important one. As an end, housing is an essential ingredient in the basic requirements of civilised living and as a means, besides adding to the National Income, it is a strong motivator of savings and plays an important role in the generation of employment and mobilizing the labour force more efficiently and effectively.

In the days of inflation, housing amenity which adds only to the real income of employees has great impact on their efficiency. Provision of house to the employees at his working place is considered as an integral part of his employment amenities and has tremendous efforts in improving output and morale of the employees. In view of this, it is proposed to provide residential houses for the Government staff, depending upon the availability of land.

II. REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1981-82

Up till the year 1979, this programme was finalised from the non plan funds. For the first time, this programme was brought under plan development funds from the year 1979-80 taking into consideration substantial requirement of the funds. Keeping in view heavy demand for housing due to sudden expansion of the Government activities in almost all the fronts of the economy of this territory. An outlay of Rs. 5.89 lakh was spent during the rolling plan 1979-80. An expenditure of Rs. 37.48 lakh was made during the year 1980-81 whereas an outlay of Rs. 37.54 lakh was utilised under this programme for the year 1981-82.

III. FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

There is an acute shortage of living accommodation in urban areas which pose a big problem for the Government even with the exorbitant rent, which a Government employee cannot afford to pay, the accommodations are just not available. The Government has, therefore, decided to tackle this problem on warfooting. It is proposed to undertake the const. of A, B, C, D and E type residential quarters in various talukas of this territory.

As a part of scheme, construction of residential quarters of A, B, C, D and E type at Porvorim is in progress. Land acquisition for construction of houses at Margao has already been processed.

Construction of quarters at Altinho-Panaji, is in progress. Apart from above under this programme a scheme for construction of bungalows for V.I.ps and Secretaries and other senior officers, of Administrations at Panaji is being worked out for implementation during the current annual plan.

An amount of Rs. 30.63 lakh has been incurred during the year 1982-83 as against the approved outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 55.00 lakh.

IV. PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

After the above scheme is implemented in this sector, residential floor area of 2000 sq. m. would be constructed during the year 1982-83 and an area of 3500 sq. m. is proposed to be constructed during the year 1983-84.

V. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

The total employment potential that would be generated in this sector during annual plan 1983-84 is assessed to be 84700 mandays out of which 10164 mandays for technical personnel, 6776 mandays for non-technical personnel and 67760 for unskilled personnel.

As a result of the outlay incurred so far during the sixth Five Year Plan the amount incurred for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 30.63 lakh. The approved outlay for the annual plan 1983-84 is Rs. 55.00 lakh and the

requirement of the outlay for the last year 1984-85 is Rs. 109.35 lakh. The minimum requirement of the sixth Five Year Plan outlay stands revised to Rs. 270.00 lakh.

PUBLIC WORKS

Adequate office accommodation with proper amenities and working conditions has positive impact on human mind which is behind all the developmental activities and contribute to a great extent in promoting skill, increasing efficiency resulting in better workmanship and output and reducing fatigue and wastage.

However, this Territory being colonial in outlook, scarcely any developmental activities were going on during earst while Portuguese regime. The whole machinery was limited to a few administrative offices, mostly centralised in Panaji, the capital town. Soon after the liberation of this Territory there was spurt in all spheres of activities where Government had to actively play an important role in public life to join it to the mainstream of the rest of the country. But at the same time the Government was confronted with the serious problems of suitable office accommodation as there were hardly any Government offices buildings which would take care of sudden expansion in Government activities requiring office accommodation, stores, godowns, sheds police stations, jails, court buildings etc.

Since the existing buildings at that time were wery old and unsuitable for office buildings in the changed circumstances as an immdiate stop gap arrangement, this problem was solved by acquiring buildings to house offices then available in the locality.

In the process, some buildings were to be modified, renovated, repaired to convert them into office buildings to meet the immediate demands of the situation. However, they were unsuitable with poor working amenities for office functioning. Moreover, making these buildings suitable for office accommodation rendered the entire scheme as uneconomical. Hence, as a general policy matter, a decision was taken to construct the various types of buildings for Government for discharging its functions efficiently.

Necessary provision for the first time had been made from 1979-80 for offices, office-cum-residence, sheds, godowns police stations, offices complexes, development of P.W.D. complex at Altinho, Panaji including construction of residential quarters to Gazetted and Non-Gazetted staff of P.W.D. etc. till 1979, expenditure on this account was made from non-plan funds.

II. REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT UPTO 1981-82

Till the year 1979 the entire setcor finalised from the non-plan funds. This sector for the first time was brought under plan from 1979-80 onwards. An amount of Rs. 4.91 lakh has been spent on this sector during the rolling plan. The details of expenditure for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and are available in statement No. GN-2.

III. FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84 CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

The programme of construction of office buildings, complexes, modifications, expansions proposed for various department is as follows:—

A) Police:

It has been decided to construct Police Stations at Margao, Panaji and Vasco. This is required in view of the situation that most of the Police Stations in this Territory are old one and lack safety and as such do not meet the necessary requirements. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been spent during the year 1981-82, whereas during the year 1982-83 the amount spent is Rs. 5.22 lakh (unreconciled) as against the approved outlay of Rs. 5.36 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 1.07 lakh is approved on this programme during the 1983-84.

B) Jails:

It has been decided to have new jail with all its basic amenities at Dharbandora. The expenditure of Rs. 1.83 lakh has been incurred under this programme during the year 1980-81 whereas the expenditure incurred during the year 1981-82 is to the extent of Rs. 0.61 lakh. The land acquisition formalities are already under progress and therefore, an outlay of Rs. 0.07 lakh is utilised for this purpose as against approved outlay of Rs. 2.41 lakh for the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 10.72 lakh is approved during the annual plan for the year 1983-84.

C) Other Office Buildings:

The Government has also decided to construct court office buildings, B.D.O.'s office, construction of office-cum-commercial complex near Nehru Bridge under this programme. Apart from this, Office buildings and godowns for stores divisions of this department at Margao are to be constructed, for which land has already been acquired. Government has also decided to undertake the construction of office complexes for housing the Government office in various talukas. Under this, presently provision for construction of bus-stand at various places has also been included, the bus stand at Assonora and Sanquelim as well as bus-terminal building near new bus-stand at Panaji. It has also been proposed to have, Goa Sadan at Bombay, on the lines of Goa Sadan at New Delhi, with a view to provide accommodation to the V.I.P.'s Officers of this Administration at Bombay, when on tour.

During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 5.93 lakh was spent whereas trend of expenditure during the year 1981-82 was on higher side, utilising an outlay of Rs. 7.46 lakh during that year. An approved outlay of Rs. 25.73 lakh has been provided during the year 1982-83 which is just inadequate in view of the Government decision to have new office-cum-commercial complexes near Nehru Bridge and other office buildings, and therefore an outlay of Rs. 67.59 lakh is expected to be utilised in the year 1982-83. During the year 1983-84 an outlay approved under this programme is Rs. 27.39 lakh.

D) Other Expenditure:

This part takes care of the outlay required for the establishment of Public Works Department required for taking care of the additional works that are coming up under this programme which includes survey, investigation, planning, research, training, etc. During the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 16.57 lakh has been incurred whereas during the year 1981-82, outlay utilised was Rs. 24.88 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 26.20 lakh is utilised in the annual plan 1982-83. The outlay approved for the annual plan 1983-84 is Rs. 43.82 lakh.

IV. PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS

As a result of implementation of this programmes, office buildings, complexes, sheds, stores, commercial complexes etc. the total floor area of 600 sq. m. and 3,000 sq. m. during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 would be constructed respectively. Modifications, expansions and renovations to the buildings, covering 200 and 1,000 sq. m. area will be executed respectively.

V. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

The total employment potential that would be generated under this sector for the annual plan 1983-84 is expected to be 1,27,800 mandays out of which 15,336 mandays will be technical personnel, 10,224 mandays for non-technical personnel, 1,02,240 mandays for unskilled personnel.

As a result of the outlay incurred so far during the sixth five year plan, the outlay incurred for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 99.08 lakh, the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1983-84 is Rs. 83.00 lakh and the requirement of the outlay for the last year i.e. 1984-85 is expected to be Rs. 174.63 lakh, the minimum requirement of the sixth five year plan outlay stands revised to Rs. 414.00 lakh.

Urban Development

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Town & Country Planning was set up to see to the planning and Development activities of the important towns of Panaji, Margao, Mormugao, Mapusa and Ponda. However, with the growing needs of this Territory and population expansion the scope of work of this Department increased. The Department had to prepare zoning plans for all the towns and growing villages.

The Government took an important decision to enact Goa, Daman and Diu Town & Country Planning Act to see to the planned growth of this Territory. As a result, the Department had to prepare the Regional Plans for Goa, Daman and Diu and Development plans. Further, the building activities in the territory brought in labour from outside and create slums. Hence, this Department was given additional work of preparing schemes for the environmental improvement of urban slums, etc. Further, as per the instructions of the Government, the base work with reference to Regional Development plan and Western Ghat Development and layouts under 20 Point Programme have to be done by this Department. Centrally sponsored scheme for integrated development of small and medium towns has also been entrusted to this Department.

In short the works of this Department have been increasing and more responsibilities have been entrusted.

A brief description of the above mentioned works is given below:

1. Preparation of Regional Plan and Development Plans:

The preparation of Regional plan for Goa District, Daman district and Diu District under the provisions of the Town & Country Planning Act has been launched in the 5th plan period. It needed support of a number of staff members and staff for the purpose was created. However, from 1979-80 a large part of the staff members transferred to NON PLAN side as per the Government directives. At the same time, owing to an amendment of the Town & Country Planning Act, the responsibility for preparation of Outline Development plans have been entrusted to the Chief Town Planner and also preparation of existing land use maps and register. The planning works are of continuous nature. It needs surveys, studies, analysis, map making, discussion with various Department and agencies involved in sectoral development, etc.

The field work of the preparation of the existing land use register and map has been completed with regards to 3 planning areas. The legal formalities of the work are yet to be completed and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1983-84.

All the legal formalities with regards to the finalization of existing land use maps and registers with respect to Panaji Planning area, Margao Planning area and Mormugao Planning area will be completed in 1983-84.

The Regional Plan for Goa, has been notified for inviting objections and suggestions from the public. It has created considerable interest among the public and the Sarpanchas and other people have requested to extend the duration of public exhibition of the plan. In order to obtain more public participation it is also decided to visit each panchayat area and explain the plans to the people. This would take sometime. Therefore, though the target was to finalise all the legal formalities with respect to the Regional Plan for Goa in 1983-84, it is felt that it would be submitted to the Government for sanction accordingly by the middle of financial year i. e. 1983-84.

The Regional Plan for Daman has received final approval of the Government and is being published under section 15 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Town & Country Planning Act, 1947.

The Regional Plan for Diu has been kept for public comments. The plan placed before the Town & Country Planning Board with the modifications in the light of such comments is under consideration of the Board.

Accordingly, all the Regional Plans for this Union Territory would achieve the statutory status during the VIth plan period. With regards to the preparation of Outline Development Plans, the VIth Plan has fixed a target of 7 planning areas. Out of the seven major planning areas, the work on the preparation of the Outline Development Plan of 3 planning areas namely Panaji Planning Area, Margao Planning Area and Mormugao Planning Area is in hand.

The preliminar reports together with the maps have been placed before the State Town and Country Planning Board in its 9th meeting. It is expected that the 3 Outline Development Plans would attain the statutory status in 1983-84. The main difficulties to achieve the target fixed are: —

- 1) The officers involved in the works have to look after additional responsibilities. Some of the officers are given the charge of looking after the Planning and Development Authorities.
- 2) Inadequacy of ready made base maps which have to be compiled by this Department.
- 3) Some posts remain vacant even after strenuous efforts to fill them up due to opportunities elsewhere.
- 4) The Department continues to give technical advise to agencies like Collector, E.D. C., Panchayats, Municipal Councils, etc.
- 5) Besides the above, considerable time, energy and manpower have to be employed for concluding a survey of coastal area. This work has come upto the concern expressed by the Hon. Prime Minister of the country with regards to the conservation of the coastal ecology.

It may be pertinent to note that for concluding the land use survey, additional staff members like Investigators and Supervisors are required for the filed survey period for the year 1983-84. The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 2.50 lakh.

2. Branch Office — Daman:

The Daman Branch office of the Town and Country Planning Department is looking after the matters pertaining to the planning in the District of Daman and Diu and by a special arrangement also assists the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the planning work related to that Union Territory. Excluding the post of Ferro printer, all the other posts created under this scheme are at present in the Non-Plan.

During the Sixth Plan it is proposed to constitute a Planning and Development Authority for Daman and Diu Planning Area. Under the proposal, the Collector, Daman would be the Chairman and the Associate Town Planner, Daman would be the Town Planning Officer/Member Secretary. The office of the Associate Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Department, Daman would be the Secretariat for the Authority. It needs marginal increase in staff.

Similarly, a cell of the Department could be opened at Diu in order to give guidance to local authority and other Government agencies during the Sixth Plan period.

It is proposed to constitute a Planning and Development Authority for Daman and Diu in 1983-84 in the Plan period and also to open a cell of this Department at Diu.

In order to do so, the following posts for the Planning and Development Authority are proposed:

Architectural Assistant	...	...	...	1 post
Assistant Engineer	...	...	...	1 post
Building Inspector	...	...	...	1 post
Accountant	...	...	...	1 post

During 1983-84 it is proposed to start formalities with regards to the proposal of land use maps and register of Daman Planning Area.

It is also proposed to open a cell of the Department at Diu as under:

1. Planning Assistant	...	...	...	1 post
2. Junior Draftsman	...	...	...	1 post
3. Building Inspector	...	...	...	1 post
4. Lower Division Clerk	...	...	...	1 post
5. Peon	...	...	...	1 post

The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.15 lakh.

3. Environmental Improvement Scheme:

Initially under the Minimum Needs Programme, now under the 20 Point Programme, this scheme aims at improving the living conditions of the environmentally sub-standard areas of urban slums through provision of minimum infrastructural facilities such as paved roads and access, tap, water supply, public toilets, public street lighting, improved drainage, open spaces/recreational areas, etc. The outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan for these schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan document

is only Rs. 50 lakh although the outlay as approved by the Planning Commission is of Rs. 75 lakh which would benefit 33,000 persons. During 1982-83, the scheme is being implemented in the urban slums of Portais at Panaji, Sada and Non Mon in Vasco, Ansabhat at Mapusa, Comba at Margao, Bordem at Bicholim and Kharivad at Daman.

During the year 1983-84, the scheme at Non Mon in Vasco Comba in Margao, Kharivad in Daman and Bordem at Bicholim would be continued. The scheme at Sirvodem, Malbhat and Pedda at Margao, Bodga in Vasco, which are expected to be started in 1982-83, would also be continued.

The Government has decided that these schemes could be better executed by the local bodies (Municipalities) of the area where they are situated and a beginning in this direction has been done in Vasco where the Non Mon scheme is being executed by the Mormugao Municipal Council. The Planning and Development Authorities seems to be also willing to undertake these schemes within their planning area as the P. W. D. who are busy in undertaking other major schemes, cannot pay adequate attention to these small schemes with the result that it becomes difficult to achieve satisfactory progress. The provision for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 8.15 lakh.

4. Town & Country Planning Board:

The Town and Country Planning Board, set up under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1974 has as its main functions:

- i) to guide, direct and assist the Planning and Development Authorities, to advise the Government in matters relating to use of land and physical development programme within the Union Territory.
- ii) to consider and express its views on the Regional Plans, Outline Development Plans, Comprehensive Development Plans, etc. submitted to the Government through the Board.

As the Government has directed the Chief Town Planner to prepare the Outline Development Plan with regards to the 3 Planning areas, the functions of the P. D. A.s as regards to the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1974 are vested with the Board. As the Chief Town Planner is the Member Secretary of the Board. The Department of Town and Country Planning renders all technical, ministerial and functional support to run the Board. The experience in this respect, is that without a separate cell consisting of a few technical and ministerial staff and vehicles, it is too difficult to do justice to the work involved. Such a working cell will be created in this annual plan period in consultation with the Board during the year 1983-84. The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.10 lakh.

5. Planning and Development Authorities:

Three Planning and Development Authorities were constituted in February, 1979 namely 1) Panaji Planning and Development Authority 2) Southern Planning and Development Authority and 3) Mormugao Planning and Development Authority. At the time of formation of these

Planning and Development Authorities it was agreed that the Government would give grant-in-aid for its establishment and loans for the remunerative schemes to be undertaken by them as provided under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1974.

These authorities are functioning from 1979-80 but only with L.D.C. and a Peon due to the delay in the receipt of Government of India's sanction to the staff pattern as well as to the pattern of assistance which Government is to give them. In the circumstances, obviously, the authorities had to restrict their activities to development control and could not play the vital role assigned to them in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1974.

In the fag end of 1981-82, the Government of India has given clearance to the pattern of assistance with a condition that the State Government shall study the financial requirements of the P.D.As. which is under consideration. In July, 1982, the Government has reconstituted 3 Planning and Development Authorities. The authorities are directed to appoint the approved staff members and also to establish a proper office to carry out all functions under the law.

In order to run an office of the authority, minimum of 5 lakh is required annually. This means 15 lakh are required for the running expenditure of the 3 authorities. The Government is committed to extend grant-in-aid for the running of the authorities until it can have their own funds.

Pending Government of India's approval to the pattern of assistance to the Planning and Development Authorities, they were given during the two years, period 1978-80 Rs. 4.8 lakh of grant-in-aid i. e. Rs. 1.6 lakh each. In 1980-81 the total provision of 16.30 lakh as grant-in-aid and 13.0 lakh. Rs. 0.21 and 0.20 lakh to Panaji, Mormugao and Southern Planning Authority respectively. Besides Rs. 8 lakh as loans to the Panaji Planning and Development Authority. During 1981-82 provisions of Rs. 6 lakh as grant in aid and Rs. 3.50 lakh as loans were released to P.D.As. i. e. Rs. 2.00 lakh as grant in aid to each of the 3 P.D.As. and the Panaji P.D.A. has hence given Rs. 3.50 lakh as loans. During the year 1982-83 there was a provision of Rs. 6.50 lakh as grant in aid and Rs. 3.50 as loan. The financial provision for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 4.25 lakh under grant in aid and Rs. 3.50 lakh under loans.

6. Research and Development Cell:

With the increase in the magnitude and complexity of the work of preparation of Regional plans, Development plans and various development schemes related to Housing, Industrial Estates, Traffic and Transportation, Tourism Development, etc., it is of utmost importance to give due emphasis to Research and Development which provides the basic inputs for planning in terms of the following:

- 1) Planning standards regarding physical development of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional and recreational activities.
- 2) Intensity of land uses, land use pattern 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 functions of formulation and demonstration projects and schemes for the various environmental conservation, integrated rural development, area development schemes, etc. The provision for this scheme for 1983-84 is of Rs. 0.35 lakh.

7. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns:

This scheme envisages the undertaking of works of Urban Development which includes acquisition of land and its development for residential, commercial and industrial purposes, development or improvement of existing infrastructural facilities such as roads, water supply, drainage, garbage disposal, provision of open spaces, etc. The pattern of assistance for this scheme is that the State bears 50% of the cost and the Central Government would provide the remaining 50% on specified items, by way of loan.

At present the scheme is implemented in Panaji Planning area. It includes development of an area for residential and commercial and industrial uses. Land has been acquired at Corlim for residential development and at Ribandar for construction of a market. The work of construction of another market at Fontainhas is about to start. Land for residential purpose at Porvorim and land for commercial purpose at Mira Mar are with final stages of acquisition.

Due to financial constraints, only Rs. 9.00 lakh are now being proposed for the scheme being Rs. 2.50 lakh as grant in aid and Rs. 6.50 lakh as loan which includes the share of the State Government and Central Government as well.

8. Department of Environment:

The cabinet of Ministers of Goa, Daman and Diu has decided to set up a Department of Environment in this Administration. Therefore, as per the decision and the directives of the Government an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose for the financial year 1983-84.

The Environment and its conservation is a very vital subject and has to be given a special attention in the process of planning and development. In this territory environment is still more important since it has got typical and environmentally sensitive areas like a coast line of about 100 kms. with numerous beaches and sand dunes along it and vegetation on the lateritic soil all of which needs to be protected. So far as man-made environment is concerned, Goa is having a beautiful socio-cultural/Architectural heritage.

In view of the above brief description, it is very much needed to have a Department of Environment to monitor the different activities in the interest of the overall environment and its protection and thereby to maintain the ecological balance.

The Department of Town and Country Planning which is engaged in the preparation of plans on Regional and Town level under the existing legal provision is very much concerned that such programme/Department/Scheme should go hand in hand with the urban and regional planning.

NEW ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE 6TH PLAN PERIOD

There are 2 schemes which are to be included in the 6th Five Year Plan. The proposals to initiate such schemes came up only in the year 1982-83. Both schemes have serious implications in economic, social and physical development of the Territory and felt that without delay these two schemes would be put into operation. The schemes are (1) Eco Development programme of Goa and (2) Socialisation of Urban Land and its development.

9. Implementation of Eco-Development Plan and Western Ghats Development Plan:

The Planning Commission, Govt. of India, has set a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan to prepare a report on Eco-Development Plan. The Task Force after in depth studies in Goa has come with a report containing large number of action oriented recommendations. Many recommendations are pertaining to Town, Country and Regional Planning. This has to be done at various levels right from micro-level to macro-level.

This would involve the studies like Land Use studies using modern techniques including air photographs, conservation of natural environment by judicious use of land and land use control, coastal area planning, Western Ghat Area Planning etc. besides striving to achieve a conservation of the Architectural heritage of the territory as a whole. Economic development without loosing the ecological balance would form the entire basis of this planning exercise. Hence, the following actions are to be taken in the initial stages: —

- a) Preparation of the maps for the specific purposes and conducting land use studies.
- b) There is a proposal to revive the land use planning board. It will be examined whether this could be done within the existing framework of Town & Country Planning Board or not.
- c) Preparation of coastal area development plan with phasing.
- d) Preparation of Taluka level plans for the Western Ghat area, as per the guidelines and prototype evolved by Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO).
- e) Coordination and monitoring of the physical development works in various departments.

Once the base maps are prepared, surveys and studies could be conducted.

Considering the importance of Environment and also the pace of development it is proposed to set up a cell in this Department which will be headed by an officer of the rank of Senior Town Planner. He would be provided with adequate number of staff members to handle this inter-disciplinary work. The provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84.

(B) SOCIALISATION OF URBAN LAND

Goa has experienced a very rapid urban growth in the post liberation period, and particularly in the last decade 1971-81.

The most progressive policies of the Government have created a very conducive climate for industrialisation and tourism development in the territory. As a result of this, the pace of economic activities increased resulting in the migration. This has led to pressure on land and further it led to very high land value. It has come to the knowledge of the Government that unless drastic measures are taken, the situation may lead to very chaotic development.

Besides this, the conference of Ministers of Town Planning and Housing have always emphasized the need for acquisition of all vacant land in and around urban areas (including urbanisable zones).

Considering these facts the Department proposes to identify all such vacant land in all the urban centres of this Territory, acquire them, develop them and make available to the needy consumers. This only would lead to achieve in socialist principles of planning.

A beginning to this has been done by issuing the notification to acquire large piece of land in Panaji area.

The work involves very heavy task:

1. Identification of land and preparation of the map.
2. Preparation of detail layouts.
3. Acquisition of land.
4. Disposal of land through systematic Estate management, principles.

Hence, it is decided to set up a cell in the Department under the head of a Senior Town Planner who will be assisted by Estate Management Officer, Town Planner, Senior Landscape Architect and supporting staff.

This scheme attains more significance as the State Cabinet has decided to develop all vacant land through the cooperation in and around urban centres. Once the land is acquired and basic plans are prepared it is quite easy to formulate the cooperatives and make available the developed land to them. The provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84.

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL PLAN

The Schemewise outlay for the year 1983-84 is indicated below:

	1983-84 Rs. in lakh
1) Preparation of Regional Plan and Outline Development Plans	2.50
2) Branch office at Daman	0.15
3) E. I. S.	8.15
4) Town Planning Board	0.10
5) Planning and Development Authority Grant in aid	4.25
Loans	3.50
6) Research and Development Unit	0.35
7) I. U. D. P. Minor Works	2.50
Loans	6.50
8) Department of Environment	1.00
9) Eco-Development plan and Western Ghat Development	0.50
10) Socialisation of urban land	0.50
Total: Thirty lakh only.	30.00

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

LOCAL BODIES

The task of Urban Development in this Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is mainly shared by five 'B' Class Municipalities and 'C' Class Municipalities. 2 more Municipalities are said to be restored. Besides, 2 more new Municipalities are likely to be created. At present all the existing Municipalities are financially weak and cannot undertake the developmental works of their own. Therefore, it is necessary to provide financial assistance to all these Municipalities for developmental work within their respective Municipal area. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs. 65.00 lakh in the Annual Plan of 1983-84. Out of which Rs. 60.00 lakh may be spent for undertaking non-remunerative schemes and Rs. 5.00 lakh for remunerative schemes.

The total outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is of the order of Rs. 200 lakh. During 1980-81 Rs. 24.96 lakh, during 1981-82 Rs. 61.11 lakh and during 82-83 Rs. 35.00 lakh have been spent. The allocation for the year 1983-84 is to the tune of Rs. 65.00 lakh which is expected to be utilised fully.

1) Remunerative Schemes: 684 - Loans to Urban Development:

A total amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided in the draft Annual Plan 1983-84. This amount will be sanctioned to those Municipal Councils who

are willing to implement the remunerative schemes, such as Market Complex, Rest Houses, shopping Complex etc. which will help them to raise their financial resources in the long run.

2) Non-Remunerative Schemes: Assistance to Municipalities:

As the financial position of all these Municipal Councils is not possible for them to meet the expenditure on developmental works within the Municipal area fully from their Municipal funds. Therefore it is necessary to provide them financial assistance by way of Grant-in-aid to enable them to undertake public amenities such as construction and maintenance of roads, drainage etc. and such other amenities as the Government may from time to time determine in the Urban areas. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 59.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan of 1983-84 with a component of Rs. 25.00 lakh as additional grants to Municipal Councils for provision of Public conveniences as per the decision of the Council of Ministers.

3) Strengthening of the Directorate of Municipal Administration:

The Government has sanctioned the creation of 7 posts in this Directorate. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the Draft Annual Plan 1983-84 towards payment of Salaries and Allowances and expenses.

Information and Publicity

1. ADVERTISEMENTS & VISUAL PUBLICITY

Issue of Promotional Advertisements:

This scheme is mainly concerned with the issue of display/promotional advertisements dealing with different major schemes and projects as also plan achievements of several Government Departments in local/ /outside dailies and periodicals. The scheme also includes publication of Special supplements in important local/national newspapers and periodicals.

It is proposed to create a separate cell headed by an Assistant Information Officer assisted by Information Assistant & U.D.C. to handle various advertisements in the newspapers/periodicals as also setting up of hoarding at prominent places, highlighting major development projects, production of slides on different developmental topics for screening in cinema houses, etc. During the year 1981-82 the Department released 978 classified, 405 promotional advertisements in addition to 986 advertisements of different Departments. During the year 1982-83 the Department released 341 classified, 76 promotional advertisements in addition to 129 advertisements of different Departments. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakh has been provided for Five Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 2.47 lakh has been spent during the year 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 1.80 lakh has been provided in B. E. 1983-84 which will be fully utilised.

2. PUBLICATIONS

(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 postcards, brochures as also regular publications of a quarterly magazine entitled "Nave Parva" in English, Marathi, Roman Konkani and Devnagiri Konkani. During the year 1982-83, the Department brought out 30 publications highlighting various plan achievements and multi-colour deluxe calendars for wide publicity in and outside Goa both within the country and abroad in an effort to project the image of this Territory.

(b) Setting up of Research and 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. As in other Directorates of Information of States and Union Territories on upto date research and reference unit is being established in the Department. Under this scheme books on different subjects and news item/views published in local/national dailies/periodicals will be maintained.

(c) Payment to Writers, Journalists & Authors:

As is the practice followed by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and other States and Union Territories, it is necessary to commission well-known writers, authors and journalists to write articles on various development projects/schemes undertaken by the Government on payment basis. This is essential to improve quality of our publications so as to make them interesting and readable as also to increase their circulation. Such articles would be published in quarterly magazine entitled "Nave Parva" brought out by the Department. The scheme also includes writing of scripts for books on exclusive subjects concerning socio-economic achievements in rural areas as a result of plan 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.

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been provided during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 under these schemes. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 6.13 lakh has been spent. A provision of Rs. 4.50 lakh has been made under the above schemes during the year 1983-84 which will be spent in toto.

3. PRESS INFORMATION SERVICES

TOURS OF JOURNALISTS

This is an existing scheme. Tours of representatives of local dailies and correspondents of dailies/news agencies based in Goa are organised within the territory to major development projects. Under this scheme, conducted tours of Goa journalists will be organised in and outside the territory for different States/Union Territories on reciprocal basis. In the year 1982-83 the Department conducted tours of Goa pressmen to Salaulim, Bondla, Tillari and New Delhi outside this Territory. Similarly, the Department entertained the Tour of pressmen of Uttar Pradesh to this Territory.

Establishment of Tele-Clubs at Panchayats — Supply of T.V. Sets for Community viewers:

During the year with the commissioning of T.V. Relay Station, 100 sets are being provided to Panchayats.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the Five Year Plan 1980-85. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been spent. A provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been provided during the year 1982-83 which will be fully utilised.

4. FIELD PUBLICITY

(a) Field Publicity:

Under this scheme, the Department organised on an average 25 film shows in rural areas in a month. During the financial year 1982-83, nearly 500 film shows were organised which were witnessed by over 5.00 lakh of people.

(b) Establishment of Divisional Publicity Offices in North & South Goa and Daman:

The Department presently functions only at Headquarter level at Panaji without any base at Division or Taluka places with the result it is not in a position to get the required feedback to assess the impact of Plan publicity in rural area undertaken to inform and educate masses about various development schemes/projects in different sectors.

The scheme envisages establishment of film and Divisional Publicity Offices at Margao to cover South Goa. Mapusa to cover North Goa and Daman to ensure wide publicity to Plan programme launched in Daman and Diu and to intensify film screening programmes in villages.

The Offices will be provided with one vehicle preferably a jeep to enable information Personnel to tour interior rural areas and to collect necessary plan publicity material. They will also be responsible for news coverages, VIP tours and Government functions/events. The Plan Publicity data collected by these offices will be fruitfully used in various publications as also monthly magazine entitled "Nave Parva" of this Department. The scheme has been proposed on the pattern followed in the Information Directorates of other States/Union Territories.

(c) Setting up of Information Centres in Places Outside Goa:

Since Liberation of this Territory great strides have been made in different plan sectors which need to be projected effectively in areas outside this Territory. This could best be achieved by setting up information centres in important State capitals which will essentially function to publicise widely our development achievements and also foster Inter-State cultural understanding through exchange of cultural activities. Initially, it is proposed to establish information centres in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bangalore, the capital cities of the neighbouring States to give publicity to Government Plan Schemes and projects especially undertaken for the benefit of masses. These establishments will also function to build up an effective favourable opinion among the people outside this territory about our efforts in Plan economy and also function as Public Relations Bureau.

(d) Maintenance of Photo Unit:

The photo unit of this Department is in charge of the Visual Publicity side of the Government and covers Government events held in this Union Territory.

The Official Photographers have to cover news/photo coverages of Government functions/events. These photographs should be developed and printed in the dark room of this Department and despatched to the local Press as well as outside newspapers for wide publicity. Besides this, the Photo Unit takes various photographs on developmental aspects of our territory i. e. Agricultural, Educational, Industrial growth etc.

This unit also undertakes assignments offered by other Government Departments in case they need any photographic coverage. The Department will purchase a Camera worth 0.75 lakh is 1982-83.

(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 schemes therefore envisages regular training to personnel in the various categories in Information Department through the Indian Institute of Mass Communication in the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or any other institute.

The scheme also includes participation of our personnel in various national and regional seminars/symposio 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 provided during the Five Year Plan, 1980-85 out of which an amount of Rs. 2.80 lakh has been provided under these schemes in the year 1983-84 which will be spent in toto. During the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 3.92 lakh has been spent under the above schemes.

5. PUBLIC EXHIBITION

Exhibition in Rural Areas Mobile & Stationary:

This Department has a full-fledged Exhibition Unit. Its primary function is to hold exhibition of visual aids to project Government achievements in various sectors. The Exhibition also strengthens promotional efforts and enlist participation of people in the implementation of various schemes.

During the year 1982-83 the Department participated in the Indian International Trade Fair held at New Delhi. During 1982-83 the Department also organised 20 exhibitions in different parts of this Territory. During the year, the Department put up our Pavilion in the Trade and India Fair held in Poona. In this year, the Department is in process of preparation of a new exhibition entitled "Peace and Prosperity" under 20 Point Programme of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakh has been provided during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 out of which an amount of Rs. 2.45 lakh has been provided during the year 1983-84 which will be fully utilised. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 2.43 lakh has been spent under the scheme.

6. SONGS, DRAMAS & DANCES FESTIVALS

Under this scheme, cultural programmes are organised. Programmes on important occasions are organised. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 out of which an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided under this scheme in 1983-84 which will be spent in toto. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh has been spent by the Department.

Labour and Labour Welfare

INTRODUCTION

The Commissioner, Labour and Employment has been entrusted with diverse function under its fold with its direct bearing on the economic and social development of the Territory. This activity covers prevention, mediation and maintenance of Industrial Peace, enforcement of Labour Laws. Besides provision of health and safety standards in the factory administering Craftsmen Training Scheme through the Industrial Training Institutes planned growth of Factories, Implementation of Apprentices Act, 1961, administration of Employment Service Exchanges, Vocational Guidance Programme, enforcement of Medical benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme and the Scheme of General Labour Welfare. The above are besides the functions of quasi judicial authority appointed under eight different Labour Laws and as registrar of Trade Union. The judicial decisions under two Labour Laws are appealable in the High Court. All these activities as the nomenclatures indicate mostly deal with the welfare and development of Labour.

More than twenty three Labour Legislations have been extended to the territory of which the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 and Inter State Migrants Labour Act, 1979 are of recent time. The scope under some of the Acts is widening every year. The fixation of Minimum Wages under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 requires revision from time to time and coverage of more and more employments. In the thirty first State Labour Ministers Conference held in July, 1981 at New Delhi it is decided to revise the Minimum Rates of Wages after two years or when the rise in the cost of living index touched beyond 50 point whichever be earlier. Also scores of new industries are being set up where hundreds of workers are engaged, requiring attention under different Labour Laws. The Minimum requirement of safety guidance to them and constant vigilant inspection is must specially during the situation when sophisticated machineries are pressed into action more and more in the manufacturing process. The Live Register of the Employment Exchange shows that there are thousands of educated unemployed on one side whereas growing demand for manual Labour and skilled technicians cannot be met with through the employment exchange. The Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New-Delhi in their study made in 1976 on manpower requirement for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, has projected that the total manpower requirements of trained Craftsmen during the period 1979-84 will be around 7192. So far the Territory could train only 3515 Craftsmen and in order to fill up the gap it was decided to augment the existing training facilities and opening of a Industrial Training Institute in each taluka.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

- i) Implementation of 20-Point Programme with special reference to item 5 Review and Effective Enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour.

- ii) To strengthen the existing Labour Administration machinery so that the attention is given for enforcement etc. to all the Labour Laws.
- iii) To augment the strength of Enforcement and the implementation of Labour Laws to the unorganised and weaker section of society through Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Contract Labour Act, 1970 and Inter State Migrant Workers Act, 1979.
- iv) To impart the necessary training in safety and the Industrial Hygiene to workers and the employment upto the middle management in the existing and newly started industrial units and to ensure good working conditions through the Factory Inspectorate.
- v) To intensify the training facilities under different programmes of the department to meet the growing demand for skilled personnel.
- vi) To improve the general Labour Welfare activities.
- vii) To intensify the activities of the local Employment Exchange under vocational guidance programme so that the youth, when they complete their education are dissipated with career information for their future.
- viii) To cater employment assistance under the special Schemes of the Government under one Job-in-a-Family Scheme, preferential treatment to the Children of Freedom Fighters and for those seeking employment in Gul Countries, and
- ix) To expand and consolidate the activities of social security measures of medical benefits through the Employees State Insurance Scheme.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 Strengthening of the Labour Administration:

Due to rapid development and modernisation of Industries it has become essential that the Labour Legislations enacted by the Government from time to time for the objectives and preambles defined are enforced in the letter and spirit. While making provisions for the safety and hours of work for the working class, the welfare aspect has been given due importance so as to provide relief and dignity to the human labour. Experiencing the need of co-ordination action for welfare measures to the workmen in such factories and other establishments it has been proposed to adopt a new legislation under the name of "Goa, Daman and Diu, Labour Welfare Fund Bill 1980". The draft submitted to the Government is in process to be presented to the Legislative Assembly. After this Bill has been passed, it would cover some 4,000 establishments in this Territory employing about 7,200 workmen. The Government has also extended the provisions of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to the establishments employing even 10 workers thereby the

coverage under this Act has increased which has a resultant effect on the work load. Similarly, the provisions of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 have been extended to establishments employing even 20 workers, as against 100 laid down in the original Act. This has increased the work of certification of Standing Orders to the number of Industrial establishments. The New Labour Legislation under the name of Inter State Migrant Labour Act, 1979 is required to be enforced from 2-10-1980. The State Rules have been drafted and presented to the Labour Department of the Government. The implementation will be undertaken after the final rules are published in the Official Gazette.

The Government has also added 15 employments to the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to protect the interest of unorganised labour. Thus the work regarding formation of committees, survey to be conducted and fixation of Minimum Rates of Wages in addition to revision of wages etc. have to be undertaken every two years. This will affect 25658 establishments located under the 15 Scheduled Employments with a total of 76,604 workmen working therein.

Besides the above enforcement of Minimum Wages under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to Agricultural Labour requires more attention as enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agriculture Labour with unorganised labour and from one of the item on 20-Point Programme. The Enforcement of this employment will cover 32,000 Agricultural Labour which also includes Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The above position of coverage of more and more establishments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is as per the recommendation of the Government of India. Also more compensation given under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 by additions to the schedules of employment. More number of cases of accidents have thus to be dealt with in the different industries added to the schedule. It is also a known fact that industrial workers as well as agricultural workers are getting organised resulting into increase in number of trade unions and also industrial disputes.

On the whole, considering the above aspects it has become very much essential to strengthen the Labour Administration by creating additional following posts for better implementation and also for the implementation of new labour legislations.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay
1.	Head Clerk (for the Court Section) ...	1	425-700
2.	Sr. Stenographer (for the Court Section)	1	425-700
3.	Librarian	1	330-560
4.	Driver	1	260-350
5.	Watchmen	1	196-232

An amount of Rs. 1.10 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84 to meet the expenditure towards the Salaries of the above new posts

proposed including the existing staff and office expenditure. As against a provision of Rs. 1.04 lakh during the year 1982-83 the total expenditure around was Rs. 0.94 lakh.

2. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

2.1 Enforcement of New Labour Legislations:

The New Labour Legislations like Inter State Migrant Labour Act, 1980. The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Services) Act, 1976 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and the extension of the existing law for under coverage with particular reference to Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1948 Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 Goa, Daman and Diu Shops and Establishments Act, 1973, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Motor Transport Workers Act 1923 require more attention for frequent inspections, filling prosecutions and recovery proceedings, etc.

The Industrial Relation Machinery of the department is required to be strengthened with the growth of more and more organisations of workmen through the Trade Unions formed in the state. The number of Industrial Disputes of collective nature has been increasing at a faster rate together with the agitation in the field of individual relations.

The following posts have been proposed during the year 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay (in Rs.)
1.	Labour Enforcement Officer	1	550-900
2.	Labour Inspector	2	425-600
3.	U. D. C.	2	330-560
4.	L. D. C.	3	260-350

An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84 to meet the expenditure towards the salaries of the existing staff, including new posts proposed. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1982-83 was Rs. 0.20 lakh as against a provision of Rs. 0.41 lakh.

3. WORKING CONDITIONS AND SAFETY

3.1 Setting up of Safety Training Centre:

Considering the annual compensation cost towards industrial injuries which has been staggering to the tune of Rs. 30 to 35 crores, the Planning Commission suggested to pay more attention to the preventive aspects of enforcement by stressing more on safety aspects to be set up in every state under the respective factory inspectorates. Most of the states have already set up safety centres following the recommendation of the Planning Commission.

It will materially reduce industrial accident by such training, which are otherwise rising. Safety Training and Education in industrial hygiene, therefore needs due attention.

Besides, the great range and diversity of Industries coming up in this territory have brought into use a vast array of materials and substances which are endangering the working environment. Realising this, it is recommended that indepth research study and control should be exercised over these ill effects, and also reiterate the role of the Government agencies like the Factory Inspectorate in this regard. *The Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes, Bombay have also suggested that UNDP assistance would be made available to the State Factory Inspectorate to establish Industrial Hygiene Laboratory Provided that the necessary infrastructure is created by the State Factory Inspectorate.*

Under this background, the scheme is being implemented with the following objectives and functions: —

- i) Setting up of a Safety Museum.
- ii) Setting up of Monitoring Wing.
- iii) Setting up of an up-to-date library on Safety subjects.
- iv) Conducting of training Courses, seminars, workshops, etc. on safety for workers and supervisors.
- v) Conducting of exhibitions on safety and working conditions.
- vi) Co-ordination with organisations like Central Labour Institute, Government of India, National Productivity Council, etc. in order to improve working conditions in this territory, and
- vii) Ensuring of safe working conditions.

To carry out the above activities of the Centres certain training and administrative staff have been already created.

An amount of Rs. 2.65 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1983-84 to meet the expenditure towards Salaries of Staff, Machinery and equipment, Construction of Safety Centre Building etc. The Machinery required to be imported for the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory will be purchased from the finance anticipated to be received from U.N.D.P. Assistance. As against a provision of Rs. 2.10 lakh during the year 1982-83 the expenditure incurred under the scheme was Rs. 4.08 lakh.

4. GENERAL LABOUR WELFARE

4.1 Setting up of Labour Welfare Centres for Industrial Workers:

According to the recommendation of the Planning Commission Seven Labour Welfare Centres and three Sub-Centres were set up in the District of Goa. Considering the growing need and concentration of Labour Force at the places where industries have consolidated it is proposed to open

a Labour Welfare Centres will be set up during the year 1982-83. The necessary staff required such as Sewing Mistress, Games Teacher, have been already created. These centres provide indoor and outdoor games opportunity to the working class and their family members besides imparting Training in Cutting Tailoring, Embroidery with a view to provide an effective source to support the family income and to generate self employment. These sewing classes have been popularised much in low income of the working class. These Centres also provide reading room facilities to the workmen and their families.

In order to implement the scheme effectively it is proposed to create the following posts at Head Quarter which are required for administrative and supervisory control over the work of the above welfare centres.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay Rs.
1.	Labour Welfare Officer	1	550-900
2.	Sr. Sewing Mistress	1	440-750
3.	Sweeper cum Attendant	1	196-232

An amount of Rs. 1.70 lakh has been provided during the year 1983-84. The expenditure incurred during the year 1982-83 was Rs. 1.41 lakh as against a provision of Rs. 1.10 lakh.

5. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

5.1 Industrial Training Centres and Expansion:

Craftsmen Training Programme is being conducted under the Directorate of Craftsmen Training through Industrial Training Institutes located at Panaji, Farmagudi Curchorem, Margao, Daman, Mapusa, Pernem, Sanguem, Diu, Vasco, and Canacona. Satari and Bicholim imparting training in 17 engineering and 3 non-engineering trades, the details being as under:—

Engineering Trades:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Ritter | 2) Turner |
| 3) Electrician | 4) Electronic Mech |
| 5) Machinist | 6) Mech. Motor Vehicle |
| 7) Radio & T. V. | 8) Mech. Diesel |
| 9) Draughtsmen Mechanic | 10) Mech. Instrument |
| 11) Mech. Tractor | 12) Ref. & Air Conditioning |
| 13) Plumber | 14) Welder |
| 15) Draughtsmen Civil | 16) Wiremen |
| 17) Building Construction | |

Non-Engineering Trades:—

- 1) Cutting and Tailoring
- 2) Hand Composing & Proof Reading
- 3) Stenography

For maintaining standard of I.T.I.'s and imparting Training in the above trades as per curriculum as recommended by N.C.V.T., standing expenditure is required to be incurred on raw materials, equipment and tools, stipend salaries of staff, office expenditure uniforms for the trainees and staff of the I.T.I.'s besides maintenance and repairs of machineries.

Besides above N.C.V.T., New Delhi has recommended through D.G.E. & T. in the Ministry of Labour, Government of India to incorporate below mentioned curriculum in the I.T.I.'s (i) Medular Training (ii) Training in Entrepreneurship and (iii) Social Studies and Population Education for the year 1982-83 for which purpose separate provision is required to be made for the purchase of prescribed standard machineries etc.

N.C.V.T. through D.G.E. & T., observed that the I.T.I.'s this territory have been housed in very much in adequate accomodation. Except Farmagudi all the I.T.I.'s are accommodated in either temporary sheds or or hired premises. This has been posing problems in maintaining standards as per the recommended house of N.C.V.T.

An amount of Rs. 82.00 lakh has been provided during the year 1983-84 to meet the expenditure towards training expenses, stipends, office expenses, salaries of staff, Machinery and equipment etc. The expenditure incurred under the scheme during the year 1982-83 was Rs. 77.65 lakh as against a provision of Rs. 54.00 lakh.

5.2 Apprenticeship Training Scheme:

The need of skilled craftsmen by the industries is being met by the Apprentices Training Programme. The Apprenticeship Training consists of (i) Basic Training (ii) Shop Floor Training in the Establishment of the employer (iii) Related Instructions. As per the Apprenticeship Act, the responsibility of imparting basic training to the apprentices of an establishment employing less than 500 workers falls in the appropriate Government.

Imparting Related Instructions to the apprentices is also the responsibility of the Government. There is no separate arrangement at present for imparting related instructions in the Territory. The apprentices are deputed to various Industrial Training Institutes located at different talukas of this Territory for the purpose.

An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed during the year 1983-84 to meet the expenditure towards training expenses, stipends, office expenses and materials purchase, etc.

5.3 Training of Boiler Attendant:

There is a shortage of trained Boiler Attendant to man the boilers in various industries which have come up in the Territory. There is no institute to train the boiler attendants in the Territory. Hence the department conducts training courses for such posts for the various industrial units with the help of guest lecturers drawn from technical institutes, Goa Engineering College, Training Institutes and Boiler Plant Engineers from various industries.

Besides, it has been proposed to set up a Boiler Laboratory under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 so as to provide regular examination of Boiler Attendants for certification and tests for Welders for deciding their proficiency. Trade Tests to be conducted under the Apprentices Act, also necessitate the setting up of a trade test centre at state level. With the growing number of Boiler installations in the Territory it is rather necessary to provide these facilities specified under the statute.

The proposed Boiler Laboratory will meet these requirements.

An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh had been earmarked during the year 1983-84 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of the existing staff, equipment, materials, purchase, etc. As against a provision of Rs. 0.35 lakh during the year 1982-83 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.05 lakh.

6. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

6.1 Strengthening of the Employment Exchange:

With the growth of number of candidates registering in the Employment Exchange, the work load of the present Employment Exchange has been increased tremendously. Besides the Government have decided to start a separate cell in the Employment Exchange to cater the need of the candidates going to Gulf Countries for employment.

This territory has been pioneer in the country to introduce a special scheme on "One Job-in-a-Family" with effect from 1st September, 1980 to eliminate the suffering of educated and economically backward sections of the society. Candidates having passed S.S.C. or higher academic examinations coming from families whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 3,000/- are to be sponsored to the extent of 5 per cent of vacancies notified in the Government and semi-Government Offices under this scheme. The Government has also introduced another new scheme to provide employment assistance to the sons and daughters of freedom fighters with preferential treatment. The implementation of the above special schemes has increased the work load as the various jobs involved are enrolment of candidates approach the committee maintenance of separate registers, scrutinising application etc.

The existing staff in the Employment Exchange is not able to meet these growing work load and the timely attention from the Exchange gets hampered. Therefore, it is proposed to have a separate cell for the special schemes for enrolment and submission and also strengthening of existing Employment Exchange to cater the growing needs of employment assistance to the candidates registering in the Employment Exchange, the number of which is increased tremendously.

The following posts are therefore, proposed during the year 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay (in Rs.)
1.	U.D.C.	6	330-560
2.	L.D.C.	2	260-400

An amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been earmarked during the year 1983-84 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of existing and proposed staff office expenses etc.

6.2 Vocational Guidance and Employment Exchange Counselling Cell:

Under the Scheme activities like organising career exhibitions, mobile exhibitions, film exhibition at schools and village survey of self employment, display of vocational guidance posters etc. at different talukas are to be held. So also, individual guidance after studying their socio-economic background is to be given and preparation of questionnaire to conduct their aptitude tests is also to be taken up under the scheme.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked during the year 1983-84 to meet the expenditure towards salaries of staff, purchase of material etc. As against provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh during the year 1982-83 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.82 lakh.

6.3 Publicity wing in the State Directorate of Employment Exchange:

This scheme envisaged to distribute to the public and various schools, materials of publicity and also to publish pamphlets on various aspects of National Employment Services. A sum of Rs. 120/- per school is also to be granted towards expenses for disseminating information on Employment Exchange Services and imparting vocational guidance.

No staff has been proposed under the scheme during the year 1983-84. However, an outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed under the scheme during the year 1982-83.

Social Welfare

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

With a view to solving the economic problems of the SC/ST families, the following programmes are in operation in this Union Territory.

- i) Housing Programme.
- ii) Economic Betterment Programme.
- iii) Education Programme.
- iv) Social Security and Welfare Programme.
- v) Direction and Administration.

The schemes implemented during 1979-80 are proposed to be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The following two schemes are included newly under the welfare of Backward Classes in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

- i) Opportunity cost for Girls Education.
- ii) Hostel for boys belonging to SC communities at Mapusa.

1. Name of the Programme: **Housing Programme.**

1.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste persons for construction of houses, repairs of houses and purchase of house sites for which the assistance is given as specified under.

a) *Construction of Houses:*

Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 4750/- in case of five talukas viz. Pernem, Quepem, Sanguem, Satari and Canacona and Rs. 3800 in case of remaining talukas is given, out of which 75% as subsidy and remaining 25% as loan recoverable in 20 yearly instalments without interest. Financial assistance is released in four instalments.

b) *Purchase of House-sites:*

Financial assistance in the form of subsidy amounting to Rs. 200 or the actual cost of land whichever is less is given to the SC applicants. The house-sites should be free from encumbrances and the total area should not be less than 150 sq. mts.

c) *Repair of Houses:*

The Scheme was introduced in 1980. Under this scheme, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1000 is given to each eligible SC person out of which 25% is treated as loan and remaining 75% as subsidy. The criteria adopted for the purpose of extending the benefits is as under:

- i) Ownership of the house certificate issued by the Mamlatdar.
- ii) Certificate from the E.O. (EORE) to the effect that the house requires repairs exceeding Rs. 1500.

- iii) In case of beneficiaries who have constructed a house with Government assistance he/she shall be eligible for scheme benefit only after a lapse of 20 years from the date of construction.

1.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay under housing programme for the Five Year Plan period (1980-85) is Rs. 20.75 lakh. The actual expenditure incurred during the period 1980-82 is Rs. 2.90 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 2.95 lakh, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.17 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 3.51 lakh.

1.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan period is to benefit 1500 persons. During the period 1980-82 about 283 persons were benefitted under the programme. Another 103 persons were benefitted during 1982-83. A target of 100 persons is proposed for the year 1983-84.

2. Name of the Programme: **Economic Betterment Programme.**

2.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes families for their economic betterment the details of which are discussed below: —

i) *Financial Assistance for purchase of Oil Engines/Persian Wheels and Hand Pumps:*

An amount of Rs. 3000 for the purchase of oil pumps, Rs. 500 for the Persian wheel and Rs. 300 for hand pumps is granted for installation on a well for irrigation purposes. 66% of financial assistance is granted as subsidy and 34% as loan repayable in 10 yearly instalments with interest.

ii) *Financial Assistance for taking up cottage industries and professions:*

Financial assistance up to Rs. 1000 in case of individuals and upto Rs. 5000 in case of industrial Coop. Societies is granted for the purpose of Brick making, Tailoring, Rough iron-ware, Pot-making, Cane work, Handcarts, Bullockcarts for transport purposes, playing on musical instruments, Ambar charkas, Bidi making and Mat making. 66% of the assistance is given in the form of subsidy and remaining 34% as loan recoverable in 10 yearly instalments with interest.

iii) *Financial Assistance for sinking irrigation wells:*

The maximum financial assistance under the scheme is Rs. 2000 per well. The applicant should have agricultural land of his own. The assistance is provided in four instalments in the form of loan-cum-subsidy. 66% of the assistance is treated as subsidy and 34% as loan repayable in 10 equal annual instalments with interest.

iv) *Financial Assistance for Development (Reclamation of Agricultural land):*

Under this scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 500 (at the rate of Rs. 100 per acre) per individual is granted to the applicant as 100% subsidy. The amount is released in three instalments for the purpose of clearing of trees and shrubs, opening water channels, digging and removing underground tree growth, cutting and filling for levelling the field, bunding, opening drains, putting silt and manure, fencing for protection etc.

v) *Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools:*

A maximum financial assistance of Rs. 300 is given under this scheme for the purpose of agricultural implements and tools such as wooden plough, data, guto Japanese weeder plant protection appliances, set of pawda, ghamallas, pickaxes and sickles etc.

vi) *Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural land:*

Financial Assistance limited to actual cost of land of Rs. 1500 whichever is less and restricted to three acres per family is granted under this scheme to landless or displaced mundkars. The entire amount is in the form of loan repayable with interest in ten annual instalments.

vii) *Purchase of Work Animals:*

Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1000 is given to each SC/ST person for purchase of a pair bullocks which can be used for agricultural as well as non-agricultural purposes. 66% of financial assistance is given as subsidy and the remaining 34% as loan recoverable in 10 yearly instalments with interest.

viii) *Purchase of Milch Cattle:*

Assistance amounting to Rs. 1000 is given under this scheme for the purchase of Milch Cattle which is restricted to the areas having Dairy Cooperatives. 66% of the assistance is given in the form of subsidy and 34% as loan recoverable in 50 monthly instalments with interest.

ix) *Horticultural Development:*

An amount of Rs. 300 per acre per individual is given in three instalments for the purpose of plantation of long duration crops such as cashew, jack-fruits, bhiranda, mango konda (Bamboo) and coconuts. The size of the plantation, however, under any of the above referred crops shall be minimum 1000 sq. mts. or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in compact block. 66% of financial assistance is granted as subsidy and 34% as loan recoverable in 1/8 annual instalments.

2.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay under Economic Betterment Programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 19.75 lakh. The actual expenditure incurred during 1980-82 is 5.15 lakh. The provision for the year 1982-83

was Rs. 2.85 lakh and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.93 lakh. An amount of Rs. 3.41 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84.

2.3 Physical Targets:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 1250 persons. During the year 1980-82 about 571 persons were benefitted. During the year 1982-83, 262 persons were benefitted. The target fixed for the year 1983-84 is to cover 350 persons.

3. Name of the Programme: Education Programme for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

3.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance in the form of freeships, stipends, meritorious scholarships (for girls only) and post matric scholarships to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes so as to improve their educational status. The particulars of the benefit given under this programme are discussed below:

From the academic year 1979-80, education upto S. S. C. is free in this Union Territory. In addition to free education the following benefits are extended for SC/ST students.

i) *Freeship/Stipends:*

As education is free upto S. S. C., the term fee payable by each of the SC/ST students studying in Std. IX and X is reimbursed. The criteria adopted for grant of stipends/Freeships is as under:

- a) Income of the parents should not exceed Rs. 3600/- per annum.
- b) One failure is accepted for awards of stipends/freeships.

ii) *Stipends:*

Stipends are provided for SC/ST students at the following rates:—

Std. V to VIII	...	...	...	Rs. 40/- per annum.
Std. IX to X	...	...	...	Rs. 60/- per annum.

iii) *Meritorious Scholarships to Girls:*

Girl students who obtain 55% marks and above are eligible to avail of the benefits under the above scheme. The rate of scholarships is as under:—

Std. IX	...	...	...	Rs. 20/- per month.
Std. X	...	...	...	Rs. 25/- per month.

An amount of Rs. 1.33 lakh is approved during the 1983-84 under freeships, stipends and meritorious scholarships for girls.

iv) *Post Matric Scholarships:*

Scholarships for the post Matriculation or post S.S.C. courses are awarded to the SC/ST under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The objective of the scheme is to encourage the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students to pursue higher education. The rate of Scholarships depends on type of education pursued by the students.

(i) In this case, the income of the parents/Guardian should not exceed Rs. 9000 per annum. (ii) Only two children in a family can avail of the benefit of the scheme.

In addition to the above the following new schemes are proposed to be implemented newly for the welfare of SC/ST.

i) *Books Stationery and Uniforms to the Students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*

The objective of the scheme is to give incentives to the parents of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who otherwise find it difficult to provide books, stationery and uniforms to their school-going children due to poverty. The said scheme is being implemented from the year 1983-84 onwards.

ii) *Grant-in-Aid for running Hostels for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.*

The objective of the scheme is to give Grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisations which run hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in order to enable them to pursue their studies away from their homes. The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.06 lakh.

3.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for Education programme for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 7.20 lakh. The actual expenditure for 1980-82 is Rs. 2.64 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 1.66 lakh and the expenditure was Rs. 1.83 lakh. An amount of Rs. 3.14 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84 under the scheme.

3.3 Physical Targets:

The target fixed under the Education programme for the Sixth Five year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 6150 students. During the period 1980-82 about 2700 students were benefitted. 1402 students were covered under the scheme during 1982-83 and about 1500 students are expected to be covered during 1983-84.

III. OPPORTUNITY COST FOR GIRLS EDUCATION

One of the major handicaps in the way of educational development of the SCs/STs is their economic backwardness. The household income of the family in majority of the cases falls short of to meet the calorie

requirements of a person. In such circumstances putting into some economic activities like unskilled labour even the girls in the age group 6-16 years to meet the family expenditure becomes inevitable on the part of the head of the household. In order to discourage this unhealthy practice it is proposed to give cash incentives to the parents of such children as specified below so that they could conveniently pursue their education. Also it is noticed that the literacy rate amongst females is comparatively low as per 1981 census.

- a) Rs. 25/- each p. m. to girls in the age group 6-11 years.
- b) Rs. 30/- to girls in the age group 11-16 years.

IV. HOSTELS FOR BOYS BELONGING TO SCs AT MAPUSA

It is proposed to construct a hostel for SC boys studying in Middle, Secondary, Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges for which purpose initially a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84.

IV. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

4.1 Objective of the Programme:

The main objective of this programme is to ensure economic amelioration and Social upliftment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for which purpose besides the above three important programmes a few more schemes as discussed in the subsequent paragraphs are under implementation or are required to be implemented.

I. Award for Inter-caste marriages:

For the eradication of the evil of untouchability and caste conflicts an award of Rs. 2000 per couple is given to the person entering into inter-caste marriage. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh stands provided under the scheme during the Annual Plan 1983-84 and about 5 persons are expected to be covered under this scheme.

II. Relief to the SCs/STs victims of atrocities:

The scheme envisages inter-alia rehabilitation of victims of atrocities as also surviving children of victims of atrocities. Although there are no reported cases of atrocities on SCs/STs in this Union Territory the scheme is included in the Annual Plan 1983-84 by making a token provision of Rs. 0.04 lakh presently so that in the event of occurrence of any such incidence financial relief could be extended to the families of the victims. The scale of relief for SC/ST victims of atrocities is as under.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| i) Death per each person killed in a family (whether earning or non-earning member of family) | Rs. 10,000/- |
| ii) Permanent incapacitation per each member in the family | Rs. 10,000/- |
| iii) Temporary incapacitation | Rs. 2,000/- |

- | | |
|--|--|
| iv) Grievous hurts, short of incapacitation ... | Rs. 1,000/- |
| v) Rape | Rs. 5,000/- |
| vi) Loss house | Rs. 2,000/- |
| vii) Loss of immovable property | Rs. 2,000/- |
| viii) Loss of earning assets like a vehicle, a boat or cattle, etc. | Rs. 2,000/- |
| | Pending expenditure payment of actual cost of replacement. |
| ix) For loss of movable property such as grains, clothes and other household effects | Rs. 2,000/- |
| x) Damage to irrigation well, drinking water well, tube well electric motors, electric fitting and fruit bearing trees in the ownership of the victim to be assessed separately. | The amount of compensation will be equal to the actual loss assessed. As immediate grant of Rs. 500/- will also be made. |
| xi) If all the survivors among a Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes family who have become victims of atrocities, are children and there is no bread winner alive in the family, such children shall be paid maintenance and educational allowances at the following rates till they attain the age of 18 years or take up gainful employment whichever is earlier: | |
| (a) Upto the age of 10 years | Rs. 100/- per month |
| (b) From 10 years to 15 years | Rs. 130/- per month |
| (c) From 15 years to 18 years | Rs. 150/- per month |

The amount of maintenance and educational allowances shall be drawn and disbursed by the sanctioning Authority in two instalments one immediately on receipt of the application and the other on the expiry of 5th month of the date of sanction of 1st instalment and it shall be given for full year.

4.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for Social Security and Welfare for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 1.30 lakh. The actual expenditure for the period 1980-82 is Rs. 0.06 lakh. The provision for the year 1982-83 was of the size of Rs. 0.26 lakh and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.04 lakh. An amount of Rs. 0.24 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84.

V. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

For the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Directorate of Social Welfare is the main co-ordinating as well as the implementing agency for various programmes concerned with Social Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes. Under the scheme, ancillary staff have already been appointed for effective implementation of various developmental programmes. Besides, the expenditure on account of Administrative machinery for implementation of Tribal Sub Plan Daman is to be met from this scheme only.

5.2 Consequent on increased workload due to introduction of 20 Point Programme, Special Component Plan for SCs etc. from the current financial year onwards it has become extremely necessary to strengthen the Planning Branch. In the past, the Planning Branch could not carry out any specialised type of Statistical activity like bringing out a statistical publication or conducting socio economic surveys of SC/ST/OBC of large scale nature for want of adequate staff. The present staff of the Statistical Branch headed by a Research Assistant is just sufficient to deal with only day to-day Planning and Statistical work. With this aim in view the following additional staff is proposed to be created during 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	No. of posts	Pay scale (in Rs.)
1.	S. O.	1	650-1200
2.	S. A.	1	425-700
3.	Junior Stenographer ...	1	330-560
4.	Gestetner Operator ...	1	260-350

The Planning Commission has also suggested strengthening of the Statistical Cell suitably as done in case of Tribal Sub Plan, Daman.

Besides, as the implementation of the Special Component Plan is the responsibility of the B. C. Branch of this Directorate the same will also have to be strengthened with the appointment of the following additional staff:

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	No. of post	Pay scale (in Rs.)
1.	Assistant Director (Harijan Welfare)	1	650-1200
2.	S. W. O.	1	550-900
3.	U. D. C.	1	330-560
4.	L. D. C.	1	260-400
5.	Peon	1	196-232

5.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay under Direction and Administration for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 11.00 lakh. The expenditure incurred

during the period 1980-82 is Rs. 5.04 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 4.28 lakh and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.41 lakh. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 4.70 lakh

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare programmes aim at enabling the deprived sections of the population to overcome their social, economic or physical handicaps and improve their quality of life. They supplement the developmental programmes in general in dealing with the problems of poverty and unemployment and area meant in particular, to assist the most disadvantaged groups below the poverty line, especially children from poor families, women, the handicapped and the infirm. Under this sector, the following four programmes which were implemented in 1979-80 except welfare of handicapped persons will be continued to be implemented during 1980-85.

- i) Child Welfare.
- ii) Women Welfare.
- iii) Welfare of handicapped persons.
- iv) Social Security and Welfare.

The child welfare will be accorded high priority within the overall frame of Social Welfare. Under this programme, the following schemes will be implemented.

i) *Balnicketan: (Programme for delinquent children):*

The objective of the scheme is to provide custodial care for the neglected and delinquent children under the Children Act, 1960. The home for the delinquent and neglected children has been set up during 1975-76 in terms of the provisions of the Children Act, 1960. The committed expenditure on this institution has already been transferred to Non-Plan side. However, this institution is still under developing stage. The child welfare board and also the Children Court have already been set up. Thus there has been considerable increase in work load in the institution. The institution also provides certain essential infra-structure facilities for proper development and growth of the inmates. It is a service oriented institution set up for the welfare of the delinquent and neglected children. It is proposed to purchase a vehicle preferably a van which is not available at present for transportation of the children to the hospital as and when need arises. The vehicle is also needed for the transportation of items of daily necessities like rations, vegetables etc. for inmates from the market. It is also proposed to introduce a few vocations like carpentry, bakery etc. in the said institution for the inmates so as to impart training which will help in their rehabilitation.

ii) *Balika Niketan (Bal Niketan for girls):*

The objective of the scheme is to provide custodial care of the delinquent and neglected girls under the Children Act, 1960. Under the scheme a separate institution for girls under the Children Act, 1960 is

set up. There is a felt need to keep the boys and girls separately. This institution is functioning as an observation Home, Special School and a Children Home for delinquent and neglected girls.

iii) *Balwadis, Creches and Day Care Centres (Children Welfare):*

Under this scheme 100 Balwadis were opened during 1979-80. The tempo generated during the International Year of the Child so far as the Welfare of Children is concerned has to be maintained. It has been decided to integrate and commence the activities/programmes for the welfare of the children as an integral part of development plans during the next two decades. This is in keeping with the importance attached by the Government of India for various activities relating to the welfare of children. It is also proposed to start Creches and Day care centres for the Children.

iv) *Children in need of Care and Protection:*

Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is given to four voluntary institutions engaged in the welfare of children in need of care and protection.

1.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay under child welfare sector for Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is Rs. 24.00 lakh. The expenditure incurred during the period 1980-82 works out to Rs. 14.23 lakh. An amount of Rs. 4.20 lakh stands provided during 1982-83 against which an amount of Rs. 6.75 lakh was spent. An outlay of Rs. 7.05 lakh is provided for the year 1983-84. The provision of Rs. 24.000 lakh shown above is inclusive of Rs. 0.40 lakh provided under child guidance clinic.

II. WOMEN WELFARE

In regard to the welfare services for women, priority was given to the needs of women in need of care and protection. The only two schemes formulated under women welfare viz. Protective Home-cum-reception centre for Women in moral danger and estab. of vocational training centres for women are discussed below.

i) *Protective Home-cum-Reception Centre for Women in Moral Danger:*

The objective of the scheme is to provide custodial care to the women and girls under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. This institution has been set up under the provision of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 during 1979-80 and it looks after the women and girls remanded 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 institution, help the women and girls who are in moral danger.

ii) *Estab. of vocational training centres for Welfare of women (Women Welfare):*

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 are no schemes under the State Sector. It is therefore, proposed to make a moderate beginning in this direction which has in fact remained neglected areas hitherto before. It is proposed to start on an experimental basis a few training centres in the rural areas in certain vocations like tailoring and cutting, embroidery work, toymaking etc. The facilities available in the welfare centres run by the Commissioner, Labour and Employment could also be explored for utilisation.

2.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for women welfare for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is Rs. 4.50 lakh. The expenditure incurred during the period 1980-82 works out to Rs. 2.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 0.90 lakh stands provided during 1982-83 against which the expenditure was to the extent of Rs. 1.09 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84.

III. Name of the Programme: Welfare of Handicapped Persons.

The objective of the scheme is to provide package of services for the welfare of disabled persons. A State Level Committee to formulate a plan of action for this purpose has already been set up. The handicapped persons are indeed the weakest and most vulnerable section of the society. It is therefore, necessary to plan out measures for their rehabilitation so that they can live a happy purposeful and meaningful life in the society. It is proposed to provide prothetic and orthetic aid and appliances to the handicapped with a view to minimise disability of such persons. It is also proposed to set up a multi-disciplinary institution catering to the education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped persons. Stress will also be laid to impart training in various vocations to such people so as to enable them to become self supporting. Financial Assistance will be provided for these handicapped children deputed for special type of training outside this territory. It is proposed to create/organise more self employment facilities in the field of agriculture, poultry farming, animal husbandry and other small industries with the help of Government as well as voluntary agencies for the welfare of handicapped persons. It is also proposed to educate people for the prevention of disability by organising publicity campaign.

It is proposed to grant stipends/scholarships to the disabled children from Std. I to VIII so as to improve their educational status and to provide incentives to the process of intergration in the society.

It is also proposed to grant financial assistance to the disabled persons for undertaking certain gainful self employment which will help in their rehabilitation. The scheme of family pension to the handicapped persons who are crippled beyond rehabilitation is already approved by the Government of India.

During the year 1981-82, 85 persons were benefitted, 3 under gainful self employment and 82 under stipend scheme. Up to 31st November, 1983, 58 persons are benefitted under gainful employment and 173 under

stipends scheme. It is proposed to benefit 250 persons, 200 under stipend and 50 under gainful self employment, during 1983-84.

3.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay under welfare of handicapped persons for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is Rs. 2.00 lakh. The expenditure incurred during the period 1980-82 works out to Rs. 0.75 lakh. An amount of Rs. 2.04 lakh was provided during 1982-83 against which the expenditure was to the extent of Rs. 2.54 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 3.65 lakh is approved for the year 1983-84.

IV. Name of the Programme: **Social Security and Welfare.**

Under this broad sector the following three programmes are covered.

- i) Grant of family pension to the old, destitute and Physically handicapped persons.
- ii) Temperance Programme.
- iii) After care Homes.

The details of the above programmes are discussed below: —

i) *Grant of family pension to the old, the destitute and the Physically handicapped persons:*

The objective of the scheme is to provide social security by way of financial assistance to the old, the destitute and the Physically handicapped persons who are otherwise without any means of subsistence.

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 0.40 lakh. No provision is made for the year 1983-84.

ii) *Temperance Programme:*

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 has been constituted at the State level. This committee would formulate ways and means for tackling the problems. 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 very vital role in this direction and on this alone would depend the success of the programme. Publicity has to be planned in a most organised manner. This would need preparation, printing and display/distribution of a carefully planned material keeping in view the target population. This would be a right step in the direction in educating the people. Efforts would be made to solicit co-operation and channelise the activities of Voluntary agencies in this regard. Besides adopting the routine media for propagating the evils of drinking, it is necessary to screen slides and films in the rural areas where the people cannot take the benefits through press, radio, literatures and posters etc. Further, the sense of sight plays an important role in assimilating the education. In fact

it is very good and effective audio visual aid. Apart from the preparation of carefully selected literature on the subject adequate stress will also be laid with the co-operation of Directorate of Education for undertaking formal education for the target population. It is also felt necessary to create some type of recreational infrastructure for these people specially in rural areas with the help of Voluntary agencies.

For the purposeful implementation of this scheme, there is a need for purchase of cinema van, two projectors and couple of films.

At present, there are no infrastructural facilities available with the Department, to publicise various socio-economic measures undertaken by the Department. As a matter of fact, there is a felt need to give due projection of various welfare measures so as to enable the beneficiaries to take benefit. The scheme meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and also those for other Backward Classes need 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 the programme.

iii) *After Care Homes:*

The Department proposes to set up three after care homes for boys and girls separately under Children Act and unmarried girls under S. I. T. Act to look after the rehabilitation and follow-up of children (boys and girls) and unmarried girls discharged from correctional institutions. It shall also look after the interest of children released from Voluntary and non correctional institutions as well.

4.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay under Social Security and Welfare for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is Rs. 4.50 lakh. The expenditure incurred during the period 1980-82 works out to Rs. 1.09 lakh. An amount of Rs. 1.36 lakh was provided during 1982-83 against which the expenditure was Rs. 0.90 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 2.80 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84, out of which is 1.23 lakh which is meant for strengthening of Social Welfare Wing is to be subsequently classified under Direction and Administration.

The following schemes which figure in the Social Welfare sector under an approved outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh (1980-85) which do not find place in the present Annual Plan (1983-84).

- i) Strengthening of the Department under Social Welfare Wing.
- ii) Association for Social Health in India.
- iii) Orphanages and Charitable homes.
- iv) Grant-in-aid to Social Welfare programme.
- v) International Year of the Child.

Nutrition

The problem of malnutrition is one of the gravest problems. It is therefore necessary that the same is tackled in the initial stage itself. With this view in mind, this Administration is implementing Special Nutrition Programme. The group covered under this programme is pre-school children in age group 0-6 years, and the nursing and pregnant mothers in the age group of 15-45 years. However, nutrition programme alone cannot successfully solve the problem of malnutrition. It is also necessary to provide with the services such as, immunisation, health check-up, safe drinking water supply, and environment sanitation, along-with nutrition scheme. These services form an intergral part of the I.C.D.S. Scheme which is extended for six blocks of this territory i. e. Bicholim, Pernem, Sanguem, Satari, Quepem and Canacona. However in case of other blocks these services are provided through the existing infrastructure available with the Directorate of Health Services.

1. Name of the Scheme: **Nutrition Programme for Supplemental Feeding of Pre-School Children (0-6) years, pregnant women/ Lactating mothers.**

1.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The scheme aims at eradicating the problems of malnutrition by providing nutritious food cooked from locally available food stuffs.

The said scheme is implemented in 7 out of 12 blocks of this territory i. e. Canacona, Satari, Quepem, Daman, Sanguem, Bicholim and Pernem. The total number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme during the year 1979-80 were 5000. However, the introduction of I.C.D.S. Scheme in community Development Blocks of Bicholim, Pernem, Sanguem and Satari, the total number of beneficiaries has gone upto 9000 per day during 1981-82. Out of this nearly 5000 beneficiaries are covered in two I.C.D.S. Blocks. This is so because of coverage of beneficiaries is much larger under I.C.D.S. Scheme. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the scheme is extended to the remaining five blocks of this territory i. e. Salcete, Mormugao, Ponda, Tiswadi and Diu so that no child population in this Union Territory is left out specially in the vulnerable age group of 0-6 years.

Since this particular scheme is included in the Prime Minister's New 20-Point Programme, the Planning Commission has conveyed vide their D. O. letter No. PC/SW/1/16(14)/81 dated 9-3-1982 to increase the outlay looking to the opening of more I.C.D.S. Projects, in the Union Territory. Our actual requirement is Rs. 16.00 lakh during 1983-84 taking into account opening of 3 additional I.C.D.S. Projects in addition to the existing ones.

1.2 Financial Outlay:

The outlay approved for 1980-85 is Rs. 18.00 lakh. The actual expenditure for 1980-82 is Rs. 8.88 lakh. The approved outlay for 1982-83 was Rs. 5.00 lakh against which the expenditure was Rs. 10.42 lakh. The outlay approved for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 13.00 lakh.

1.3 Physical Target:

The target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to benefit nearly 8000 to 10000 children per day. During 1980-82 nearly 9000 children were covered per day and about 13000 children per day were covered during 1982-83. The target fixed for the year 1983-84 is to cover 16000 beneficiaries.

2. Name of the Scheme: **Feeding of School going children (6-11 years) mid day meals programme.**

2.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The elementary education had sufficient quantitative expansion and during the last year the total enrolment at the primary level as far as this territory is concerned was 1,37,178. In fact, it is observed 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 sometimes made to remain at home on the plea that they have to look after their younger brothers and sister 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. The total outlay during 1980-85 is Rs. 22.00 lakh.

It is estimated to cover 10,000 students in rural and backward areas by providing them with mid-day-snacks at the rate of 30 paise per student per day for 200 days during the year 1983-84. Therefore a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh was approved on mid-day-meals during 1983-84.

2.2 Financial Outlay:

The approved outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 22.00 lakh. The actual expenditure during 1980-82 is Rs. 8.09 lakh. The outlay for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 4.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 4.00 lakh.

2.3 Physical Target:

The Physical Target fixed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is to benefit 10,000 students per day. During the year 1980-82, 8000 students per day were covered. The target fixed for the year 1982-83 is to benefit 8000 students per day. The proposed target for the year 1983-84 is to cover nearly 10,000 students per day.

CHAPTER VII

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services

The scheme of Secretariat Economic Services was introduced to create the additional posts required to cope up the increased load of work resulted due to speedy implementation of Plan Programmes by subordinate Departments. Under this scheme various new units of establishment which were post desirable in handling the various problems coming in the way of speedy fulfilment of plan targets were created.

On account of Central and State Enactments relating to various plan schemes and various reforms there has been considerable pressure on the litigation work of the Government. The necessity of a proper and effective machinery to handle, supervise and guide the Government in such matters was badly felt. In order to meet this requirements, Directorate of Prosecution with various required post thereunder has been established. Similarly there was no institution to train the staff, both technical and non-technical, though there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of employees due to the expansion of various Departments under plan programme. A pressing need to start our own institution for training the various categories of staff was felt. The Government has therefore decided to set up a training institution viz. Directorate of Training by the end of current year.

The Government have also decided in principle to create a Department in the Secretariat to be known as Department of Science, Technology and Environment to be headed by the Chief Secretary and assisted by the below mentioned staff.

Designation of post	No. of posts	Pay scale (in Rs.)
i) Under Secretary	1	650-1200
ii) Assistant	1	425-700
iii) Jr. Stenographer	1	330-560
iv) L. D. C.	1	260-400
v) Peon	1	196-232

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The above Department will deal with matters/correspondences pertaining to the following subjects/Central Government Departments /Agencies.

- (a) Atomic Energy; (b) Electronics; (c) Environment; (d) Ocean Development; (e) Science and Technology; (f) Futurelogy; (g) Space; (h) Sanitation and Pollution Control.

The above Department when created shall discharge the following functions: —

- 1) Advise the Government on application of Science, Technology and Environmental Technology.
- 2) Make available latest known-how, data information etc. in the field of Science, Technology etc. as are applicable to industries, trade, development of agriculture, animal husbandry, education etc.
- 3) Bring out publication on the above subject every month for the benefit of the people.
- 4) Take steps for eco-development, afforestation, improvement in sanitary conditions, development of slum areas, prevention of pollution (air, water, land, etc. through the respective Departments.
- 5) Implement all matters/measures connected with the application of Science, Technology and Environment in this Territory through the respective Departments.
- 6) This Department will act as a model point for implementation of the report of the task force on eco-development.

India is hosting the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in 1983. An important part of the programme of CHOGM-83 would be the Retreat to be held in Goa. The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has been entrusted to make necessary arrangements.

In view of the importance attached to the Retreat the arrangement of the highest international Standards are being worked out by various Departments. Since the time is very limited and in order to make effective coordination and liaison between the various Central Ministries including Defence Ministry, External Affairs and Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, a CHOGM Cell has been set up. To augment this work an officer on Special Duty in the pay scale of 2500-2750, a Jt. Secretary in the pay scale of 1100-1600 and one post of Jr. Stenographer is being created for manning the cell.

PURCHASE OF HELICOPTER

The Government has decided to purchase a Chetak Helicopter at a cost of Rs. 80.00 lakh approximately and Rs. 70.00 lakh will be needed for its maintenance.

It is visualised that the helicopter will be primarily used for movement and inspection by Ministers, Senior Executives and Inspecting

Officers of the Government Departments and public sector undertakings in furtherance of the plan progress. The helicopter may also be utilised by dignitaries and may be requisitioned by the Hospitality and Protocol Division and the Department of Tourism for use of State Guests domestics and foreign tourists on payment. Sr. Technical Officers working on projects such as roads, dams and irrigation projects in the interior may also utilise the helicopter for reconnaissance and inspection of works. In emergency circumstances any department may requisition the helicopter for urgent law and order duties and evacuation of patients, rushing flood relief etc. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 to meet the cost of helicopter and maintenance is needed.

Other General Economic Services

A. ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS

The Five Year Plan 1980-85 of this Territory envisages an outlay of Rs. 45 lakh for the schemes of Other General Economic Services under State sector and Rs. 6.00 lakh for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Annual Plan 1983-84 is drawn within the frame-work of the said Five Year Plan.

I. CORE SCHEMES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

1. Improvement of Social Statistics:

The National strategy adopted for future planning aims at removal of unemployment, reduction of poverty and inequality. It is therefore necessary to collect the Bench Mark data followed by periodical surveys to assess the achievements in this regard. The Planning Commission have suggested to accord top priority to this work during the Five Year Plan, 1980-85. Accordingly, special survey will be conducted to collect the data on consumer expenditure and employment in selected blocks where integrated/intensive rural development schemes are introduced.

Similarly, desirability of collection of relevant data for working out 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 communications has been indicated by Planning Commission. For working out the labour coefficients 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.

During the year 1981-82 one post of Dy. Director, one Research Assistant, one L.D.C. and one peon have been filled. An amount of Rs. 0.64 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

2. Collection of Statistics of Wholesale and Retail Trade:

Statistics of internal trade is essential for keeping a track of the internal distribution system of commodities. No worthwhile information presently exists in this respect both at the wholesale and retail trade levels. For the formulation of taxation policy, data pertaining to commodity-wise turnover are also required. Monthly and annual data on different aspects of trade activities covering items such as employment and emoluments by category of workers, fixed capital employed and sources of finance, total turnover input structure and trade margins will have to be collected through Sample Survey.

A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

3. Strengthening of the Price Unit:

The present consumer price index series for the middle class non-manual employees covers only the city of Panaji and yet it is considered as the index for the entire Goa. In order to make the index series more meaningful and representative of Goa, it is proposed to cover other important cities viz. Vasco, Margao, Mapusa and Ponda. The weekly, fortnightly and monthly prices from these different towns will have to be collected by this Directorate after necessary field work and the data has to be compiled by Investigators specially appointed for this purpose.

It is proposed to appoint one Investigator each for the above four cities and post them in the respective Block Development Offices. The retail prices will be collected by those 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 headquarters to compile the index by utilizing the datta collected from all the five cities.

This scheme will be taken up for implementation after the completion of the Family Living Survey proposed at the above mentioned towns. The Family Living Survey is a separate scheme under the State sector. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made for this scheme for the year 1983-84.

4. Strengthening of Analytical Capabilities:

In the process of plan formulation, implementation and monitoring, special studies relating to specific sectors are required to be conducted by engaging the services of consultants and institutes 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.

To make provision for payment of fees to the consultants 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. 0.50 lakh was provided for this scheme for the year 1982-83. For the annual plan 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 1.05 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

II. CORE SCHEMES OF STATE LEVEL IMPORTANCE

1. Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery:

The Evaluation reports are brought out by the Evaluation Division of this Directorate and they are found to be extremely useful to the administrators, policy makers, as also for the planning purposes. The

legislators and the general public also evince great interest in such reports. For monitoring and implementation of various plan schemes, special rural and special evaluation studies in the areas of development are taken up from time to time in order to sort out the problems faced by the rural people. Government of India and the Planning Commission have laid special emphasis in intensifying the evaluation activities during the Five Year Plan period 1980-85. Presently the Evaluation Division is handled only by a Class II Officer and it has been experienced over the last some years that this Officer is very much pre-occupied with the operational aspects of the evaluation studies like organising field work, field supervision and compilation of data etc. with the result that he is not in a position to cope up with the honourous job of drafting the final report on the evaluation studies. Besides, for undertaking evaluation studies in newer and virgin fields, a truly deep analytical approach with initiative, zeal and imagination is required for proper planning of the study as also drafting of the report which is quite a difficult job and, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that a senior officer with sufficient experience and qualifications in this type of work heads the Evaluation Division.

It is therefore proposed to strengthen the Evaluation Division of the Department by creating one post of Joint Director in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1600 for taking up the overall responsibility of the evaluation. Additional new hands are required to be created as follows:

1. Joint Director	...	Rs. 1100-1600	One post
2. Junior Steno	...	Rs. 330-560	One post

The financial requirements for the above posts will be of the tune of Rs. 0.01 lakh for the year 1983-84.

2. Strengthening of National Sample Survey:

The National Sample Survey is a continuing multi-subject, integrated survey being conducted in the form of rounds (one round being generally of one year duration), each round covering two or three large scale sample surveys on topics of current interest decided by the N.S.S.O. of Government of India. The 34th round consisted of i) a survey of non-directory establishments and own account enterprises through household approach and ii) a survey of directory establishments through establishment approach.

During the year 1980-81 the NSS division also brought out a report "The survey on Fertility, Maternal and Child Care and Family Planning" based on 28th round of NSS.

The field work of the 36th round of NSS has been started from July 1981 and continued upto the end of December, 1981. The same has been successfully completed. During this round, the information of disabled persons from the rural as well as urban sector have been collected. From January, 1982 onwards, the 37th round of NSS has been started and the same will be continued upto December. During this round information regarding land holdings, livestock holdings and debt and investments will be collected.

The filled-in schedules of the 35th round will be scrutinised and will be sent to the different D.P.D.'s for further processing. The filled-up schedules of 36th round have been scrutinised and they have been sent to the mechanical tabulation unit of this Directorate.

During the year under reference a report on the survey of self employed households in rural and urban areas based on 29th round was brought out.

Under the 38th round of NSS, employment, unemployment and consumer expenditure survey will be covered. This round will start from 1-1-1983 and will last upto 31-12-1983.

The proposed outlay for this scheme for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 0.01 lakh.

3. Reorganisation of the Data Processing Centre:

A data processing centre was set up in this Directorate in July, 1969. The Unit comprises of a Tabulator, a Sorter, a Gang punch, 6 Hand punches and 4 Electric verifiers. Large scale data relating to Agricultural Census, Economic Census and other surveys and enquiries besides the regular Departmental data like NSS rounds, registration of births and deaths, other vital statistics etc. are processed on these machines. Recently a new Tabulator has been brought from ICIM to replace the old one. The above tabulator will be housed in an airconditioned room since it requires a place free from humidity and atmosphere free of dust for its proper functioning and maintenance.

The present machines of M.T.U. have gone very old, as such the same have to be replaced during 1983-84. The contract of the new 902/0 tabulator acquired by the M.T.U. on rental basis is also upto October 1983.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made under this scheme in the year 1982-83, and an amount of Rs. 1.67 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 1983-84.

4. Setting up of Rota Printing Unit:

The Department brings out every year a number of publications. Presently some of these publications are printed by Government Printing Press and some 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.

It was proposed therefore to set up a small but well equipped printing unit in the Directorate during the Sixth Plan with a view to curtail delays in bringing out the publications as also to improve the quality of cyclostyled material.

Under this scheme Swift 300 Rota Printing machine has been purchased during the current financial year.

It is proposed to appoint the following staff:

1. Offset Printer ..	...	...	...	...	1
2. Plate Maker ..	...	...	...	...	1
3. Typist ...	..	...	...	...	1

A provision of Rs. 1.45 lakh is proposed to be made towards this scheme in the year 1983-84.

5. Setting up of Central Registration Records Offices at Panaji, Margao, Daman and Diu:

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, has been made applicable to this territory with effect from 1-1-1971. Under the Act, the Director of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation 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 Registrar of the District of Goa, Daman and Diu, respectively, while at taluka level, the Block Development Officers are appointed as Additional District Registrars. The Panchayat Secretaries and Chief Officers of the Municipalities function as Registrars for their respective area.

It has been the experience that large number of persons visit or request the office of the Registrar of Births and Deaths to get Birth/Death certificates for various purposes such as admission to the educational institutions, registration of marriages, insurance claims, foreign travel, settlement abroad and many more legal purposes including property rights etc. It is therefore necessary to make arrangements for proper maintenance of these records on a permanent basis and issue of extracts. With this end in view, it is proposed to set up "Central Registration Record Offices" at Panaji, Margao, Daman and Diu where all the records of the respective Municipalities as well as Village Panchayats can be transferred on completion of every calendar year and all further requirements as per the act can be attended to by that office.

It is therefore proposed to appoint the following staff to look after the maintenance etc. of the records of each taluka level.

1. Upper Division Clerk ...	...	Rs. 330-560	6
2. Lower Division Clerk ...	...	Rs. 260-400	7

Six major talukas will have one U.D.C. each and the other seven talukas will have one L.D.C. each. The U.D.C.'s/L.D.C.'s will be posted in the office of the Sub-registrar at the taluka head quarters.

A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh was made during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

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 (CPI) for middle class non-manual employee's families in Panaji town has 1965 as its base year. As more than 17 years have already passed, the purpose

of index has become too old and meaningless, specially, as considerable diversification in the trade and commerce and availability of consumer goods has since taken place. Secondly, the index relates only to Panaji town, though it is often taken to be index for the entire Goa. To make the index more meaningful and representative of Goa as a whole, the index will cover the four important towns in Goa, viz. urban agglomeration areas of Panaji and Margao and municipal areas of Mapusa and Vasco. It is, therefore, proposed to compile a new index series for which a fresh family budget Survey will be conducted.

Under the said scheme 2 Statistical Assistants and 10 Investigators have already been recruited for the purpose. For the purpose of carrying out family budget survey the preliminary work of selection of 150 blocks, listing of families in the selected blocks and selection of sample families in the four towns, viz. urban agglomeration areas of Panaji and Margao and Municipal areas of Mapusa and Vasco, and also the printing of schedules and training to field staff have been completed. The said survey will be launched shortly.

A provision of Rs. 1.35 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84, towards this scheme.

B. PLANNING BOARD

1. Strengthening of the State Level Planning Machinery/State Planning Board:

The State level planning machinery has been reorganised for the first time at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This was done on the basis of the recommendations of the Planning Commission in its guidelines. A special cell was created within the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation to undertake the following important jobs relating to Planning:

1. Formulation and preparation of Draft Five Year and Annual Plan.
2. Formulation and preparation of approved Five Year and Annual Plan.
3. Formulation and preparation of special plans like Special Component plans for S.C. Tribal Sub Plan and Western Ghat Development plan.
4. Monitoring and implementation of plan programmes in terms of financial and physical targets and providing suitable guidance to the concerned Departments.
5. Undertaking the economic appraisals of projects (i. e. cost benefit analysis of development projects).
6. Undertaking Special Studies to assess the redistribution impact of plan programmes and to revise in the light of their findings implementation of certain schemes to the benefit of the target groups.

7. Manpower planning, especially in the context of implementation of plan proposals and requirements of technical manpower in various sectors of the economy.
8. Undertaking preparation of long range perspective plans from time to time so that broad frame-work- for future planning is always available.
9. Ensuring inter sectoral co-ordination in planning and implementation and avoiding duplication of efforts.
10. Undertaking special studies in the field of intensive area development, welfare of backward classes, command area development etc.

Although different functioning units are necessary to deal with some of the above mentioned aspects of planning process, only the present existing unit is dealing with these items. The work on the new 20-point programme, particularly relating to its monitoring and evaluation from time to time in a scientific manner is itself of a significant magnitude. Already a high power committee under the Chairmanship of the C. M. has been constituted to monitor the progress, of the new 20-point economic programme point by point. The present staff attached to the planning unit is found to be inadequate to cope with the workload. As a measure to strengthen this unit, one technical post of the Joint Director (Rs. 1100-1600) with qualification commensural with the post alongwith supporting staff has been proposed for creation.

The State Planning Board constituted for this territory under the Chairmanship of the C. M. met on three occasions during 1981-82. Some noted economists, educationists, industrialists have been taken on this high level Advisory Board to advise the Government on various matters relating to the socio economic development of this territory and to suggest ways and means of improving plan implementation. The Director of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation acted as Member Secretary of the Board. The Board is expected to meet $\frac{2}{3}$ times during the year 1983-84.

As against the outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh earmarked for the Sixth Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 5.46 lakh has already been incurred during the first two years of the Plan. The approved outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh for the current year is expected to be utilised fully. For the year 1983-84 an increased outlay of Rs. 2.20 lakh has been proposed mainly on the additional staff to be created.

C. COMPUTER CENTRE

SETTING UP OF A COMPUTER CENTRE IN GOA

The scheme "Setting up of a Computer Centre in Goa" was proposed for this Department's Five Year Plan, 1980-85 to take up computerised data processing on some important jobs relevant to all the Government and Semi-Government departments of Goa, Daman and Diu, for which a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakh was made.

Recently, however a Computer Centre has been set up at the National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula, and as such all the computerised data processing can be done at the above centre.

A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed to be made in the year 1983-84, for this scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

1. Economic Census:

The 1980 Economic Census was the 2nd in the series the first being conducted in December, 1977. This census was carried out alongwith the houselisting and housenumbering operations of the 1981 population census with the same field agency deployed in the overall interest of economy and cost of field operations. The 3rd such census would now be done in the year 1985, since the Government of India has decided in principle to conduct such censuses after every five year interval. The Economic Census covered all non-agricultural and selected agricultural enterprises including own-account enterprises.

The object of the scheme is to provide basic information on the distribution of establishments engaged in unorganised sectors by their location, activity, employment, etc. The sample surveys that will follow will provide more detailed information on value of outputs, inputs, investments, employment and emoluments etc.

During the current year, the work on scrutiny and coding of 1980 census data has been completed and manual processing work is under progress, after which the census records will be got punched for generation of computerised tables. The punched card is expected to be sent to the Computer Centre, Department of Statistics, G. O. I., New Delhi, for further processing before the end of the current year. In all a total number of 0.52 lakh enterprises have been covered during 1980 Economic Census.

The skeleton staff of one Dy. Director (Rs. 700-1300), one Research Assistant (Rs. 550-900) and one typist (Rs. 260-400) appointed under Central Scheme will be continued during 1983-84, since the work on report writing, sample surveys in selected sectors of economy etc. will have to be undertaken during this period. During first two years viz. 1980-81 and 1981-82 the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.42 lakh and Rs. 0.44 lakh respectively. The current year's outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is expected to be utilised fully. For the year 1983-84, the same outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh as per 1982-83 is proposed under this centrally sponsored scheme. The entire funds will be provided by the G. O. I. as grants under this scheme.

2. Agricultural Census:

As part of national programme, third agricultural census 1980-81 was undertaken in this territory. The census was carried out in two phases viz. the Main Census with agricultural year 1980-81 as year of reference and Input Survey with 1981-82 as the reference year.

Field work of main census was carried from July 1981 to September 1981 and that of Input Survey in January 1982 and May 1982 seperately for Kharif and Rabi seasons. Tabulation of main census data has been completed and the provisional data have been sent to Ministry of Agriculture for their comments. In the case of Input Survey 1981-82 the scrutiny work has been taken up. The tables are expected to be ready by the end of December 1982.

A provision of Rs. 0.63 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

Regulation of Weights and Measures

EXPANSION OF METRIC SYSTEM

Under the scheme of the expansion of Metric system the provisions of law relating to the metric system is to be extended to various new items such as tailoring tapes, survey chairs, water metres, electricity metres, Doctor's scale clinical thermometres and other such sophisticated instruments. The Central laws and Standards of Weights and Measures, Packaged Commodities Rules will have to be implemented.

The Department of Weights and Measures is under Non-Plan. The expansion of the Department to extend the provisions of weights and measures to the new items and to meet the other increased field activities resulted due to the increase in Industries and Trading establishments have been taken under Plan.

At present there are eight Inspectorial units including one at Daman for Daman and Diu. Presently the verification of Weights and Measures used by general traders and establishments are being done once in the two years. In order to ensure more correctness and accuracy in Weights and Measures, the Director of Weights and Measures, Ministry of Civil Supplies, New Delhi have instructed to make the verification yearly. So, during 1983-84 the verification will be done yearly. This will increase the work load by two folds. It is also proposed to include the packaged commodities Rules in the Goa, Daman and Diu, Weights and Measures, Enforcement Rules in order to make these rules applicable to the inter-State trade and commerce. The Work-load will be two times as it is now. So in order to cope with up these works two Zonal Offices each headed by Assistant Controller, three Inspectorial units at the remaining three talukas, one unit at Diu and staff at Head Office will be provided.

Two Zonal Offices with headquarters at Margao and Panaji, each headed by the Assistant Controller with the ministerial staff of one stenographer, one U.D.C., and one peon will be set up. The Assistant Controller will control six Inspectorial units and implement the Central Act and Packaged Commodities Rules. The Zonal Offices will supervise and keep vigilance over the functioning of the Inspectorial units under them. The Assistant Controller will also deal with inter-state trade and packaged commodities Rules. The Zonal Offices will be able to render quick services to the public of remots villages.

The Assistant Controllers have to enforce the Packaged Commodities Rules and are required to visit the Industrial Units under his control. Assistant Controller have to carry with them standards weights and measures and other laboratory equipments required for the purpose of inspection. They have to organise and carry out raids in the markets and weekly bazaars. The raiding parties required to move with full equipments with at least two tonnes of lead. In order to carry out these functions, the Assistant Controllers will have to be provided with jeeps with trolley. In order to enforce the Packaged Commodities Rules, one Pick-up Van for transporting the weighing instruments and the seized packaged

commodities will be purchased. The Inspectors are to undertake the tours to the villages under their jurisdictions to carry out inspections and surprise visits. So each Inspector will be provided with a Motor cycle.

One Inspectorial unit consisting one Inspector, one laboratory Assistant and one Manual Assistant for Taxi and Autorickshaw metres for implementing the provisions of Rules relating to Taxi and Autorickshaw metres will be set up. Taxi and Autorickshaw metres testing equipments has already been purchased under Plan.

The Controller of Weights and Measures is required to carry out inspections, surprise visits to the Inspectorial units, Zonal Offices. He is required to supervise the movements of the executive staff such as Inspectors, Assistant Controllers. He is required to contact Industrialists, Mines Owners and other heads of Departments for implementation of Weights and Measures, Enforcement, Act, Packaged Commodities Rules and other Central Rules. To fit the nature of work that is to be carried out by the Controller, staff car will be required.

In the Office of the Controller of Weights and Measures, presently the ministerial staff is only four. Out of these, one stenographer who in addition to her job, deals the establishment work. There is no typist in this office. On account of this, efficiency on the prompt disposal, one post of U. D. C., one post of L. D. C. and one Head Clerk are necessary. Three posts of drivers will also be created.

The Inspectors of Weights and Measures appointed are to be trained at the Institute of Legal Metrology, Ministry of Civil Supplies, New Delhi. The programme of training the Inspectors will be undertaken under Plan.

As the nature of the duties of Weights and Measures Department are of continous nature, the post filled in and proposed shall continue for the year 1983-84.

The Construction of Laboratories cum Offices at Mapusa and Margao attached with residential quarters will be undertaken. The land had already been acquired during the Fifth Five Year Plan at Mapusa and Margao.

CHAPTER VIII
GENERAL SERVICES

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACCOUNTS SERVICES FOR PLANNING
PURPOSES, STRENGTHENING OF GENERAL SERVICES IN
DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS**

General Introduction:

A plan scheme for strengthening the existing staff was approved during the year 1980-81. Due to the fact that there was overall increase both under Plan and Non-Plan expenditure and that the expenditure towards the office of the Directorate of Accounts was met entirely under Non-Plan, this plan scheme was implemented from 1980-81 onwards.

The office of the Directorate of Accounts functions as an office of Pay and Accounts Officer with precheck powers with its Head Quarters at Panaji. It has under its control branch offices at Diu and Daman. The three District treasuries at Panaji, Daman and Diu and ten sub-treasury offices at ten talukas in Goa are functioning under the control of the Directorate of Accounts. The Government with a view to meeting needs of the Government offices and public of South part of Goa has created a new Branch named as "South Branch Office" of the Directorate of Accounts. This Branch started functioning from 15th March, 1983 and all its expenditure was authorised to be met out from plan funds.

The Office of the Directorate of Accounts besides admitting the bills, accounting, etc. has also overall control of the following schemes:

1. G. P. F. Linked Deposit Scheme;
2. Government Employees Insurance Scheme.
3. Payment of pension to the pensioners through public sector bank.

The Director of Accounts functions also as a statutory auditor for all the Village Panchayat, Municipalities and Planning Development Authorities in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. It is therefore, clear that the plan sector of Director of Accounts was implemented to meet the needs of the public quickly and efficiently as the staff under the Non-Plan could not cope up with the increased transactions as the impact of the increase of plan activities reflects directly and proportionately on the working of the Directorate of Accounts.

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 Name of the Scheme: **Administration and Accounts Services for planning purposes.**

1.2 Background of the Scheme:

As already stated above the scheme is to be implemented for creation of additional posts meant for coping up the increased work load of the Directorate of Accounts and its subordinate Branches so also the related office expenses.

1.3 Objective of the Scheme:

Increase of the activities of the various Government departments on Plan side has direct and proportionate impact on the work load of this Directorate, as such, to avoid delay in accumulation of work of Directorate of Accounts, the staff strength was increased by creating more posts and filling in the same during the year 1980-81. This scheme includes the expenditure mainly on salaries and allowances of the staff and other office expenses required for strengthening of the services of the Directorate of Accounts under the Plan sector. The Government has created South Branch of the Directorate of Accounts at Margao and some additional posts were also created. The position of posts created from 1980-81 till date is given below:

Designation of posts	No. of posts
1. Joint Director of Accounts	1
2. Asstt. Accounts Officers	4
3. Accountants	16
4. Accounts Clerks	18
5. Junior Stenographer	1
6. Lower Division Clerks	8
7. Binder	2
8. Record Sorter	2
9. Gestetner Operator	1
10. Peons	5
11. Driver	1
Total	59

The plan outlay approved for 1982-83 with the additional provision amounting to Rs. 6.25 lakh in total was fully utilized.

1.4 Financial requirement:

Funds for 1983-84 as provided in the Budget Estimates are to the tune of Rs. 4.00 lakh. However the expenditure towards the salaries and other contingent charges both in the Directorate of Accounts, Panaji and its subordinate Souh Branch Office at Margao is anticipated to be

to the extent of Rs. 7.50 lakh, it is to be mentioned that all the posts created, have been filled in and the newly created South Branch is now working in full swing. The plan outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh would, therefore, be inadequate.

In view of this, the outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is required to be revised to Rs. 7.50 lakh.

STATEMENT — I

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

Major and Minor Headwise/Schemewise Plan Outlays

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Sixth Plan Approved Outlay for 1980-85	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay 1983-84
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SERVICES						
1. Agriculture						
a) <i>Agriculture Production:</i>						
1.	Multiplication and distribution of seeds	98.81	15.65	16.12	22.45	21.50
2.	Manures and fertilisers	34.91	3.70	4.40	4.02	5.50
3.	Plant protection	51.00	8.00	7.92	7.24	9.00
4.	Extension farmers training centre ...	16.10	3.08	1.42	1.73	3.00
5.	Agriculture Education	3.00	0.30	0.19	0.60	0.60
6.	Agricultural Engineering	115.51	21.12	25.98	33.80	25.00
7.	Agricultural Research	54.37	8.24	7.94	11.91	13.11
8.	Horticulture	53.53	8.70	9.70	9.48	9.50
9.	Agricultural Statistics	3.00	—	—	—	0.50
10.	Fruit and vegetable shows	5.75	1.00	1.42	1.08	0.70
11.	Multiple cropping programme	8.49	0.91	0.91	1.60	1.30
12.	Resettlement of cumeri cultivators	5.53	0.04	—	—	0.20
	Total (a)	450.00	70.74	75.10	93.91	89.91
b) <i>Agricultural Credit:</i>						
1.	Agricultural Credit	50.00	—	—	—	0.01
	Total (b)	50.00	—	—	—	0.01
c) <i>Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control:</i>						
1.	Agricultural Marketing (Regulation of Markets)	18.41	3.50	3.50	2.75	3.53
2.	Strengthening of the Department ...	4.88	0.14	0.48	0.60	0.80
3.	Grading and standardisation	1.71	—	—	0.46	0.65
	(c)	25.00	3.64	3.98	3.81	4.98
	Total: 1	525.00	74.38	79.08	97.72	94.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Land Reforms						
1.	Land Reforms	14.00				
2.	City Survey	14.50				
3.	Land Classification	26.00	27.00	30.70	34.85	30.00
4.	Settlement operation	39.00				
5.	Reconstitution of torn records	2.50				
6.	Consolidation of holdings	14.00				
Total: 2		110.00	27.00	30.70	34.85	30.00
3. Minor Irrigation						
1.	Direction and Administration (6.5%)	30.30	2.99	4.26	4.07	5.25
2.	Investigation and Development of ground water resources	30.00	11.93	7.77	12.42	16.44
3.	Construction and Deepening of wells and tanks	294.06	18.72	25.72	18.79	48.86
4.	Tube wells (i.e. Irrigation Wells)	10.00	2.70	0.15	0.47	2.81
5.	Lift Irrigation Scheme	50.00	14.49	22.65	39.54	33.42
6.	Other Minor Irrigation Works	135.00	12.42	27.80	15.48	18.46
7.	Machinery and Equipments (0.75%)	40.64	18.01	0.49	0.47	4.76
8.	Suspense	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Other Expenditure	10.00	—	—	—	—
Total 3:		600.00	81.26	88.84	91.24	130.00
4. Soil and Water Conservation						
1.	Education and Training	0.05	—	—	—	0.01
2.	Strengthening of soil survey organisation	4.97	2.59	1.67	9.44	7.48
3.	Construction and repairs of embankments protecting paddy lands (khajan lands) including sluice gates	45.00	6.63	7.27	12.06	6.00
4.	Desilting of drains in khajan lands for improving drainages	30.00	4.00	4.67	0.68	2.00
5.	Soil conservation works in hilly lands such as terracing	17.00	22.27	17.14	0.25	2.00
6.	Soil conservation measures in mining areas	25.00	5.00	1.85	—	2.36
7.	Acquisition of embankment including sluice gates	—	—	—	15.00	3.00
8.	Soil conservation organisation	1.78	—	0.46	0.56	1.60
9.	For implementation of special component plan for Scheduled Caste	—	—	—	—	0.50
10.	Tribal Sub-Plan (Daman)	—	—	—	—	0.05
11.	Protection of aorestation	1.20	—	—	—	—
Total 4:		125.00	40.49	33.06	37.99	25.00
5. C. A. D. A.						
1.	Establishment of CAD Authorities both at state and project level	3.00	0.26	2.33	3.83	6.34
2.	Survey, planning design and supervision of CAD works	32.00	0.75	10.67	2.68	8.66
Total: 5		35.00	1.01	13.00	6.51	15.00

6. Animal Husbandry

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Direction and Administration ...	3.07	0.42	1.03	1.85	2.00
2.	Weterinary education and training	13.70	3.74	4.58	1.05	1.55
3.	Weterinary Services and Animal Health	64.75	9.06	8.06	6.44	10.75
4.	Weterinary Research	12.47	0.32	5.37	2.71	1.70
5.	Investigation and Statistics	2.95	0.37	0.46	0.53	0.65
6.	Cattle Development	89.58	15.96	24.30	34.35	25.75
7.	Piggery Development	31.35	1.08	0.45	0.34	7.65
8.	Poultry Development	53.75	7.28	10.86	10.26	12.50
9.	Feed and Fodder Development ...	26.80	8.58	1.21	1.16	3.95
10.	Other Scheme	21.58	9.35	0.96	2.50	3.50
Total: 6		320.00	58.16	57.28	61.19	70.00

7. Dairy Development

1.	Dairy Development	13.75	0.93	2.13	0.81	2.75
2.	Education and Training	0.25	—	—	—	0.01
3.	Milk Supply Scheme	61.00	10.18	11.78	14.12	17.24
Total: 7		75.00	11.11	13.91	14.93	20.00

8. Fisheries

1.	Strengthening of the staff of Fisheries Deptt.	4.50	0.33	0.62	0.46	0.60
2.	Fresh water fish seed farm at Mayem	6.50	0.20	—	—	—
3.	Experiment of exploratory fishing in inshore areas	30.00	5.05	10.32	11.94	8.50
4.	Aquaculture of mussels from floating rafts	3.50	0.30	0.28	0.04	0.50
5.	Establishment of sea aquarium (marine zoo)	15.00	—	—	—	0.20
6.	Training of fishery youths	9.00	0.20	0.17	0.28	2.00
7.	Production of fish seed and reservoir fisheries at Salaulim	15.00	0.10	4.00	1.80	1.90
8.	Establishment of fish seed farm at Anjunem	10.00	—	2.00	—	1.50
9.	Landing and berthing facilities ...	10.00	1.10	0.51	0.05	4.30
10.	Development of fishing harbour ...	10.00	—	0.05	—	0.50
11.	Establishment of fish curing yards ...	10.00	4.85	2.22	1.19	1.75
12.	Preservation of fish, its transport and marketing	60.00	15.40	19.76	26.72	18.90
13.	Establishment of plant for fish, meat, sausages and other products ...	8.00	—	—	—	0.20
14.	Estuarine fish farming	16.00	1.80	1.92	2.68	2.80
15.	Infrastructure facilities for development of Benaulim village	20.00	16.39	16.68	11.80	0.90
16.	Establishment of pilot plant for processing of frozen and filleted fish	4.00	0.70	0.09	0.02	0.20
17.	Utilisation of marshy and fallow land for fish culture	4.00	—	—	—	0.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Construction of fish markets ...	5.00	—	—	—	0.15
19.	Mechanisation of fishing crafts ...	55.00	9.00	1.96	8.75	9.00
20.	Enforcement and protection of reserved fishing areas along Goa coast	20.00	8.05	1.33	—	19.50
21.	Assistance to fishermen for purchase of fisheries requisites ...	45.00	1.00	1.62	2.65	2.20
22.	Assistance to co-operative societies	6.50	0.15	—	—	0.60
23.	Financial assistance to fish culture	15.00	—	—	—	1.10
24.	Grants of relief for suffering losses due to natural calamities ...	5.00	—	—	—	—
25.	Construction of slipway and service station ...	10.00	0.80	0.97	0.98	1.50
26.	Assistance to backward fishermen from Daman (T.S.P.) ...	3.00	0.80	—	0.45	0.80
Total: 8 ...		400.00	66.22	64.50	60.79	80.00

9. Forests

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1.	Forest Research ...	10.00	2.40	2.30	2.00	2.25
2.	Education and Training ...	23.00	3.62	3.91	3.80	5.15
3.	Survey and Demarkation ...	18.00	3.07	3.13	3.11	4.00
4.	Working Plan ...	10.00	1.90	1.69	1.80	2.00
5.	Planning and Statistics ...	3.25	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.83
6.	Intensification of Management ...	12.00	2.13	3.39	4.09	5.00
7.	Cultural Operation ...	10.00	1.14	1.67	1.50	2.00
8.	Exploitation of timber ...	40.00	13.54	12.77	13.69	16.50
9.	Social Forestry ...	45.00	2.07	4.97	6.98	0.20
10.	Gardens and Parks ...					
11.	Forest Publicity ...	3.75	0.72	0.48	0.44	0.50
12.	Labour Welfare ...	5.00	0.34	0.18	0.26	0.75
13.	Wild life sancturies ...	25.00	5.42	6.31	8.29	9.52
14.	Forest Protection ...	12.00	2.23	2.55	2.21	2.50
15.	Soil conservation including coastal plantation ...	10.00	1.44	1.50	1.00	3.25
16.	Cashew Plantation ...	78.00	14.86	16.11	17.89	20.00
17.	Rubber Plantation ...	40.00	8.27	9.53	8.15	7.00
18.	Communication ...	5.00	0.98	0.48	0.48	0.75
19.	Other Plantations ...	60.00	10.05	12.66	9.71	12.50
20.	Buildings ...	30.00	2.84	4.00	4.00	4.00
21.	Animal Parks ...	10.00	3.07	3.39	3.75	4.50
Total: 9 ...		450.00	80.43	91.39	93.55	105.00

10. Community Development

a. Panchayati Raj:

1.	Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions ...	7.40	0.10	0.52	2.55	3.35
2.	Training of non-official members of Panchayats ...	0.10	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Loans to village panchayats under remunerative scheme	20.00	4.08	5.25	3.15	6.00
4.	Providing of street lights and construction of community centres for tribal area at Damam	2.50	1.23	0.61	0.65	0.65
	Total: a	30.00	5.41	6.38	6.35	10.00
b. Community Development:						
1.	Community Development Programme (Loans and Grants)	15.00	16.47	15.50	26.34	12.00
	Total: b	15.00	16.47	15.50	26.34	12.00
	Total: 10	45.00	21.88	21.88	32.69	22.00
	Total Agriculture and Allied Services	2685.00	459.94	493.64	540.46	591.90

II. CO-OPERATION

1.	Direction and Administration	61.50	5.44	5.83	8.70	9.00
2.	Credit co-operatives	159.30	24.93	4.08	17.19	18.97
3.	Farming co-operatives	1.75	—	—	—	0.05
4.	Housing co-operatives	40.00	6.00	2.00	—	2.02
5.	Ware housing and Marketing co-operatives	29.90	10.05	3.65	1.65	3.15
6.	Processing co-operatives	0.25	—	—	—	0.01
7.	Sugar factory	100.00	37.84	42.97	119.06	31.01
8.	Labour Co-operatives	1.00	—	—	—	0.03
9.	Consumer Co-operatives	18.30	1.98	1.15	2.43	5.45
10.	Education, Research and Training	25.00	3.46	3.89	2.17	5.16
11.	Other Co-operatives	13.00	—	—	—	0.15
	Total: Co-operation	450.00	89.70	63.57	151.20	75.00

III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

1. Water Development

1.	Water Development	150.00	8.16	3.83	9.56	47.00
	Total: 1	150.00	8.16	3.83	9.56	47.00

2. Major and Medium Irrigation

A. Direction & Administration:					19.02	25.00
B. Pre-fifth plan scheme:						
1.	Multipurpose projects (Damanganga)	340.00	56.00	41.15	100.00	100.00
2.	Major Projects (Salauli)	945.00	294.39	259.75	275.86	246.18
C. New Schemes of fifth plan:						
1.	Major projects (Anjunem Irrigation)	243.00	40.33	114.30	138.72	207.63
D. New Schemes of 1980-85:						
1.	Multipurpose Projects (Dudhsagar)	200.00	—	—	—	—
2.	Major Projects (Tillari Project) ...	1272.00	117.74	201.78	404.62	414.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Medium Scheme					
	i. Mandovi Project	850.00	8.80	38.23	41.71	84.99
	ii. Kushavati Project I and II	—	—	—	—	—
	iii. Talpona Project	—	—	—	—	—
	iv. Ragada Project	—	—	—	—	—
	Total: 2	3850.00	517.26	655.21	979.93	1078.00
3. Flood Control						
1.	Direction and Administration	2.44	0.95	0.56	0.58	0.72
2.	Flood Control	25.30	8.10	6.93	8.98	9.02
3.	Drainage	8.00	—	0.73	0.68	1.06
4.	Anti sea erosion	10.00	1.89	0.99	2.34	4.12
5.	Anti water logging	2.00	—	—	—	—
6.	Machinery and Equipments	0.28	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.08
7.	Other Expenditure (Investigation and Research)	2.00	—	—	—	—
	Total: 3	50.00	11.05	9.28	12.65	15.00
4. Transmission and Distribution (Power)						
b. Power Generation:						
1.	Thermo electric scheme	5.00	—	—	—	—
2.	Wind generation	—	—	—	—	10.00
1. Fifth Plan continuing scheme for power development in Goa.						
	i. Erection of 110 KV S/S at Tivim	250.00	2.30	0.26	3.55	20.00
	ii. Erection of 110 KV line from Ponda-Siroda	0.03	0.09	0.02	—	0.05
	iii. Erection of 110 KV line from Ponda-Tivim	64.00	0.19	0.01	1.76	50.00
	iv. Erection of 33/11 KV S/Ss	47.00	4.13	14.13	15.67	4.00
	v. Erection of 33 KV lines	1.00	—	—	—	—
	vi. Rural electrification	27.00	5.00	6.00	8.92	6.00
	vii. Renovation and Improvement	6.00	—	—	—	—
	viii. Establishment, Audit and accounts including Apprentice scheme	67.00	9.83	—	—	—
	ix. Machinery and Equipment, Tools and plants	10.50	1.34	—	—	—
	x. Land and Buildings	25.00	—	—	—	—
	xi. Establishment of transformer repair work shop	2.58	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total: 1	505.11	22.88	20.42	29.90	90.05
2. Scheme for power development in Daman & Diu during Fifth plan period						
	i. Erection of 60 KV line from Vapi to Daman	0.85	—	0.67	—	—
	ii. Erection of 66 KV S/S at Daman	32.71	—	20.75	34.27	5.00
	Sub-total: 2	33.56	—	21.42	34.27	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Scheme for establishment of 220 KV, 2 × 100 MVA S/S at Ponda during Fifth plan period	100.42	40.78	39.94	15.00	17.00
4.	Establishment of Training centre at Ponda	3.22	—	—	—	3.00
	Sub-total: 3 + 4 ...	103.64	40.78	39.94	15.00	20.00
	Total: A	642.31	63.66	81.78	79.17	115.05
d. <i>New schemes of Sixth plan period:</i>						
5.	Schemes for Development of Transmission System in Goa, Daman and Diu.					
i.	Erection of 110 KV S/S at Xeldem	180.07	—	—	—	1.20
ii.	Erection of 110 KV Ponda Xeldem line	43.00	—	0.13	1.60	0.10
iii.	Erection of 110 KV sub station at Sancoale	20.78	0.08	0.01	—	0.10
iv.	Erection of 110 KV Ponda Sancoale line	15.36	0.05	1.91	0.03	0.10
v.	Erection of 110 KV line from Tivim to Dempo Pelletisation plant at Bicholim	34.50	—	—	—	—
vi.	Erection of 2 Nos. of boys for Sancoale I and Siroda II at 220/110 KV S/S at Ponda ...	17.83	—	—	0.22	7.00
	Sub-total: 5	311.54	0.13	2.05	1.85	8.50
6.	Scheme for Development of Sub-Transmission and Distribution System in Goa, Daman and Diu ...					
i.	Erection of 33/11 KV S/Ss ...	77.14	7.17	15.96	28.00	24.00
ii.	33/KV lines	74.39	8.14	6.80	0.57	5.00
iii.	Wada Electrification in Daman and Diu	90.00	8.50	19.48	33.82	9.00
iv.	Normal development and releasing service connections ...	231.20	83.74	95.59	85.32	76.69
v.	System improvement scheme in Goa, Daman and Diu during Sixth plan period	82.00	6.95	20.73	26.97	6.00
vi.	Special component plan for scheduled castes	—	—	—	—	2.50
	Sub-total: 6	554.73	114.50	158.56	174.68	123.19
7.	a. Establishment and Miscellaneous charges	169.50	31.03	72.01	96.70	112.05
	b. Apprentice scheme	2.00	—	0.06	0.05	0.20
	c. Machinery and Equipment and Tools and Plants	28.92	4.30	16.31	19.86	21.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d. Land and Buildings		91.00	16.54	19.99	22.99	20.00
Sub-total: 7		291.42	51.87	108.37	139.60	153.26
Sub-total: B		1157.69	166.50	268.98	316.13	284.95
Total: 4		1800.00	230.16	350.76	395.30	400.00
Total: III Water and Power Development		5850.00	766.63	1019.08	1397.44	1540.00

IV. INDUSTRIES & MINERALS

1. Major & Medium Industries

1. Contribution towards the cost of preparation of feasibility reports ...		2.00	—	—	0.60	0.50
2. Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Co-operation and E. D. C.		563.00	112.70	94.93	116.19	153.00
3. Investment in Maharashtra State Financial Corporation		35	8.00	6.50	6.50	6.50
Total: 1		600.00	120.70	101.43	123.29	160.00

2. Village and Small Scale Industries

1. Strengthening of the Directorate ...		1.40	0.07	0.71	0.93	1.05
2. Power subsidy to Small Scale Units		3.00	0.57	0.50	0.57	0.98
3. Managerial subsidy to Industrial Co-operative Societies		0.05	0.06	—	0.01	0.02
4. Subsidy for the purchase of improved type of equipment by craftsmen for handicraft industries		2.00	2.50	1.10	0.48	1.01
5. Subsidy on rent of industrial sheds in industrial estate		15.00	4.63	5.35	3.00	1.00
6. Quality control		0.50	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.10
7. Engineering entrepreneurs training interest subsidy scheme		0.60	0.17	0.18	0.06	0.01
8. Common facility centre		1.50	—	—	—	—
9. Interest subsidy on loan granted by M.S.F.C. for educated unemployment persons for purchase of autorickshaws		0.15	0.06	—	—	0.01
10. Contribution to Economic Development Corporation to implement the scheme of interest free sales tax for loan		2.60	—	—	—	0.01
11. Tour of Industrialist of artisans craftsmen		0.40	—	—	—	—
12. Share capital contribution to industrial cooperatives		0.05	—	—	—	—
13. Investment in M.S.S.I.D.C.		2.50	0.50	—	—	0.50
14. Loan to Industrial Co-operatives		0.25	—	—	—	0.09
15. Loan to small scale and cottage industries and private parties		36.00	5.30	4.95	5.00	4.61
16. Strengthening of statistical cell (creation of nucleus cell)		0.80	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	District Industries Centre	43.60	0.78	2.69	0.72	1.38
18.	Strengthening of carpentry and production centre	2.80	0.01	0.12	0.20	0.40
19.	Rebate on sale of handloom/handicraft during handicraft week ...	0.05	—	—	—	—
20.	Development of handloom industries	6.00	0.81	0.93	1.22	2.87
21.	Investment in Goa, Daman and Diu, Khadi and Village Industries Board	0.25	—	—	1.20	1.01
22.	Subsidy on expenditure for procurement of pattern, design and testing/analysis for laboratory of Industrial units	0.10	—	—	—	0.01
23.	Training to hereditary artisans and craftsmen	30.00	5.22	5.87	3.70	5.02
24.	Investment in Handicrafts Development Corporation	3.40	3.32	0.60	0.05	0.86
25.	Publicity and Propaganda	3.00	0.90	1.00	0.51	0.50
26.	Exhibition	25.00	6.65	6.48	5.31	2.00
27.	Establishment of training and design centre	30.00	6.30	3.46	6.29	6.70
28.	Loans to artisans for investment for improvement in place of work ...	1.00	—	—	—	0.20
29.	Development of handicraft industries	33.00	7.34	8.28	6.23	8.39
30.	Development of coir industries ...	5.00	1.01	0.46	1.32	1.83
31.	Payment of 10/15% outright grant/subsidy to the industrial units set up in selected backward area ...	—	—	—	—	0.01
32.	Seed/Margin Money to small scale units	—	—	—	—	0.01
33.	Mulberry silk pion extension scheme	—	—	—	—	0.01
34.	Development of sericulture programme	—	—	—	—	0.01
	Total: 2	250.00	46.30	42.78	36.90	40.00
	Total: Industries and Minerals	850.00	167.00	144.21	160.19	200.00

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1. Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping

1.	Development of Betul	3.00	1.54	—	—	1.00
2.	Development of Talpona	1.20	—	—	—	1.00
3.	Development of Diu	8.00	—	0.13	0.03	1.70
4.	Modernisation of light houses ...	1.00	0.20	0.01	0.13	0.13
5.	Laying of barrels in sea off five fathom line	5.00	0.50	1.00	0.93	0.35
6.	Construction of signal tower ...	0.15	0.03	—	—	0.02
7.	Maritime school	—	0.21	—	—	—
8.	Building of C.O.P Staff					
a.	Const. of Qrts. for staff of C. O. P	9.20	—	—	0.65	0.50
b.	Dy. Captain of Ports office Mormugao	6.00	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c. Construction of office of M. Secretary including quarters at Chapora		1.25	—	—	0.97	1.00
d. Development of Panaji Port ...		2.60	—	—	0.03	0.10
e. Development of port facilities at Daman		2.60	—	—	0.22	0.20
Total: 1		40.00	2.48	1.14	2.96	6.00

2. Roads and Bridges

1. Direction and Administration ...	79.00	21.60	21.82	34.33	27.45
2. Roads of interstate importance ...	25.00	0.28	0.37	7.50	12.05
3. State Highways	364.00	74.32	89.48	131.94	203.48
4. District and other roads					
a. District Roads	142.00	29.09	32.82	48.59	74.32
b. Mining Roads	60.00	9.90	18.14	13.35	15.00
c. Rural Roads	790.00	138.10	192.01	315.74	121.00
d. Roads of Touristic Importance ...	80.00	18.10	16.16	24.58	15.00
5. Machinery and Equipment	9.00	1.90	3.40	3.96	3.18
6. Minimum Needs Programme ...	20.00	2.20	0.96	0.92	6.00
7. Planning, Research, Survey and Investigation	20.00	0.3	0.72	0.45	1.00
8. Safety works	10.00	—	—	—	—
9. Other Expenditure	1.00	0.34	2.32	6.44	18.52
Total: 2	1600.00	295.86	378.20	587.80	497.00

3. Road Transport

1. Nationalisation of Road Transport	10.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.50
2. Acquisition of fleet	—	11.24	—	—	—
3. Other Expenditure	240.00	88.76	100.00	66.50	98.50
Total: 3	250.00	100.50	101.00	68.00	100.00

4. Water Transport

1. Making Cumbarjua canal navigable at all tides	26.00	29.29	0.93	0.45	0.40
2. Construction of New Jetties and ramps	20.00	1.70	3.50	3.85	4.00
3. Passengers sheds and other amenities	2.35	1.74	—	—	—
4. Survey of inland waters (including navigational aids, maritime school, construction and development of light houses)	50.00	8.88	8.50	11.15	7.83
5. Making models for river Mandovi, Zuari to study siltation	0.50	0.28	0.25	0.69	0.10
6. Construction of retaining wall at Aguada	1.00	—	—	—	0.10
7. Setting up of River Navigation Corporation	2.00	—	—	1.66	2.00
8. Construction and purchase of ferry launches	50.00	12.4	11.54	7.55	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Replacement of Diesel Engines of ferries and launches	10.00	—	3.84	5.18	1.50
10.	Construction of passenger launch for services at Dona Paula	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
11.	Construction of passenger launch for service at Daman and Diu	—	—	0.46	—	0.10
12.	Construction of Tug for services at Panaji and Diu	—	0.96	—	—	0.50
13.	Expansion of Marine Workshop and strengthening of R.N.D.	31.00	2.29	11.88	12.35	12.85
14.	Acquisition of pantoon mounted grab dredger	2.00	—	3.20	—	1.50
15.	Construction of Marine Shipway	0.05	—	—	0.01	0.01
16.	Providing Navigational Aids	0.10	—	—	0.05	0.10
17.	Dredging of River Mandovi, Zuari and Mapusa	5.00	—	0.90	4.80	1.00
	Total: 4	200.00	56.88	45.00	51.75	40.00

5. Tourism

1.	Direction and Administration					
	i. Goa, Daman and Diu Tourism Development Corporation	21.00	—	10.30	9.02	6.00
2.	Tourism Transport Services					
	i. Transport	23.00	4.49	0.85	8.05	16.15
3.	Tourist Accommodation					
	i. Tourist hostels in towns	80.00	23.18	9.92	16.90	9.00
	ii. Way side facilities	7.00	0.08	—	2.42	1.00
	iii. Tourist Rest House in Bombay	2.00	—	—	—	0.50
	iv. Accommodation shopping complex at Vasco-da-Gama	—	—	—	—	0.01
	v. Expansion of accommodation at Tiracol	—	—	1.30	—	0.48
	vi. Accommodation at school Dharan Shalas	2.00	—	—	—	0.01
	vii. 3 Star Hotel	0.01	—	—	—	—
	viii. Janata Hotel at Mabor	10.00	1.50	—	—	0.01
	ix. Luxury Hotel at Mabor	100.00	—	—	—	1.00
4.	Tourist Information and Publicity					
	i. Strengthening of organisation	42.00	8.01	11.46	20.15	15.74
5.	Tourist Centres					
	i. Development of Dona Paula, Panaji, Old Goa, Divar Zone	46.00	7.92	8.16	9.08	7.00
	ii. Development of beaches	151.00	28.01	38.75	8.42	6.98
	iii. Development of lakes, springs and water falls	9.00	2.51	1.77	4.85	1.00
	iv. Development of hills, hillocks and dales	18.00	8.20	9.34	3.54	3.00
	v. Development of Daman	11.50	1.70	0.34	0.40	1.00
	vi. Development of Diu	11.50	0.12	—	—	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
vii.	Beautification of places of Tourist interest	72.00	6.86	9.68	9.50	12.00
viii.	Tourist Establishment	—	8.88	12.53	17.26	12.85
6.	Other Expenditure					
i.	Implementation of master plan	4.00	—	—	—	0.01
ii.	Water sports	30.00	—	0.01	—	6.00
iii.	Loans for paying guest houses	10.00	—	—	—	1.00
iv.	Tourist reception centre	21.98	—	—	—	0.01
v.	Race course	0.01	—	—	—	—
vi.	Gulf course and parking/reception etc.	—	—	—	—	16.00
vii.	Youth Hostel at Campal	3.00	—	—	—	0.25
viii.	Centage charges	25.00	4.27	3.26	3.23	2.00
	Total	700.00	105.73	117.67	112.82	120.00
	Total: Transport and Communication	2790.00	561.45	643.01	823.33	763.00

VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. General Education

a. i) Education (Including Libraries :

1.	Elementary Education	329.45	61.70	64.90	81.25	102.56
2.	Secondary Education	274.05	78.31	94.47	121.97	100.25
3.	Teacher's Education	16.00	0.39	0.72	1.16	1.00
4.	University Education	98.00	21.78	27.50	42.19	53.39
5.	Adult Education	43.50	3.19	2.59	3.83	9.50
6.	Direction, Administration and Supervision	14.00	0.86	1.17	1.56	2.80
	Total:	775.00	166.23	191.35	251.96	269.50
ii)	Public libraries	45.00	2.62	3.41	6.00	5.50
	Total: a	820.00	168.85	194.76	257.96	275.00

b. Sports and Cultural Affairs

1. Physical Education

i.	Coaching scheme	4.00	0.88	0.95	2.20	3.00
ii.	Strengthening of Directorate of Sports and Cultural Affairs	6.50	1.81	2.93	3.43	4.50
iii.	National physical efficiency drive	1.00	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.50
iv.	Refresher courses and seminars	0.50	0.02	0.14	0.18	0.20
v.	Establishment of training cum research cell in the state institute of education	2.00	—	—	—	0.10
vi.	Establishment of sports school cum hostel	3.00	—	—	—	0.05
	Total: Physical Education	17.00	2.89	4.05	5.84	8.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Youth Welfare Schemes						
i.	National service scheme ...	5.00	1.25	1.72	2.04	2.50
ii.	Establishment of camp sites and sports complexes ...	1.00	0.01	0.15	0.27	0.40
iii.	Interstate exchange of youth ...	0.20	—	—	—	0.10
iv.	Establishment of Vyayamshalas	2.00	0.25	—	0.19	0.50
v.	Development of Yoga Education	0.75	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.10
vi.	Films on sports and youth activities and culture ...	1.20	0.14	0.21	0.21	0.55
vii.	Days of national imp. Independence and Republic days ...	1.30	0.25	0.34	0.52	0.50
viii.	Grants to Bharat Scouts and Guides ...	3.00	0.48	0.47	0.65	1.00
ix.	National Cadet Corps ...	3.00	—	0.04	2.83	1.00
Total: Youth Welfare Scheme ...		17.45	2.39	2.97	6.73	6.65
3. Sports and Games						
i.	Civil Services Tournaments ...	4.00	0.78	0.88	0.54	1.00
ii.	Establishment of sports libraries	0.30	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.15
iii.	Grants to Goa, Daman and Diu State Council of Sports ...	20.00	3.00	8.30	10.00	12.00
iv.	Sports talent schemes ...	3.00	0.19	0.47	0.45	0.70
v.	Awards for special talent in sports and games ...	0.50	0.18	0.10	0.16	0.60
vi.	Grants for construction of stadium, pavillion and playgrounds	10.00	2.72	1.24	—	1.00
vii.	Sports festivals ...	12.50	2.76	2.87	2.23	3.00
viii.	Grants to non-Government colleges and sec. schools for development of playgrounds ...	—	—	—	0.38	0.20
ix.	Grants to Goa, Inter Collegiate Committee for organisation and participation in University Tournaments ...	1.25	—	—	—	0.20
x.	Promotion of literature on culture, sports and games ...	0.50	0.15	0.05	0.18	0.15
xi.	Supply of sports equipments ...	3.00	0.35	2.77	2.80	1.00
Total: Sports & Games		55.05	10.17	16.78	16.78	20.00
4. Direction and Administration						
i.	Establishment of cultural resources and training units ...	3.00	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.25
Total: Direction and Administration ...		3.00	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.25
5. Fine Arts and Education						
i.	Grants to Kala Academy ...	15.0	4.70	4.50	18.00	5.00
ii.	Grants to Kala Academy Complexes ...	45.00	27.70	62.48	80.00	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iii.	Grants to Kala Academy for construction of Goa, College of Arts	20.00	—	—	5.00	5.00
iv.	Establishment of Arts Gallery in Institute Menezes Braganza	2.00	—	—	0.10	0.05
v.	Setting of a planetarium in Goa	0.10	—	—	—	—
Total: Fine Arts and Education		82.10	32.40	66.98	103.10	50.05
6. Promotion of Art and Culture						
i.	Grants to cultural organisation	6.40	1.37	1.40	2.22	0.06
ii.	Interstate Exchange of cultural troupes	4.00	1.39	1.00	1.02	0.10
iii.	Supply of cultural equipments	1.50	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.02
iv.	Financial Assistance to Eminent Writers/Artist in indigent conditions	3.00	1.12	1.78	2.06	0.50
v.	Institution of scheme of Goa, Daman and Diu State Cultural Awards	—	—	—	0.15	0.01
vi.	International cultural exchange programme	—	—	—	0.02	0.01
Total: Promotion of Art and Culture		14.90	4.10	4.37	5.66	0.70
7. Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture						
i.	Construction of playgrounds/Sports complexes/office building/camp sites	53.00	20.22	23.79	23.47	30.00
ii.	Construction of swimming pool and development of playgrounds of schools	7.50	—	—	—	1.00
Total: Capital outlay on Education, Art and Culture		60.50	20.22	23.79	23.47	31.00
Total: b Sports & Cultural Affairs		250.00	72.29	119.06	161.60	117.00
c. Development of Archives:						
1.	Archives	9.00	0.96	1.50	4.89	3.20
2.	Archaeology	7.00	—	0.66	0.95	1.00
3.	Museum	9.00	—	0.88	9.13	2.80
Total: c		25.00	0.96	3.04	14.97	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d. <i>Gazetteer</i> :						
1. Compilation and publication of						
a.	Sources material of the history of the freedom struggle of Goa ...	4.30				0.30
b.	Who's who among the freedom fighters of Goa, Daman and Diu	0.75				0.20
2.	Compilation and publication of a volume on history and places of interest of Goa, Daman and Diu	0.50	0.03	0.12	0.49	0.40
3.	Compilation/translation of the Gazetteer volume of Goa, Daman and Diu in local/regional languages	4.45				0.10
Total: d		10.00	0.03	0.12	0.49	1.00
Total: General Educa- tion		1105.00	242.13	316.98	435.02	400.00

2. Technical Education

a — *Polytechnic*:

1. Spill over scheme						
i.	Scholarships (stipend for training)	5.00	0.46	0.53	0.53	0.50
2. Faculty Development						
i.	Additional staff	3.00	6.97	7.03	9.12	8.50
ii.	Staff training and quality improvement programme	0.50	—	—	—	—
iii.	Additional courses	5.00	1.24	1.45	2.04	3.00
iv.	Improvement of testing facilities and Lab. Equipments	8.25	7.52	0.41	4.80	2.30
v.	Diversified courses	3.00	3.25	2.05	2.27	3.00
vi.	Libraries, Book Bank etc.	0.25	—	—	0.13	0.10
vii.	Staff Quarters	15.00	12.19	7.25		2.00
3. Other Programme						
i.	Development of buildings and playgrounds and production cum training centre	17.00	1.46	5.46	8.87	3.00
4. Other new schemes (Quality improvement)						
i.	Part time courses (payment of remuneration to visiting lecturers)	3.50	0.13	0.39	0.39	0.40
ii.	Post Diploma Courses	7.00	—	—	—	—
iii.	Short courses	2.50	—	—	—	—
5. Students Amenities						
i.	Hostels	11.00	—	—	—	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Libraries, Book Bank etc.						
i.	Learning Resource Centre ...	5.00	—	—	0.12	0.10
ii.	Autonomy to Institute (Exam. Remuneration)	3.00	—	—	—	—
iii.	Resource optimisation	1.00	—	—	—	—
iv.	Expansion of Govt. Polytechnic (women's wing)	—	—	—	—	0.05
v.	Shifting of Diploma Courses in Mining and Mine Surveying ...	5.00	—	—	—	0.05
Total: a		95.00	33.22	24.57	28.27	30.00
b. Food Craft Institute:						
1.	Food craft institute	25.00	12.28	1.00	3.25	10.00
Total: b		25.00	12.28	1.00	3.25	10.00
c. Engineering College:						
1.	Additional Posts for Eng. College	25.00	2.35	5.20	5.89	9.00
2.	Starting of Book Bank in Engineering College	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
3.	Quality improvement programme	5.00	1.38	1.11	0.86	0.80
4.	Starting of sandwich diversified courses	0.50	—	—	0.20	1.70
5.	New Elective in Engineering College	1.00	—	—	—	—
6.	Machinery and Equipment ...	23.00	5.60	5.00	5.50	5.50
7.	Development of campus	1.00	0.54	0.30	0.91	0.50
8.	Starting of Arch. College ...	50.000	—	—	0.76	2.30
9.	Sport Complex	0.50	—	—	—	—
10.	Construction of Engg. College building and hostel and other ancilliary works	10.00	5.23	11.15	8.20	7.30
11.	Construction of amenity bldg. staff quarters of Engineering College	3.00	0.10	—	—	0.01
12.	Library modification of Eng. College	—	0.15	—	—	0.01
13.	Extension of Administrative building of Engineering College	1.50	2.14	2.50	0.90	0.01
14.	Extension of Mechanical Engineering clock	1.00	0.33	—	—	0.01
15.	Extension to workshop building of Engineering College	0.40	0.45	0.67	—	0.01
16.	Construction of central stores for Engineering College	0.50	0.02	—	—	0.01
17.	Construction of dispensary for Engineering College	1.00	—	—	—	0.01
18.	Construction of staff club for Eng. College	1.00	1.13	0.48	—	0.01
19.	Residential buildings for Eng. College	7.00	3.33	1.86	3.49	1.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Construction of applied mech/structural Engineering Blocks ...		1.00	—	—	—	—
21. Construction of additional lecture halls ...		1.20	—	—	—	—
22. Addition to existing laboratories		0.40	—	—	—	—
23. Construction of buildings for post graduate courses ...		1.00	—	—	—	—
24. Construction of lab for diversified course ...		4.00	—	—	—	—
25. Share of establishment and tools and plants charges ...		—	—	1.20	—	0.70
Total: c ...		140.00	22.95	29.67	26.91	30.00
Total: 2 ...		260.00	68.45	55.24	58.43	70.00

3. Medical, Public Health and Sanitation

a. General Health:

1. Minimum Needs Programme

i. Primary Health Centres ...	8.00	4.99	6.53	4.72	3.00
ii. Sub Centres ...	20.00	3.38	9.76	12.48	10.26
iii. Upgrading of PHCs ...	27.00	7.54	26.25	6.90	8.00
Total: 1 ...	55.00	15.91	42.54	24.10	21.26

2. Control of Communicable diseases

i. T. B. Control Programme ...	17.43	6.56	14.44	6.05	4.10
ii. Filaria Control Programme ...	8.00	1.04	3.39	1.99	1.86
iii. Sexually Transmitted Diseases	3.80	0.02	1.20	0.68	0.70
iv. Dental Clinics ...	7.00	1.30	2.50	3.65	3.18
v. Malaria Eradication Programme	3.00	0.56	0.74	3.00	2.00
Total: 2 ...	39.23	9.48	22.27	15.37	11.84

3. Hospitals and Dispensaries

i. Upgrading of Cottage Hospital	14.13	3.76	3.02	5.73	5.50
ii. I.D. Hospital ...	8.00	1.63	0.04	0.79	0.06
iii. Expansion of Mental Hospital	—	7.26	—	—	—
iv. Paediatric Ward ...	30.00	1.84	2.71	3.80	3.51
v. Eye and ENT Clinics ...	1.50	—	—	0.01	0.01
vi. Expansion of Hospicio Hospital	52.00	17.98	13.43	15.66	11.80
vii. Expansion of Asilo Hospital ...	49.82	7.30	9.83	15.70	11.45
viii. School Health ...	4.25	—	0.07	0.08	0.25
ix. Leprosy Hospital ...	5.00	2.13	0.68	1.82	1.80
x. Primary Health Centre (repairs)	8.00	0.56	1.15	2.21	2.00
xi. Urban Health Centres ...	8.00	1.91	3.66	2.95	0.10
xii. Additional Posts for X-Ray Institute ...	0.35	—	—	—	0.05
xiii. Rural Medical Dispensary ...	5.00	—	—	0.32	0.01
xiv. Maternity Home ...	5.00	—	—	0.70	0.40
Total: 3 ...	191.05	40.37	34.59	49.77	36.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Training					
	i. Nursing School	25.40	4.25	5.06	4.84	5.81
	Total: 4	25.40	4.25	5.06	4.84	5.81
5.	Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy					
	i. Indian System of Medicine ...	1.30	—	—	—	0.10
	ii. Homoeopathic Dispensary ...	2.05	0.34	0.44	0.44	0.65
	Total: 5	3.35	0.34	0.44	0.44	0.65
6.	Other Programmes					
	i. Strengthening of DHS	3.63	0.48	0.92	1.20	1.15
	ii. Prevention of food adulteration ...	3.00	0.38	0.70	0.93	1.00
	iii. Food and drugs lab.	6.00	0.76	1.02	1.88	1.63
	iv. Quality control cell for liquor ...	1.25	0.19	0.26	0.31	0.50
	v. Strengthening of drugs control office	3.45	0.04	1.08	0.29	0.50
	vi. Strengthening of medical stores Depot	3.00	0.03	1.06	0.46	0.50
	vii. Environmental and pollution cell ...	5.30	0.63	1.81	2.00	1.50
	viii. Health Intelligence Bureau ...	1.30	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.15
	ix. Epidomiological cell	2.10	0.21	0.30	0.29	0.38
	x. Health Education	1.50	—	—	—	0.18
	xi. Nutrition cell	—	—	—	—	—
	xii. Health Garage	3.30	0.48	0.41	0.50	0.76
	xiii. Medical Research Cell	0.22	—	—	—	—
	xiv. Expansion of Public Health Laboratory	1.45	—	—	—	0.25
	xv. Health Library	0.20	—	—	—	—
	xvi. Minor Works	0.27	—	—	—	—
	Total: 6	35.97	3.29	7.66	7.95	8.50
	Total: a	350.00	73.64	112.56	102.47	85.00
	b. <i>Employees State Insurance Scheme:</i>					
1.	Employees State Insurance Scheme	10.00	2.13	2.42	2.90	2.75
	Total: b	10.00	2.13	2.42	2.90	2.75
	c. <i>Medical College:</i>					
1.	Construction of Medical College Complex including staff quarters at Bambolim	810.00	92.58	84.42	—	108.15
2.	Construction of various works at Panaji, Ribandar and T. B. Hospitals, Health Centres at Mandur and St. Cruz	30.00	2.27	11.05	74.93	10.50
3.	Share of Establishment Tools and Plants	—	3.67	6.90	—	8.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Acquisition of Equipment	75.00	19.80	15.00	14.90	10.00
5.	Strengthening of Administration of G. M. C. and its associated Hospitals including Rural/Urban Health Cen- tres	50.00	13.03	31.35	46.93	75.00
6.	Education	15.00	—	—	—	—
	Total: c	980.00	131.35	148.72	136.76	212.25
<i>Pharmacy College:</i>						
	Strengthening of Goa, Pharmacy College	11.00	1.92	2.99	1.98	3.00
	Construction of Hostel for Pharmacy College and providing additional facilities	14.00	9.74	10.97	3.59	2.00
	Total: d	25.00	11.66	13.96	5.57	5.00
<i>Dental College:</i>						
	a Dental College and Hospital ...	10.00	—	6.95	15.22	15.00
	Total: e	10.00	—	6.95	15.22	15.00
<i>f. Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour:</i>						
1.	Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour	25.00	—	3.56	13.97	15.00
	Total: f	25.00	—	3.56	13.97	15.00
	Total: 3	1400.00	218.78	288.17	276.89	335.00
4. Sewerage and Water Supply						
1.	Direction and Administration ...	129.03	17.33	18.72	34.20	56.57
2.	Survey and Investigation	68.00	10.96	13.99	19.69	26.00
3.	Research	1.00	—	—	—	0.25
4.	Training	2.00	—	—	—	0.25
5.	Machinery and Equipment	14.90	2.00	2.16	3.94	6.54
6.	Sewerage Scheme					
	a. Fresh Schemes	313.50	25.26	49.42	37.65	57.14
	b. Augmentation Scheme					
	c. Low Cost Sanitation Programme					
7.	Drainage Schemes					
	a. Fresh Schemes	—	—	—	—	—
	b. Augmentation Scheme					
8.	Urban Water Supply					
	a. Fresh Schemes	1456.11	175.06	167.72	414.18	684.19
	b. Augmentation Scheme					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Rural Water Supply under Normal Programme					
a.	Piped water supply					
b.	Bored wells/Tube wells with hand pumps	34.90	16.00	10.00	5.26	10.00
c.	Dug wells					
10.	Rural Water Supply under Minimum Needs Programme					
a.	Piped water supply	94.00			76.78	87.76
b.	Bored wells/Tube wells with hand pumps	5.10	50.28	66.97	0.02	5.00
c.	Dug wells	59.41			13.03	21.30
11.	Rural sanitation (providing sanitary facilities to rural areas)	22.05	—	—	—	5.00
	Total: 4	2200.00	296.89	328.98	604.75	960.00

5. Housing

a. General Housing:

1. Housing Board

i.	Integrated subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker section of society	4.50	1.91	—	0.50	—
ii.	Low income group housing scheme	36.00	7.20	9.00	10.00	8.00
iii.	Middle income group housing scheme	63.00	8.50	6.00	18.50	9.00
iv.	Slum clearance and rehousing scheme	6.50	3.39	5.00	1.00	—
v.	Land acquisition and Development Scheme	115.00	29.00	20.00	20.00	3.00
vi.	Economically Weaker Section of society	—	—	—	—	40.00
	Total: 1	225.00	50.00	40.00	50.00	60.00

2. Village Housing

1.	Village Housing Project Schemes	20.00	2.00	3.99	6.00	5.00
	Total: 2	20.00	2.00	3.99	6.00	5.00

3. House sites for landless

1.	House sites for landless	5.00	1.00	0.05	0.68	5.00
	Total: 3	5.00	1.00	0.05	0.68	5.00

b. Police Housing:

1.	Police Housing Scheme	200.00	25.19	34.07	32.56	40.00
	Total: b	200.00	25.19	34.07	32.56	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>c. Departmental Housing:</i>						
1.	Public Housing/Residential Quarters for Government Servants (General Pool)	200.00	37.48	37.54	30.85	55.00
	Total: c	200.00	37.48	37.54	30.85	55.00

<i>d. Public Works:</i>						
1.	Construction of buildings					
	a. Police buildings	9.00	—	0.01	5.22	1.07
	b. Jails	9.00	1.83	0.61	0.07	10.72
	c. Other office buildings (Non-functional Administrative buildings)	42.00	5.93	7.46	67.59	27.39
2.	Other expenditure (strengthening of P. W. D.)	90.00	16.57	24.88	26.20	43.82
	Total: d	150.00	24.33	32.96	99.08	83.00
	Total: 5	800.00	140.00	148.61	219.17	248.00

6. Urban Development

<i>a. Town and Country Planning:</i>						
1.	Preparation of Regional Plan	15.60	1.12	1.30	3.16	2.50
2.	Branch office at Daman	4.00	0.04	0.06	0.18	0.15
3.	Environmental Improvement Scheme	50.00	5.15	7.09	7.36	8.15
4.	Town Planning Board	0.50	0.10	0.22	—	0.10
5.	Planning and Development Authorities					
	a. Grants in aid	20.90	16.30	6.00	6.50	4.25
	b. Loans	21.60	8.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
6.	Research of Development Unit	3.10	0.14	0.03	0.24	0.35
7.	Integrated urban Development scheme (centrally sponsored scheme)					
	a. Minor works, grants in aid, contribution	30.00	—	5.00	6.50	2.50
	b. Loans	15.00	5.00	7.50	2.50	6.50
8.	Department of environment	—	—	—	—	1.00
9.	Implementation of Eco-Development Plan and Western Ghats Development	—	—	—	—	0.50
10.	Land Acquisition and Socialisation of Urban Land and its Development	—	—	—	—	0.50
	Total: a	160.00	35.85	30.70	29.94	30.00
<i>b. Urban Development (Local Bodies):</i>						
1.	Urban Development Local Bodies					
	a. For Remunerative Schemes	80.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
	b. For non-remunerative Schemes	120.00	5.00	51.11	25.00	60.00
	Total: b	200.00	25.00	61.11	35.00	65.00
	Total: 6	360.00	60.85	91.81	64.94	95.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Information & Publicity						
1.	Advertisement	5.50	2.01	2.18	2.47	1.80
2.	Production of publicity material ...	8.00	2.33	4.66	6.13	4.50
3.	Tours of journalists	1.00	0.26	0.21	0.40	0.40
4.	Field publicity	9.00	3.00	6.11	3.92	2.80
5.	Exhibition	5.50	2.08	1.90	2.43	2.45
6.	Songs, Dramas and Dance Festivals	1.00	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.05
7.	T. V. Centre	—	—	27.01	—	—
Total: 7		30.00	9.81	42.08	15.39	12.00

8. Labour and Labour Welfare						
1.	Direction and Administration					
	i. Strengthening of Labour Administration	4.90	—	0.51	0.94	1.10
2.	Industrial Relations					
	i. Enforcement of New Labour Legislation	1.25	0.10	0.17	0.20	0.40
3.	Working conditions and safety					
	i. Setting up of safety training centres	8.40	0.93	2.13	4.08	2.65
4.	General Labour Welfare					
	i. Setting up of Labour Welfare Centre for Industrial Workers ...	5.00	0.98	1.12	1.41	1.70
5.	Crafts Men Training Scheme					
	i. Industrial Training Centres and Expansion	182.50	51.15	78.25	77.65	82.00
	ii. Apprenticeship Training Scheme	4.00	0.59	0.11	—	0.50
	iii. Training of Boiler Attendant ...	1.10	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.40
6.	Employment Services					
	i. Strengthening of Employment Exchange	1.20	0.17	0.57	0.82	1.00
	ii. Vocational Guidance and Employment Exchange Councelling Cell	1.10	0.17	0.57	0.82	1.00
	iii. Publicity wing in employment exchange	0.55	0.14	0.10	—	0.05
Total: 8		210.00	54.08	83.41	85.15	90.00

9. Social Welfare						
<i>a. Welfare of Backward Classes:</i>						
1.	Housing Programme					
	i. Construction of Houses	20.75	1.56	1.34	1.17	3.51
	ii. Purchase of House sites					
	iii. Repair of Houses					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Economic Betterment Programme					
i.	Financial Assistance for purchase of Oil Engines/Persian wheels and hand pumps ...	020	—	—	—	0.01
ii)	Financial Assistance for taking up cottage industries and professions ...	18.65	2.57	2.55	2.89	3.22
iii.	Financial Assistance for Development (Reclamation of Agricultural land) ...	0.05	—	—	0.04	0.04
iv.	Financial Assistance for sinking irrigation wheels ...	0.25	—	—	—	0.01
v.	Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural implements and tools ...	0.05	—	—	—	0.01
vi.	Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Land ...	0.05	—	—	—	0.01
vii.	Financial Assistance for horticulture development ...	0.05	—	—	—	0.01
viii.	Financial Assistance for purchase of work animals ...	0.25	—	—	—	0.05
ix.	Financial Assistance for purchase of milk animals ...	0.20	0.02	0.01	—	0.05
3.	Education Programmes for S/Cs and S/Ts					
i.	Freshships ...					
ii.	Stipends ...	4.00	0.58	0.47	0.56	1.33
iii.	Meritorious scholarships to girls					
iv.	Post matric scholarships ...	3.20	0.67	0.92	1.27	1.30
v.	Books stationery and uniforms to the students of SC/ST ...	—	—	—	—	0.25
vi.	Grants-in-aid for running hostels for SC/ST ...	—	—	—	—	0.06
vii.	Opportunity cost of girls education ...	—	—	—	—	0.10
viii.	Hostels for boys belonging to SCs ...	—	—	—	—	0.10
4.	Social Security and Welfare					
i.	Awards for intercaste marriages	0.10	—	0.06	0.02	0.10
ii.	Relief to the SC/ST victims of atrocities ...	—	—	—	—	0.04
iii.	welfare of Harijans ...	1.00	—	—	0.02	0.10
iv.	Legal aid to tribals ...	0.10	—	—	—	—
v.	Creches/pay care centre for children of SC/BC ...	0.10	—	—	—	—
5.	Direction and Administration					
i.	Direction and Administration ...	5.00	0.84	1.48	1.91	3.00
ii.	Administrative set up for tribal plan ...	6.00	1.17	1.55	1.50	1.70
	Total: a ...	60.00	7.41	8.38	9.38	15.00
	b. Social Welfare:					
1.	Children Welfare					
i.	Balniketan (Programme for delinquent children) ...	1.90	1.07	1.22	1.21	1.43
ii.	Balniketan for girls ...	1.60	0.35	1.03	1.23	1.12
iii.	Balwadis creches and day care centres (children welfare) ...	20.00	3.66	4.48	2.88	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iv.	Welfare of children in need of care and protection	0.10	1.07	1.35	1.43	1.50
vi.	Setting up of child guidance clinic	0.40	—	—	—	—
2.	Women Welfare					
i.	Protective home-cum-reception centre for women in moral danger	3.50	1.08	0.92	1.09	1.50
ii.	Women Welfare	1.00	—	—	—	—
3.	Welfare of handicapped persons					
i.	Welfare of handicapped persons	2.00	—	0.75	2.54	3.65
4.	Social Security and Welfare					
i.	Strengthening of the Department	2.15	0.21	0.74	0.76	1.23
ii.	Association for social health in India	0.35	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.07
iii.	Orphanages and charitable homes	0.05	—	—	—	—
iv.	Grant in aid to certified institution	0.10	—	—	—	—
v.	Grant in aid to social welfare programme	0.19	—	—	—	—
vi.	Temperance Programme	1.00	—	—	0.10	1.50
vii.	Grant of family pension	0.40	—	—	—	—
viii.	International year of the child	0.06	—	—	—	—
ix.	Awards for inter Caste Marriages	0.10	—	—	—	—
x.	After care homes	0.10	—	—	—	—
	Total: b	35.00	7.52	10.55	11.28	15.00
	Total: 9	95.00	14.93	18.93	20.66	30.00

10. Nutrition

1.	Nutrition programme for supplemental feeding of pre-school children (0-6 years) pregnant women and lactating mothers	18.00	3.42	5.46	10.42	13.00
2.	Education					
	Feeding of school going children (6-11 years) mid day meals programmes	22.00	4.09	4.00	4.00	4.00
	Total: 10	40.00	7.51	9.46	14.42	17.00
	Total— Social & Community Services	6500.00	1113.43	1383.67	1794.82	2257.00

VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES

1.	Secretariat Economic Services	10.00	3.66	7.67	13.97	15.00
2.	Other General Economic Services					
a.	<i>Economic Advice and Statistics core schemes of national importance:</i>					
i.	Training of statistical personnel	0.50	—	—	—	—
ii.	Improvement of social statistics	2.00	—	0.24	0.42	0.64

	1	2	1	2		
iii. Collection of statistics of wholesale and retail trade	1.50	—	—	—	0.01	
iv. Strengthening of price unit	1.00	—	—	—	0.01	
v. Strengthening of analytical capabilities	5.00	—	—	—	1.05	
Total: a	10.00	—	0.24	0.48	1.71	
b. Core schemes of state level importance:						
i. Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery	1.50	—	—	—	0.01	
ii. Strengthening of national sample survey unit	1.75	—	—	—	0.01	
iii. Reorganisation of data processing centre	3.50	0.13	0.96	1.03	1.67	
iv. Setting up of a Rota Printing Unit	2.75	—	—	1.19	1.45	
v. Strengthening of registration record offices (Registration of Births and deaths)	6.00	—	—	—	0.60	
vi. Family living survey for revision of the services of the non-manual consumer price index	2.50	—	1.08	1.28	1.35	
Total: b	18.00	0.13	2.04	3.50	5.09	
c. Planning Board:						
1. Creation of state level planning board	10.00	3.06	2.41	1.87	2.20	
Total: c	10.00	3.06	2.41	1.87	2.20	
d. Computer Centre:						
i. Setting up of a computer centre	7.00	—	—	—	0.10	
Total: d	7.00	—	—	—	0.10	
Total: 2	45.00	3.19	4.69	5.85	9.10	
3. Regulation of weights & measures						
i. Expansion of metric system	10.00	2.40	2.15	1.53	5.00	
Total: 3	10.00	2.40	2.15	1.53	5.00	
Total: Economic Services	65.00	9.25	14.51	21.35	29.10	
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES						
1. Administration and Accounts Services for Planning purposes						
i. Strengthening of Directorate of Accounts Services	10.00	2.41	5.32	6.25	4.00	
Total: General Services	10.00	2.41	5.32	6.25	4.00	
Grand Total	19200.00	3169.81	3767.01	4895.04	5460.00	

STATEMENT — II

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

Physical Programmes

Sl. N.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievements			Proposed target 1983-84	
				1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES								
1. Agriculture								
1. Agricultural Production:								
	i) Rice	...	000' tonnes	126.00	117.27	119.00	118.50	127.50
	ii) Wheat	...	"	0.50	0.09	0.35	0.40	0.50
	iii) Jowar	...	"	1.70	—	1.40	1.50	1.70
	iv) Bajra	...	"	1.00	0.43	0.60	0.70	0.80
	v) Maize	...	"	0.60	—	0.30	0.40	0.50
	vi) Ragi	...	"	20.20	8.19	7.32	9.00	10.00
	vii) Pulses	...	"	8.00	N. A.	7.00	9.00	12.00
	Total: Food grains	...	"	158.00	125.98	135.97	139.50	153.00
2. Commercial Crops:								
	i) Cotton	...	Bales	—	—	—	—	—
	ii) Jute and Mesta	...	000' Bales	—	—	—	—	—
	iii) Sugarcane	...	000' tonnes	200.00	60.00	70.00	75.00	85.00
	iv) Oil seeds	...	"	—	—	0.68	0.80	0.80
	v) Coconut	...	Million Nuts	106.00	105.25	105.25	—	106.00
	vi) Cashew	...	000' tonnes	10.00	8.00	8.00	—	8.10
	vii) Arecanut	...	"	1.70	1.70	1.70	—	1.70
3. Chemical Fertilizers:								
	i) Nitrogenous (N)	...	"	3.50	2.12	2.08	2.18	3.25
	ii) Phosphatic (P)	...	"	2.50	1.46	1.13	1.22	2.20
	iii) Potassic (K)	...	"	2.20	0.80	0.70	1.11	2.00
	Total: (NPK)	...	"	8.20	4.38	4.00	4.51	7.45

4.	Plant Protection of Technical Grade Material	...	...	...	000' tonnes	53.00	17.00	33.00	37.00	40.00
5.	Area under distribution of:									
	i) Fertilizers	...	...	...	000' Hectares	—	—	—	—	—
	ii) Pesticides	...	...	...	"	0.50	0.40	20.00	42.00	45.00
6.	Area under High Yielding Varieties:									
	i) Paddy	...	...	...	000' Hectares	50.00	29.76	32.76	35.30	37.00
	ii) Wheat	...	...	...	"	0.40	0.04	0.25	0.05	0.37
	iii) Jowar	...	...	...	"	—	—	—	—	—
	iv) Bajra	...	...	...	"	0.70	0.28	0.30	0.05	0.65
	v) Maize	...	...	...	"	0.50	0.30	0.14	0.09	0.45
	Total: 6	...	...	...	"	51.60	30.38	33.45	35.49	38.47
7.	Area under Sugarcane	...	...	...	"	4.00	1.43	1.37	1.32	2.00
8.	Agricultural Marketing:									
	i) Total No. of markets at Mandi level	...	...	...	Nos.	(Total number of markets at Mandi level are 11)				
	ii) Regulated Markets	...	...	...	"	11	—	—	—	2
	iii) Sub-Market yards	...	...	...	"	10	—	—	—	2
	iv) Sub-Market yards (developed)	...	...	...	"	10	—	—	—	2
9.	Storage (Owned capacity with):				Nos.					
	i) State warehousing corporation	...	...	...	"	—	—	—	—	—
	ii) Cooperative	...	...	...	"	—	—	—	—	—
	iii) State Government	...	...	...	"	50	—	5	10	42

2. Land Reforms

1.	Records of Rights	...	...	...	Villages	447	31	37	49	75
2.	City Survey:									
	a) Measurements	...	...	...	Towns	5	—	—	—	—
		...	...	...	Villages	12	—	—	—	—
	b) Enquiry	...	...	...	Towns	5	4 towns partly	5 towns partly	5 towns partly	5 towns incl. Daman
		...	...	...	Villages	12	—	—	—	—
3.	Land Classification	...	...	...	Villages (447)	—	50	32	39	43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Settlement Operation	Villages (462)		94			
5.	Reconstitution of Town Records ...	Villages (447)		50	—	—	50
						50	50
	3. Minor Irrigation						
1.	Area to be Irrigated (Base year level=13,000 Ha)	Ha.	18,000	415	319	236	590
	4. Soil and Water Conservation						
1.	Education and Training	No.	1	—	—	—	1
2.	Strengthening of soil Organisation	Ha.	10,000	20,500	10,000	—	10,000
3.	Protection of Agricultural lands by embankments	"	1,100	1,70	1,300	2,000	1,000
4.	Soil conservation in Agricultural lands in plains and hills including drainage channel	"	150	—	13.25	100	2500
5.	Protection of Agricultural lands in mining areas	"	200	0.70	—	—	—
	5. Command Area Development						
1.	Preparation of plan and Designs	Ha.	12,000	—	—	2000	4000
2.	Construction of field channels ...	"	500	—	—	250	—
3.	Other farm development works of land leveling/shapping construction of field drains lining of field channels	"	5,000	—	—	250	400
4.	Consolidation of land holding/ replacement of field boundaries ...	"	5,000	—	—	—	—
5.	Construction of roads in command area	Kms.	1,000	—	—	—	100
6.	Construction of Markets in command area	Nos.	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Construction of Main drains ...	Kms.	1.00	—	—	—	—
8.	Any other activities (adopt any suitable unit of work) development and training centre	Nos.	1	—	—	—	—

It is proposed to complete the scheme within 4 years from its introduction in the year 1983-84 in all 462 villages.

6. Animal Husbandry

1. Veterinary Hospitals	Nos.	4	1	1	=	1
2. Key village sub-centres	"	12	2	—	—	1
3. Insemination with exotic semen	"	45,000	2,117	4859	4811	6000
4. Cattle Breeding Farm	"	2	completed the compound wall and other work in progress		Civil work is in progress and the farm will be completed during the year 1983-84.	
5. Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	16	2	—	—	2
6. Poultry Breeding Farm (Birds)	"	9,000	7,727	7,500	7,500	7,500
7. Egg Production of Govt. poultry farm Ela (Eggs per day)	"	8,000	1364	4500	4750	6000
8. Pig Breeding Farm	"	1	198 pigglings distributed	240 pigglings distributed	75 pigglings distributed.	600 pigglings distributed.
9. Pork processing Unit	"	1	Requisition work of land	Civil work is in progress	Civil work will be completed during the year 1983-84.	
10. Fodder seed production Farms	"	2	1	1	1	1
11. Feed Factory	"	1	Feed factory will be commenced shortly			
12. Nutrition Laboratory	"	1	civil work is in progress.			

7. Training and Education

1. B.V.Sc. Course	"	61	5	9	2	5
2. M.V.Sc. Course	"	7	—	—	—	2
3. Diploma Course	"	48	—	—	—	5
4. Farmers Training	"	6,500	804	814	350	1200
5. Stockmen Training	"	150	12	12	12	5

8. Dairy Development

1. Production of Milk	Tonnes	30,000	18000	18500	21500	22000
2. The milk handling capacity of the Ponda Dairy plant	Litres per day	35,000	11000	16000	18000	30000
3. Dairy Co-operatives to be set up	No.	160	5	10	4	10

9. Fisheries

a) Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts

i) Marine Diesel engines	Nos.	203	5	4	2	3
ii) Hulls	"	112	5	—	1	3
iii) Out board engines/In board engines (upto 10 H.P.)	"	202	—	21	35	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b) Processing, Preservation and Marketing:							
i) Cold storage Unit	...	"	11	2	1	1	2
ii) Capacity	...	Tonnes	656	150	30	80	80
iii) Ice Plant	...	Nos.	2	1	1	2	2
iv) Capacity	...	Tonnes	48	10	10	15	20
v) Freezing Plant	...	Nos.	3	1	—	1	—
vi) Capacity	...	Tonnes	6	3	—	5	—
vii) Fish curing yards	...	Nos.	2	—	—	1	1
c) Construction of jetties	...	Nos.	7	1	under const. (2)	under const.	2
d) Fish seed Production	...	Lakh	8	—	—	—	—
e) Development of brakish water area	...	Ha.	20	—	3	—	3
f) Aquisition of boats for patrolling	...	Nos.	2	1	—	—	3
g) Training of fishing youths	...		125	22	22	25	35
10. Forests							
a) Production Forestry:							
i) Plantation	...	Ha.	17,208	602	633	365	300
ii) Cashew	...	"	11,000	—	128.25	191	150
iii) Rubber	...	"	1,000	51	50.00	20.00	—
iv) Afforestation of barren land	...	"	1,000	—	25.00	207.00	400
v) Avenue canal and bank plantation	...	Ha/R/Kms.	450	41	25.50 12.5	96 R/kms 2.77 lakh seedlings distributed	180 R/kms 5,00,000 seedlings for distribution
II. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT							
1. Irrigation							
1. Daman Ganga Project	...	Ha.	2,833	—	—	—	—
2. Salauli Project	...	"	14,500	—	—	—	—

3.	Tillari Project	"	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Anjunem Project	"	1,968	—	—	—	—
5.	Mandovi Project	"	3,000	—	—	—	—
6.	Dudsagar Project	"	—	—	—	—	—

2. Flood Control

1.	Length of embankment	Kms.	2.80	—	—	—	2.05
2.	Town Protection works	Nos.	3 towns. 7 villages	—	—	—	1 town. 2 villages
3.	Length of drainage channels	Kms.	4.20	—	—	—	2.00
4.	Area to be benefitted	000' Ha.	0.75	—	—	—	0.01
5.	Length of sea wall	Kms.	5.00	0.48	0.30	0.10	0.30

3. Transmission and Distribution

1.	220 KV sub-station	Nos.	1	Phase-I	—	—	—
2.	220 KV line	C. kms.	24.01	—	—	—	—
3.	110 KV line	C. kms.	200.50	—	—	—	—
4.	110 KV sub-station	Nos.	4	—	—	—	—
5.	66 KV line (initially changed at 11 KV)	C. kms.	6.50	—	6.50	—	—
6.	66 KV sub-station	Nos.	1	—	—	—	—
7.	33/11 KV sub-station	"	20	—	3	3	2
8.	33 KV line	C. kms.	781.07	24.40	15.50	11.55	25
9.	11 KV line	"	1722.14	36.55	86.71	79.232	30
10.	L. T. line	"	3662.37	164.11	184.93	155.216	100
11.	Transformer centre	Nos.	1296	52	72	81	40
12.	Village electrification	"	433	5	6	6	5
13.	Wada electrification	"	—	15	36	67	20

4. Service Connections

1.	Domestic/Commercial	Nos.	160,113	12,528	7591	10039	5500
2.	Industrial	"	3,410	215	250	232	100
3.	Agricultural	"	2,422	376	205	223	150
4.	Street lights	"	202,999	397	1037	657	400
5.	L. I. G.	"	15,000	2797	3574	1392	1000
6.	Scheduled castes under special component plan	"	3,000	—	—	—	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. INDUSTRIES & MINERALS							
1. Village and Small Industries							
<i>a) Small Scale Industries</i>							
1.	Units functioning	Nos. '000	2.80	0.16	0.21	0.27	0.20
2.	Production	Rs. lakh	—	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	—
3.	Employment	Nos. '000	25.00	1.13	1.18	1.70	2.00
<i>b) Industrial Estates/Areas</i>							
1.	Estates/Areas functioning	No.	11	—	1	—	1
2.	No. of units	No.	744	92	46	N. A.	100
3.	Production	Rs. lakh	—	N. A.	N. A.	—	—
4.	Employment	Nos.	10,725	500	N. A.	N. A.	10,000
<i>c) Large and Medium Industries</i>							
1.	Units functioning	Nos.	56	—	—	5	5
2.	Production	Rs. lakh	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Employment	Nos. '000	9.38	—	—	1.00	1.00
<i>d) Handloom Industry</i>							
1.	Production	Metres	600,000	—	—	N. A.	100,000
2.	Employment	Nos.	165	—	—	N. A.	30
<i>e) Powerloom Industries</i>							
1.	Production	Metres	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Employment	Nos.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>f) Coir Industries</i>							
1.	Production	Kgs.	767,000	—	—	N. A.	10,000
2.	Production of other items	"	260,000	—	—	N. A.	40,000
3.	Employment	Nos.	300	—	—	N. A.	50
IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION							
1. Roads and Bridges							
1.	State Highways:						
a)	Surfaced new roads	Kms.	646.35	2.00	—	6.00	3.00

b) Surfaced improvement of existing roads	"	—	7.00	4.00	—	—
c) Unsurfaced roads	"	129.63	0.60	—	3.00	1.00
2. Major and other District roads:						
a) Surfaced new roads	Kms.	665.37	43.65	20.15	16.00	12.00
b) Surfaced improvement of existing roads	"	—	40.32	17.17	—	—
c) Unsurfaced roads	"	182.00	9.70	4.40	4.00	1.00
3. Village roads:						
a) Surfaced new roads	Kms.	74.26	32.35	77.32	22.00	19.00
b) Surfaced improvement of existing roads	"	—	83.83	6.19	—	—
c) Unsurfaced roads	"	1245.05	47.50	96.96	45.00	33.00

2. Water Transport

1. Jetties	Nos.	3	1	1	1	1
2. Ramps	"	—	1	3	3	2
3. Ferry Boats	"	10	2	1	2	1
4. Building	"	2	—	1	3	2
5. Mechanised launch/boats	"	3	—	—	2	1
6. Engines	"	8	—	4	3	2
7. Sheds	"	10	1	3	4	2

3. Road Transport

a) Buses	"	350	15	49	49	75
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4. Tourism

1. Government Accommodation	Beds	1915	—	—	204	387
2. Private Accommodation	"	2520	345	150	—	292
3. Paying Guests Accommodation	"	500	—	—	—	50
4. Projects (construction)	Nos	41	—	—	5	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES							
1. Education							
a) <i>Elementary Education:</i>							
1.	Class I-IV (age group 5-8 enrolment (1000))						
	i) Boys	000	85.50	69.67	71.67	74.03	76.46
	ii) Girls	"	69.50	60.07	61.95	64.78	65.14
	iii) Total	"	155.00	129.74	133.62	138.81	141.60
2.	Class V - VII (Age group 9 - 11)						
	i) Boys	000	50.85	39.01	39.74	42.03	42.03
	ii) Girls	"	36.00	30.79	31.51	33.02	33.02
	iii) Total	"	86.65	69.80	71.25	75.05	75.05
b) <i>Secondary Education:</i>							
1.	Class VIII - X (Age group 12 - 16)						
	i) Boys	000	25.34	24.48	27.18	28.97	30.90
	ii) Girls	"	18.25	18.63	20.92	22.53	24.70
	iii) Total	"	43.59	43.11	48.10	51.50	55.60
	c) Construction of class rooms	Nos.	250	20	60	88	200
2. Sports and Cultural Affairs (277 - Education)							
a) <i>Physical Education, games and sports and youth services</i>							
1.	Coaching Schemes	Coaching camps	1,000	145	200	50	150
2.	National physical Efficiency drive	No. of Students	1,50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000
3.	Refresher course and seminar youth welfare scheme	Teacher	1,000	200	200	425	500
4.	National service scheme	Volunteers	16,000	3000	3150	3000	3000
5.	Establishment of Vyayamshalas	Vyayamshalas	25	5	5	5	5
6.	Development of Yoga education	Yoga class	50	10	10	5	5
7.	Films on sports and youth activities and culture	Film shows	1,000	200	100	44	100

8.	Days of National importance Independence day Republic day ...	Participants	2,00,000	40,000	40,000	60,000	60,000
9.	Grants to Bharat Scouts and guides	"	75,000	15,000	16,000	15,000	20,000
10.	Awards for special talent and games and sports ...	Awards	25	5	5	5	5
11.	Grants for construction of stadium/pavilion/playground ...	Mun/village	20	4	4	5	5
12.	Sports festivals ...	Participants	3,00,000	60,000	60,000	25,000	50,000
13.	Civil Service Scheme ...	"	12,000	2,500	2,500	1,000	1,000
14.	Acquisition of land construction and maintenance of state sports complexes and swimming pools/sports cum cultural halls ...	Sports complex	10	2	2	2	2
15.	Promotion of literature pertaining to sports, physical education recreation and culture ...	Swimming pools	4	1	1	—	1
16.	Supply of sports equipment ...	Books	10	2	2	1	2
17.	Development of playground for village panchayat and schools ...	Schools	150	0	30	30	40
	b) Art and culture:	"	20	4	2	2	2
1.	Grants to cultural organisation ...	Organisation	80	16	16	27	25
2.	Interstate exchange of cultural troupes ...	Troupes	25	5	4	3	4
3.	Grants to non-Government Primary, Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary schools for the purchase of musical instruments ...	Schools	100	20	20	—	—
4.	Purchase of cultural instrument for Government schools ...	"	50	10	10	17	10
5.	Institution awards for special talent in Arts and Cultures ...	Awards	100	10	10	—	—
6.	Financial Asst. to Eminent writers/Artists in Indigents conditions ...	Artists	500	70	80	132	100
7.	International cultural exchange Programme ...	Troupe	5	—	—	1	1
8.	Institution of scheme of G.D. & D State cult. awards ...	Awards	50	—	—	5	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Technical Education							
a) Government Polytechnic:							
Annual intake (course wise) spill over scheme							
1.	Diversified course in Civil engineering	Courses	60	40	40	40	40
2.	Scholarships:						
	i) Stipends for Mech. Eng.	Scholarships	60	50	50	50	50
	ii) Stipends to electrical Eng.	"	40	20	20	20	20
	iii) Stipends for S. F. & E. E.	"	40	20	20	20	20
	iv) Stipends for Ind. Elect.	"	40	20	20	20	20
	v) Stipends for Mines and M. Survey	"	30	20	20	20	20
	vi) Stipends for P. H. F. T.	"	20	10	10	10	10
	vii) Stipends for S. E. P. S. P.	"	30	20	20	20	20
	viii) Stipends for Instrumentation Eng.	"	20	—	—	—	20
	ix) Stipends for Dress Design and Garment making Eng.	"	20	—	—	—	20
	x) Stipends for Architectural Assistantship Eng.	"	20	—	—	—	20
	Total		380	200	200	200	260
3.	Part time courses	Courses	60	60	60	60	60
4.	Post Diploma courses	"	60	—	—	—	—
5.	Short courses	"	60	—	—	—	—
3. Engineering College							
1.	Annual intake students in Engineering college	Nos.	132 (120+10% permissible extent)	120	120	132	132
2.	Annual intake students for Architectural course	"	20	—	—	20	40

4. Medical, Public Health and Sanitation

a) General Health:

1. Health & Family Welfare Hospitals and Dispensaries:

i) Urban	Nos.	4	—	—	—	—
ii) Rural	"	23	—	—	—	—
Total	"	27	—	—	—	—

i) Urban hospitals and dispensaries	"	818	—	80	25	50
ii) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	"	743	—	25	25	—

3. Primary Health Centres

i) Main centres	Nos.	15	—	—	—	—
ii) Sub-centres	"	150	32	—	21	10
iii) Subsidiary Health Centres	"	—	—	—	—	—

4. Control of diseases

i) T.B. Clinics	Nos.	—	—	—	—	—
ii) Leprosy control units	Units	—	—	—	—	—
iii) V. D. Clinics (S. T. D.)	"	3	1	—	—	—
iv) Filary Units	"	4	—	—	—	—
v) Set centres	Nos.	—	—	—	2	—
vi) District T.B. Centres	"	—	—	—	—	—
vii) T.B. Isolation Beds	"	271	—	—	25	50
viii) Filaria Control clinics	"	8	8	—	—	—
ix) Cholera combat Teams	"	—	—	—	—	—
x) STD clinics	"	3	1	—	—	—
xi) National scheme for prevention of Blindness:						
a) Mobile Units set up	Nos.	1	1	—	—	—
b) PHCs Assisted (equipped)	"	15	7	8	—	—
c) Ophatmic Department assisted	"	—	—	—	—	—

5. Training of Auxilliary Nurse Mid-wives:

Institutes	Nos.	—	—	—	—	—
Annual Intake	"	536	30	30	57	20 PHW
Annual out turn	"	—	—	27	29 ANMS	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Maternity and child welfare centres			—	—	—	—
7.	Training and Employment of Multi-purpose workers:						
a)	District covered	Nos.	3	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
b)	Trainees Trained	"	77	3	21	Nil	Nil
c)	Workers	"	413	108	54	Nil	75
8.	Community Health Volunteers scheme:						
a)	Community Health Volunteers selected	Nos.	427	140	82	97	100
b)	CHV Trained	"	—	140	82	97	100
c)	Working in the field	"	—	138	82	97	—
9.	No. of voluntary sterilisations done:						
a)	Tubectomy	Nos.	37127	2288	2066	—	—
b)	Vasectomy	"	—	32	15	4000	7400
c)	No. of I.O.D. Insertion	"	8919	521	561	1200	2400
d)	Conventional contraceptives:						
i)	Free supply	1000 Pcs.	30083	1385	1299	2000	4700
ii)	Commercial supply	"	—	—	—	—	—
10.	M.C.H. Benefits:						
a)	Immunization of infants and pre-school children with DPT (% of age group)		73000	18002	20032	12000	12000
b)	Immunization of school going children with DPT		34000	12768	8656	5000	10000
c)	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among:						
i)	Mothers		150000	22179	1735	30000	30000
ii)	Children		150000	31966	12889	30000	30000
d)	Prophylaxis against Vitamin 'A' deficiency (% age group)		540000	51101	318	54102	10000
11.	Family Welfare:						
a)	Rural F. W. Centres	—	—	—	—	—	—
b)	District F. W. Centres	—	—	—	—	—	—

c) City F. W. Centres	...	---	---	---	---	---
d) Urban F. W. Centres	...	---	---	---	---	---
e) Post Mortem Centres	...	---	---	---	---	---
f) Regional F. W. Training	...	---	---	---	---	---
g) ANM Training Schools	...	---	---	---	---	---
b) <i>E. S. I.:</i>						
1. Employees state Insurance Scheme — Insual persons families (I. P. S.)	Nos.	15,000	14146	15566	18,500	17000
c) <i>Goa Medical College:</i>						
1. Patients care	Hospital	1 hospital at G. M. C.	"			
2. Beds	Beds	750 beds in addition	646			
3. Annual intake of students	Admission of students for 1st MBBS Graduates	70 per year 70 per year	60 per year			
d) <i>Institute of Psychiatry and human behavioural Hospitals & Dispen- saries:</i>						
1. Urban:						
i) Special ward for Acute patients	No.	1	—	—	1	—
ii) Residential block for residential doctors	No.	1	—	—	1	—
iii) Expansion of occupational the- rapy Unit	Not quantifiable	—	—	—	—	—
iv) Establishment of 24 hours ca- sualty service Unit	No.	1	—	—	—	—
v) Setting up of Lithum clinic	No.	1	—	—	1	—
vi) Setting up of Genatic Unit	No.	1	—	—	—	1
vii) Setting up of community Psy- chiatry Unit	No.	—	—	—	—	—
viii) Setting up of forensic Psychia- try Unit	No.	1	—	—	—	—
ix) Setting up of a Addiction beha- viour clinic research						
x) Strengthening of Research Pro- gramme Education	Not quantifiable	—	—	—	—	—
xi) Expansion of Post Graduate Training in Psychiatry	No. of doctors to be trained	18	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Rural:						
	i) Setting up of Rural Psychiatry clinics	No.	5	—	—	—	—
	c) <i>Sewerage and water supply</i>						
1.	Urban water supply Corporation Towns.						
	i) Augmentation	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ii) Population covered	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other towns						
2.	Fresh schemes						
	i) Towns covered	Nos.	13	1	1	—	—
	ii) Population covered	'000	227	50	50	—	—
3.	Augmentation Scheme:						
	i) Towns covered	Nos.	10	2	—	5	3
	ii) Population covered	'000	98.00	5	—	15	19
4.	Urban Sanitation, (Fresh Scheme):						
	i) Towns covered	Nos.	3	—	—	Nil	1
	ii) Population covered	'000	110.00	—	—	—	5*
							*Partial coverage
5.	Augmentation Scheme:						
	i) Towns covered	Nos.	2	—	1	1	1
	ii) Population covered	'000	10.00	—	2.5	2.5	10.0
6.	Drainage Scheme:						
	i) Towns covered	Nos.	—	—	—	—	—
	ii) Population covered		—	—	—	—	—
7.	Rural Water Supply (Under normal programme):						
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	54	3	3	3	10
	ii) Population covered	'000	71.00	3.20	6.3	3.0	10.0
	Bored well/tube well with hand pumps:						
	i) Villages covered	Nos.	38	3	—	5	—

ii) Population covered	'000	3.5	0.5	—	0.5	—
Dug Wells:						
i) Villages covered	Nos.	82	4	—	5	5
ii) Population covered	'000	55.00	3.5	—	2.5	2.5
8. Under Minimum Needs Programmes						
Piped water supply:						
i) Villages covered	Nos.	52	3	1	9	3
ii) Population covered	'000	119.25	7.6	0.64	23.04	3.9
Bored wells/Tube wells with hand pumps:						
i) Villages covered	Nos.	31	2	—	—	2
ii) Population covered	'000	7.25	0.5	—	—	1.7
Dug wells:						
i) Villages covered	Nos.	83	2	7	7	—
ii) Population covered	'000	196.5	6.7	5.5	2.83	—
9. Rural Sanitation Programme:						
i) Villages covered	Nos.	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	15
ii) Population covered	'000	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	15
5. Housing						
a) <i>Housing Board:</i>						
1. Integrated subsidised Housing scheme for Industrial workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community						
	No. of tenements	156	—	—	6	—
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	"	346	98	104	56	40
3. Middle Income Group Housing scheme	"	358	110	16	37	18
4. Slum clearance and rehousing scheme	"	800	—	100	—	—
5. Land Acquisition and Development scheme	Ha.	149.36 (Acq) 72.00 (Dev)	2.56 (Acq) 29.12 (Dev)	0.57 (Acq) 4.00 (Dev)	22.44 (Acq) 12.00 (Dev)	— — 3.00 Ha.
6. Economically weaker section of community	No. of tenements	590.00	—	—	—	400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b) Village Housing:							
1.	Village Housing Project Schemes (Families)	Nos.	4,000	67	50	175	150
2.	House sites for landless (Families)	"	1,047	2	86	1223	1200
c) Police Housing Scheme							
		(of qtrs)	A-382 B-155 C- 12 D- 5	A-44 B-23	A-44 B-23	D-1	A-188 B- 60 C- 3
d) Public Works							
1.	Construction of New buildings	M ²	5,000	—	1036.84	600	3000
2.	Modification, extension renovation of buildings	M ²	1,000	—	400.00	300	1000
3.	Departmental Housing	M ²	13,000	—	1927.44	2000m ²	3500
6. Town and Country Planning							
(Preparations of Regional Plans and Development Plans)							
a)	Regional Plans	No. of Draft Regional Plans	3	1 (scheme work in Progress)	1		—
		No. of statutory Regional Plans	3		—		—
b)	Master Plan	No. of land use Maps & register	18	—	—	3	4
		No. of outline Dev. Plan	7	—	—	1	2
		No. of comprehensive Development Plans	7	—	—	—	1
7. Environmental Improvement Scheme							
		No. of persons benefitted	33,000	4900	5700	2200	3500

8. Labour and Labour Welfare

Industrial Training Institute and Expansion

i) No. of Industrial Training Institutes	Nos.	13	10	3	Nil	Nil
ii) Seating capacity/Industrial Training Institutes	"	2,000	1950	2488	3000	3500
iii) Utilisation of seats at the Industrial Training Institutes	"	1,600	1950	2841	3259	3500
Apprenticeship Training						
i) Seats Located	"	290	230	230	245	230
ii) Utilisation of seats	"	290	165	75	180	280

9. Social Welfare

a). Welfare of Backward classes

1. Pre-matric education incentives

i) Scholarships stipend	Nos.	6,150	1337	1324	1402	1350
ii) Other incentives like boarding grants, books/stationery and uniforms	No. of students	—	—	—	—	100
iii) Ashram schools	Nos. (cummulative)	—	—	—	—	—

2. Economic Aid

i) For Agriculture	No. of families	1,859	296	275	262	250
ii) For Animal Husbandry	"	—	—	—	—	—
iii) For cottage Industry	"	—	—	—	—	—

3. House sites	" (cum)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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4. Drinking water wells/tanks	Nos.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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b) Social Welfare

1. Child welfare

i) Schemes under IYC	"	—	—	—	—	—
ii) ICDS (Anganwadis)	"	590	187	19	174	250
iii) Balwadis	"	—	—	—	—	—
iv) Crèches	"	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Women Welfare						
	i) Training cum Production centres	No. of units	—	—	—	—	—
	ii) Hostels for working women ...	No. of units	—	—	—	—	—
		Total no. of beneficiaries (commulative)					
3.	Welfare of the handicapped						
	i) Programme for the blind ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ii) Programme for the Deaf ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	iii) Programme for the Orthopaedically handicapped ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	iv) Programme for the mentally retarded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Welfare of Destitute and poor (Finance assistance to						
	i) Women	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ii) Children	—	—	—	—	—	—
	iii) Old age Pension	—	—	—	—	—	—

