



ECONOMIC SURVEY

2020-21



Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation
Porvorim, Goa.



Government of Goa

ECONOMIC SURVEY

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Porvorim-Goa

Website: www.goadpse.gov.in

Contact No. 0832-2417437/42

Fax No. 0832-2417437

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

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

Date: 24/03/2021

Director

Place: Porvorim-Goa

Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation

C O N T E N T S

Sl. No.	Chapter	Page. No.
1	Overview	1
2	Demography	5
3	State Income	11
4	Public Finance	21
5	Institutional Finance	29
6	Agriculture and Allied Activities	34
7	Industries	47
8	Infrastructure	56
9	Civil Aviation	75
10	Rural Development	81
11	Tourism	86
12	Aatmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa	92
13	Science, Technology & Environment	100
14	NHFS-5	110
15	Sustainable Development Goals	116
16	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	119
17	Unique Identification (UID) / Aadhaar	123
18	Social Sectors	134

ANNEXURES

No	Annexures	Page No
1	State wise distribution of Population-Census 2011	165
2	Decennial Growth of Population - 2011 Census	166
3	Comparison between Census 2011 & 2001	167
4	Goa Rural and Urban Population at a Glance-Census 2011	168
5	State wise Sex Ratio – Census 2011	169
6	Taluka wise distribution of population of the State from 1961 Census to 2011 Census	170
7	State wise Literacy Rate - 2011 Census	171
8	Taluka wise Population by Sex 2011	172
9	Age wise Classification of Population 2001-2011 Census	173
10	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Current Prices(Base Year 2011-12)	174
11	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)	175
12	Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Current Prices	176
13	Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)	177
14	% Growth Over Previous Year Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Current Prices	178
15	% Growth Over Previous Year Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Constant Prices(Base Year 2011-12)	179
16	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Current Prices (Base Year 2011-12)	180
17	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)	181
18	Sector Wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Current Prices(Base Year 2011-12)	182
19	Sector Wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Constant Prices(Base Year 2011-12)	183
20	% Growth Over Previous Year Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Current Prices (Base Year 2011-12)	184

ANNEXURES

No	Annexures	Page No
21	% Growth Over Previous Year Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2015-16 to 2019-20 at Constant Prices(Base Year 2011-12)	185
22	Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current Prices	186
23	Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant Prices	186
24	Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current prices	187
25	Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant prices	187
26	Estimated Productivity of Various crops in Goa State during the last 3 years.	188
27	Export of Marine Fish Production of Goa	189
28	Distribution of vehicles under Non-Transport category by approximate value of the vehicle	189
29	Distribution of Vehicles by type for the year 2017-18 to 2019-20 (till Dec 2020)	190
30	Number of Driving Licenses Issued as on 31/12/2020	190
31	Income and expenditure of the Village Panchayats for the year 2019-20	191
32	Year wise distribution of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals	192
33	The Target defined under National Indicators Framework (MoSPI) (version 2.1)	193
34	The Goal-wise distribution of NIF (original as well as version 2.1)	204
35	SDG India Index-Comparison	205
36	Acronyms and Abbreviations	I -VII

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

The COVID Pandemic is the biggest event impacting socio-economic condition of the Society. The impact of Covid-19 on the State of Goa is much lesser, compared to many states, due to the timely measures and professional handling of the situation by the Government. Due to lockdown, private sector suffered a lot & many people lost their jobs.

Goa economy mainly depends on tourism, manufacturing & mining. During pandemic period, the tourism-related businesses came down to almost zero.

In order to overcome this crisis the Government of India has announced Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan & Aatmanirbhar Package on 12th May 2020 with aim to make every citizen of the country independent and self-reliant in all respect. Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan & Aatmanirbhar Package several measures in five phases were announced by Government of India.

Demography

As per 2011 Census, the population of Goa constitutes around 0.12% of the total Country's population i.e. 14,58,545 of which male and female are 739,140 and 719,405 respectively. The population of North Goa and South Goa is 8,18,008 and 6,40,537 persons respectively. In 2001, total population was 13,47,668 in which males were 6,87,248 while females were 6,60,420. The total population growth in 2011 was 8.23%.

Literacy rate in Goa has shown upward trend and is 88.70% as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 92.65% while female literacy is at 84.66%.

There is highest slum population in Mormugao (M CI) with 23625 as compared to the Margao (M CI) with 1641 and Ponda (M CI) with 981.

Macroeconomic Perspective

The GSDP for the State of Goa at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2019-20 (Quick Estimates) is estimated at ₹ 63408.08 crore as against ₹ 57787.09 crore in the year 2018-19 (Provisional Estimates) thereby reflecting a growth of 9.73 per cent as against 9.75% in 2018-19(P).

The sector-wise composition of GSDP at constant prices from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Quick Estimates) is given in Table No. 3.6. During the year 2019-20 (Quick Estimates), primary sector accounted for 4.81 per cent, secondary sector for 64.66 per cent and tertiary sector accounted for 30.53 per cent.

Per Capita Income depicts upward trend from ₹ 365806 in 2015-16 to ₹476369 in 2018-19 (P) and ₹ 520031 in 2019-20 (Q).

Public Finance

The State Budget 2020-21 was presented with a revenue surplus of ₹ 353.61 crore.

The revenue receipts and revenue expenditure for the current year 2020-21 was estimated at ₹13331.04 crore and ₹ 12977.42 crore respectively, whereas, the capital receipts and capital expenditure are estimated to be ₹2676.44 crore and ₹ 5822.07 crore respectively. The total receipts and expenditure are estimated to show an increase of 10.21% and 10.06% respectively over previous year 2019-20 (R.E).

There has been steady increase in capital expenditure over the years, during 2020-21, the capital expenditure is estimated at ₹ 5822.07 crore which is an increase of 9.11 % as compared to 2019-20 (R.E).

In 2019-20 (R.E) and 2020-21 (B.E), the primary surplus is estimated to be ₹ 2982.21 crore and ₹ 3612.86 crore respectively.

Institutional Finance

There are 47 banks comprises of 787 number of branches as on 31.12.2020 covering average population of 1807 persons in the State.

During 2020-21, as on 31.12.2020 the banks have mobilized altogether deposits amounting to ₹ 89,205 crore as against ₹ 79,347 crore as on 31.12.2019. The deposit level has achieved an increase by ₹ 9,858 crore over the corresponding period of previous year.

The advances level as on 31.12.2020 is ₹ 28,703 crore with an increase of ₹ 5,674 crore over the corresponding period of previous year. The CD ratio as on 31.12.2020 is 32%.

Agriculture & Allied Activities

The Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited has been transferred to the Directorate of Agriculture by amending the Business of Government of Goa (Allocation) Rule, 1987.

Farmers without Krishi Card having area upto 0.2 Ha are considered for providing financial assistance under the scheme for cashew.

During the COVID -19 period, Shri Varad Samant of Dabal Dharbanodra has cultivated Hybrid chillies (Var:Sitara) gold on 3 acre area, carrot on one acre,

tomatoes on 0.2 Ha area and water melon on one acre area and after water melon harvest, he has cultivated Hybrid bhendi (Var:Sitara) on same plot and he has also tried Hybrid cabbage later in summer for experiment.

The annual estimated milk production is 61,927.10 tonnes, egg production is 400.02 lakh and Meat production is 7211.72 tonnes as per Integrated Sample Survey.

Under Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980, reduction of the fishing ban from 61 days to 47 days i.e. from 15th June, 2020 till 31st July, 2020 (both days inclusive) was approved due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Industries

During the year 2020 till June 2020, under Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) 1852 units have been filed on online with proposed investment of ₹ 66008.00 lakh with employment potential of 18554 persons.

The Board has granted in principal approval to 196 projects which comprises of 79 new manufacturing units, 52 new hospitality projects, 13 new service sector projects, 48 projects of expansion of the existing manufacturing units and 4 projects from existing hospitality units. The total investment expected from all these units is ₹ 15780.54 Crore and employment potential is 37247 people.

The Chief Minister's Rojgar Yojana (CMRY) Scheme, is sponsored by the Government of Goa and is being successfully operated by EDC Ltd., since 2001. As on 30.11.2020, more than 7,428 unemployed persons, both men and women, have been sanctioned loans under the scheme, amounting to ₹22,275.69 lakh and has achieved total disbursement of ₹19,010.79 lakh on a cumulative basis.

The EDC has also implemented the “Goa Tribal Employment Generation Program” (GTEGP) loan scheme. Since inception, the Corporation has sanctioned loan assistance to 69 beneficiaries amounting to ₹ 469.87 lakh and disbursed ₹ 340.66 lakh on cumulative basis upto 30.11.2020.

For the financial year 2020-21, the Corporation has incurred a CSR expenditure of ₹ 121.00 lakh as on 30.11.2020 (inclusive of ₹ 100.00 lakh donated to the Chief Minister’s Relief Fund for Covid-19 pandemic) out of a targeted CSR fund of ₹132.50 lakh. The rest of the CSR expenditure was made in areas of education, environment, health and rural development.

Mining Industry

For the financial year 2020-21 (till 30/11/2020) total Royalty collected on extraction of Major Mineral is ₹ 6477.66 lakh. Royalty collected on Minor Minerals for the above period is ₹ 224.97 lakh.

Road Transport

Road Transport is a life line of society and plays key role, in promoting socio-economic development and national integration. Goa has high ratio of vehicles per person with total 14.76 lakh vehicles registered for 15.60 lakh estimated population as on December 2020. On an average over 70,000 vehicles are being registered every year.

Under Digital India initiative, 100 % offices are digital and more than 80% transactions are cashless, except at border check posts.

Power

The Government formulated the One Time Settlement Scheme (OTSS 2020) for defaulting consumers of Electricity charges having accumulated arrears up to 13/10/2020 for temporarily disconnected, permanently disconnected

and revenue recovery cases consumers and for active consumers.

Urban Development

The PM Street Vendor’s Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) is a special micro credit facility for street vendors. Under PM SVANidhi, 2,458 street vendors are identified. 1,293 applications were received out of which 691 have been sanctioned. As on 31/12/2020, loan of ₹ 50.70 lakh have been disbursed to 507 street vendors.

Water Resource Department

Under, Tillari Irrigation Project 696 Project Affected People (PAP) have been paid compensation towards one-time settlement. The project is envisaged to supply irrigation / Domestic / industrial water to Pernem, Bardez and Bicholim taluka. Till date an area of 6933 ha has been brought under the command.

Rural Development

From April 2020 to December 2020, 82,688 man days have been generated under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) whereas, 317 new Job Cards are issued. 308 new works are sanctioned, while 124 works are completed which were sanctioned during financial year 2019-20 & 2020-21.

Tourism

The State has received 25.82 lakh tourist in the year 2020 (upto November 2020) which comprises of 22.87 lakh domestic tourists and 2.94 lakh foreign tourists. It has been observed that, overall there was a marginal increase of 0.61% of the tourist arrival, while arrival of domestic tourist increased by 0.65% and foreign tourist arrival has shown an increase of merely 0.35% in 2019 as compared to 2018.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa

The Government Officers designated as *Swayampurna Mitras* (SMs) to visit each of the 191 village panchayats on Saturdays or Sundays to implement the Atmanirbhar Bharat - Swayampurna Goa programme.

The programme was launched on 2nd October 2020 on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti. After a brief conduct of training and preparation. The programme further extended in the urban areas.

Science and Technology

A prestigious science event entitled “Manohar Parrikar Vidnyan Mahotsav” 2020 was organized in the month of December, 2020. “Science Film Festival 2020” in the month of January 2020 was successfully organized through Vidnyan Parishad Goa.

Forest

The forest cover in the State is 2,237.49 sq km which is 60.44% of the State's geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 538.00 sq km under Very Dense Forest (VDF), 576.09 sq km under Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and 1,123.40 sq km under Open Forest (OF). Forest cover in the State has increased by 8.49 sq km as compared to the previous assessment reported in ISFR 2017.

Tree cover as a portion of geographical area as per FSI 2019 is 272 sq. km. Tree cover of Goa has decreased by 51 sq. km. as compared to previous assessment reported in ISFR 2017. As per India State of Forest Report 2019, total mangroves cover area in the State of Goa is 26.00 sq. km.

Information Technology

Start-up Promotion Cell conducted a survey of Certified Start-ups as well as Start-ups which are not certified by Government of Goa but are certified by Start-up India, DPIIT. 127 Start-ups participated in the said survey conducted in the month of August-September.

Web Application “OMEGA” was developed on April 20, 2020 for effective implementation and monitoring of Central Government guidelines issued by Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The State of Goa have its visionary aim to identify indicators which best capture the essence of the SDGs and becoming achievers of SDGs by 2029. The State has adopted the National Indicator Framework (NIF) prepared by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and is working persistently under the able leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister to accomplish the roadmap in achieving the three pillars of SDGs. viz. economic, social and environmental.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The earlier 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) have been rationalized into 28 umbrella schemes in the year 2016. Out of 28 umbrella schemes, 6 schemes have been categorized as core of the core schemes, 20 schemes as core schemes and remaining two as optional schemes.

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHY

Demography is the study of human populations, their size, composition and distribution across space and the process through which populations change. Births, deaths and migration are the 'big three' of demography, jointly producing population stability or change.

A population's composition may be described in terms of basic demographic features like age, sex, family and household status and by features of the population's social and economic context language, education, occupation, ethnicity, religion, income and wealth. The distribution of populations can be defined at multiple levels (local, regional, national, global) and with different types of boundaries (political, economic, geographic). Demography is a central component of societal contexts and social change.

The Indian Census is the largest single source of a variety of statistical information on different characteristics of the people of India. With a history of more than 130 years, this reliable, time tested exercise has been bringing out a veritable wealth of statistics every 10 years, beginning from 1872 when the first census was conducted in India non-synchronously in different parts.

The responsibility of conducting the decennial Census rests with the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Goa Population

Population of Goa as per 2011 census is 14,58,545 of which male and female are 739,140 and 719,405 respectively. In 2001, total population was 13,47,668 in which males were 6,87,248 while females were 6,60,420.

The total population growth in 2011 was 8.23%. The population of Goa forms 0.12% of India's population in 2011. In 2001, the population growth was 0.13%.

Literacy Rate

Literacy rate in Goa has shown upward trend and is 88.70% as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 92.65% while female literacy is at 84.66%. In 2001, literacy rate in Goa stood at 82.01% of which male and female were 88.42% and 75.37% literate respectively. Total number of literates in Goa stands at 11,65,487 of which males were 6,15,823 and females were 5,49,664.

Table No.2.1

Taluka wise distribution of literate population as per Population Census, 2011

State/ District/ Taluka	Literate Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
Goa	11,65,487	6,15,823	5,49,664
North Goa	6,63,060	3,51,738	3,11,322
Tiswadi	1,45,014	76,157	68,857
Bardez	1,96,015	1,01,804	94,211
Pernem	60,615	32,552	28,063
Bicholim	78,628	42,056	36,572
Sattari	48,929	26,763	22,166
Ponda	1,33,859	72,406	61,453
South Goa	5,02,427	2,64,085	2,38,342
Sanguem	48,468	26,048	22,420
Canacona	34,325	18,137	16,188
Quepem	60,364	31,888	28,476
Salcete	2,36,082	1,20,381	1,15,701
Mormugoa	1,23,188	67,631	55,557

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Goa

Goa Density

The total area of Goa is 3,702 sq. km. Density of Goa is 394 per sq. km. which is higher than national average of 382 per sq. km. In 2001, density of Goa was 364 per sq. km, while national average was 324 per sq. km.

Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio in Goa is 973 females per 1000 male. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 961 per 1000 males in Goa. The sex ratio of the State is above the national average of 943. In India, Kerala tops the list with the sex ratio of 1084. Taluka wise population (0-6) by sex and sex ratio is given in the Annexure No. 5

Urban Population

As given in the Annexure No.4, out of total population of Goa, 62.17% people live in urban regions. The total population living in urban areas is 9,06,814 of which 4,63,704 are males and remaining 4,43,110 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 62.17%.

Sex Ratio in urban regions of Goa was 956 females per 1000 males. Sex ratio for child (0-6) for urban region stood at 940 girls per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Goa were 90,597. Of total population in urban region, 9.99% were children (0-6).

Average literacy rate in Goa for urban regions was 89.95% in which males were 93.21% literate while female literacy stood at 82.31%. Total number of literates in urban region were 734,216.

Rural Population

Of the total population of Goa State, around 37.83% live in the villages of rural areas. Total number of males and females were 2,75,436 and 2,76,295 respectively.

Total population of rural areas of Goa State was 5,51,731. The population growth rate recorded for this decade (2001-2011) was 37.83%.

In rural regions of Goa State, female sex ratio per 1000 males was 1003 while for the child (0-6 age) was 945 girls per 1000 boys. In Goa, 54,014 children (0-6) live in rural areas. Child population forms 9.79% of total rural population.

In rural areas, literacy rate for males and females stood at 91.71% and 81.92%. Average literacy rate in Goa for rural areas was 86.65%. Total literates in rural areas were 431,271.

Table No. 2.2

Projected Population of Goa from 2011-2021

Year	Projected Population
2011	14,58,545
2012	14,66,020
2013	14,73,384
2014	14,80,636
2015	14,87,779
2016	14,94,812
2017	15,01,737
2018	15,08,556
2019	15,15,268
2020	15,21,875
2021	15,28,378

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

The Table No. 2.2 shows the projected population in Goa 2021. As per the Census 2011, the population of Goa is expected to be approximately 15,28,378 for the year 2021.

Table No 2.3 shows taluka wise distribution of rural and urban population, 2011. The highest rural population is 82,000 in Salcete taluka and least is in Mormugao which is 22,232. The highest urban population of 2,12,464 is in Salcete taluka and least is in Sanguem taluka which is 11,547.

Table No. 2.3
Taluka wise distribution of population according
to Rural and Urban, Census 2011

State/ District Taluka	Population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Goa	5,51,731	9,06,814	14,58,545
North Goa	3,24,927	4,93,081	8,18,008
Tiswadi	37,549	1,39,670	1,77,219
Bardez	74,321	1,63,119	2,37,440
Pernem	45,681	30,066	75,747
Bicholim	55,775	42,180	97,955
Sattari	49,422	14,395	63,817
Ponda	62,179	1,03,651	1,65,830
South Goa	2,26,804	4,13,733	6,40,537
Sanguem	53,600	11,547	65,147
Canacona	32,738	12,434	45,172
Quepem	36,234	44,959	81,193
Salcete	82,000	2,12,464	2,94,464
Mormugao	22,232	1,32,329	1,54,561

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Goa

Scheduled castes & Scheduled Tribes population,

Table No. 2.4
Taluka wise distribution of Scheduled castes &
Scheduled tribes population, 2011

State/ District/ Taluka	S. C. Population	S.T. Population
Goa	25,449	1,49,275
North- Goa	17,606	56,606
Tiswadi	3,209	18,785
Bardez	5,933	1,654
Pernem	3,070	46
Bicholim	2,264	4,492
Sattari	1,205	4,030
Ponda	1,925	27,599
South-Goa	7,843	92,669
Sanguem	730	14,290
Canacona	173	13,657
Quepem	931	25,290
Salcete	3,443	32,562
Mormugao	2,566	6,870

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Goa

From the Table No. 2.4, it is seen that the highest population of Scheduled castes is in Bardez taluka with 5,933 and least in Canacona with 173.

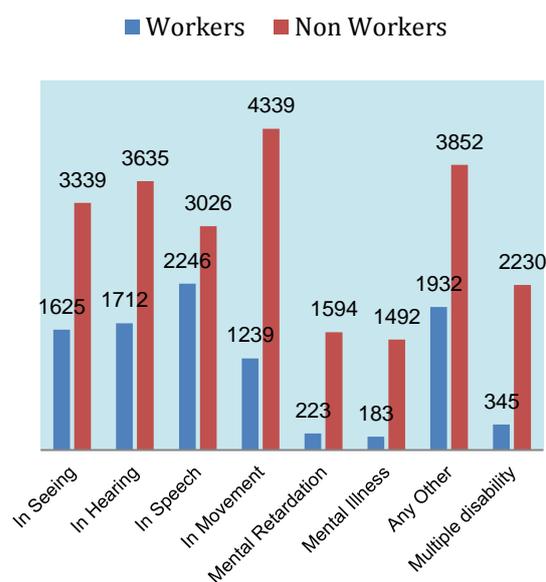
The highest population of Scheduled tribes is in Salcete taluka with 32,562 and least is in Pernem taluka with 46.

Disabled workers and non-workers population

At the national level, the highest number of disabled has been reported from the State of Uttar Pradesh (3.6 million), Bihar (1.9 million), West Bengal (1.8 million), Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra (1.6 million each). Tamil Nadu is the only State which has a higher number of disabled females than males.

Among the States, Arunachal Pradesh has the highest proportion of disabled males (66.6%) and lowest proportion of female disabled.

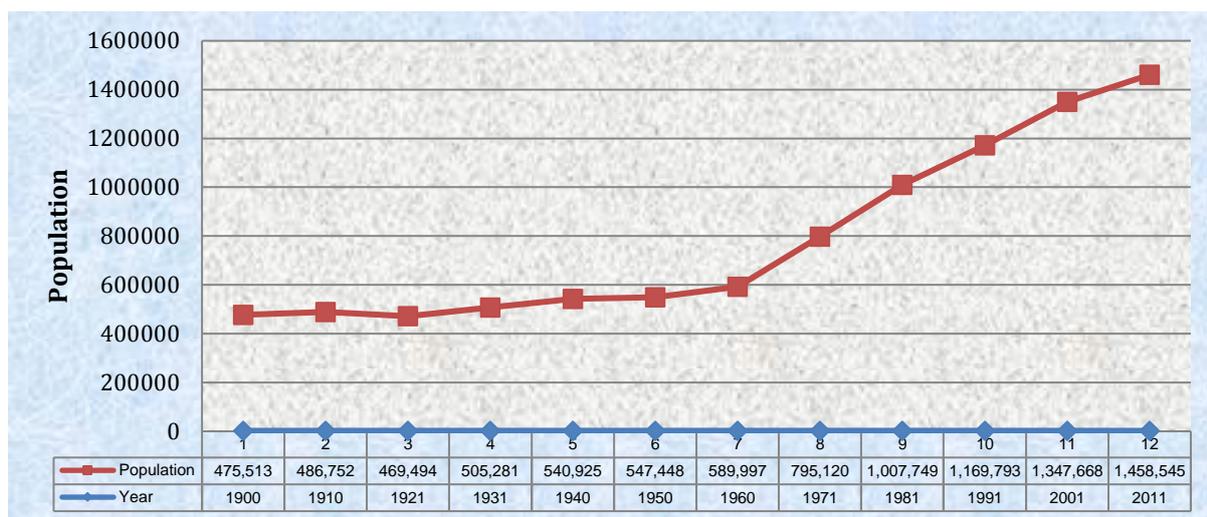
Graph No. 2.1
Distribution of disabled workers and Non-
workers in the State of Goa, 2011



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

From the Graph No. 2.1, it is observed that the total number of disabled workers are 9505 out of which males are 6759 and females are 2746. The total number of disabled non-workers are 23507 out of which males are 10257 and females are 13250.

Graph No.2.2
Population actual variation from the year 1900 to 2011



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

From the Graph No. 2.2, it is observed that the period from 1900 to 1950 saw a reasonable growth of population. Thereafter, from the year 1960 to 2011 there is a rapid growth in the population. This is due to migration in the State and open of boundaries to the other States of India after Goa liberation. The population growth is given in the Annexure No 2.

Migration

People from other States have been migrating to Goa for various purposes since Liberation. Migration data from Census, 2011, reveals that Goa has a high inflow of population from various States with the largest numbers coming from the neighboring States of Karnataka and Maharashtra. It has the highest proportion of migrants from other States as a percentage to total population.

Goa is a work destination for those from different States due to the comparative high wage rates in the State. Large number of migrant workers are employed in hospitality, construction, fishery, domestic and other sectors.

Being a small State, migration has important planning and policy implications for the State. Migration can be from one country to another, or from one state to another, or even from one town to another.

As per 2011 census, 11,40,690 persons have been reportedly migrated within the State and the countries.

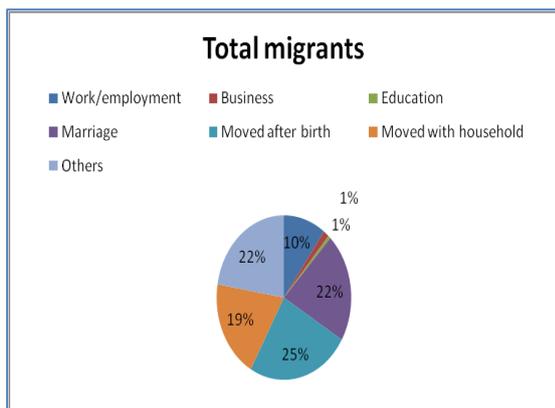
Table No. 2.5
Migration by Sex and duration of residence, 2011

Duration of residence	Males	Females	Persons
Less than 1 year	44,007	34,411	78,418
1-4 years	85,557	1,00,881	1,86,438
5-9 years	74,711	95,564	1,70,275
10-19 years	93,301	1,27,941	2,21,242
20+ years	1,52,006	1,79,144	3,31,150
Duration not stated	87,674	65,493	1,53,167
Total	5,37,256	6,03,434	11,40,690

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

From the Table No. 2.5, it is observed that the total migrants above 20 years residence are 3,31,150 out of which 1,52,006 are males and 1,79,144 are females.

Chart No. 2.3
Percentage and reasons for migration, 2011



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

From the above Graph No. 2.3, it is observed that out of total 11,40,690 migrants, 1,15,870 migration is due to work/ employment (10%), 15,353 migration is due to business (1%), 7,207 migration is due to education (1%), 2,44,260 migration is due to marriage (22%), 2,81,121 migration is after birth (25%), 2,21,360 migrants are moved with household (19%), and 2,55,519 are due to some other reason (22%).

Goa Slums Population, Census 2011

A slum is usually a highly populated urban residential area consisting mostly of closely packed, decrepit housing units in a situation of deteriorated or incomplete infrastructure, inhabited primarily by impoverished person.

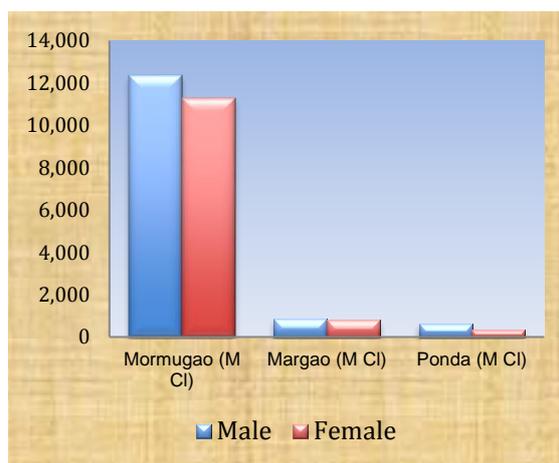
Table No. 2.6 provides the information on Slum population in Goa. There is highest slum population in Mormugao (M CI) with 23625 as compared to the Margao (M CI) with 1641 and Ponda (M CI) with 981.

Table No. 2.6
Gender wise distribution of slum population, 2011

City/Town	Male	Female	Total	Literacy
Mormugao (M CI)	12,362	11,263	23,625	82.83%
Margao (M CI)	846	795	1,641	78.74%
Ponda (M CI)	618	363	981	78.99%

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

Chart No.2.4
Gender wise distribution of slum population, 2011



Workers Population

According to Census 2011, the total population of Goa is 14,58,545, the total number of workers are 5,77,248 in which males are 4,19,536 and 1,57,712 females and non-workers are 881297 of which males are 3,19,604 and females are 5,61,693.

Table No. 2.7 provides information on taluka wise total workers of last two census 2001 and 2011. It is found that in Salcete taluka the highest working population is 108209 as per census 2011 as compared to census 2001 and least in Canacona taluka which is 19048 according to census 2011.

Table No. 2.7
Taluka wise total workers as per population census 2001 & 2011

Taluka	2001	2011
Pernem	36278	28438
Bardez	87167	94662
Tiswadi	60249	73486
Bicholim	35411	37603
Satari	27080	24352
Ponda	61443	69117
Mormugao	51439	62162
Salcete	89131	108209
Quepem	30342	32890
Sanguem	26658	27281
Canacona	17657	19048

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

Birth Rate

Birth rate indicates the number of the live births occurring during the year per 1000 population estimated at mid-year. The table below indicates that there is a marginal decrease in the birth rate in the year 2019 which is 12.66 as compared to year 2018 and 2017 which is 13.22 and 13.34 respectively.

Table No. 2.8
Year wise birth rate in rural and urban
for last three years

Birth rate (Per thousand population)					
2017		2018		2019	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
14.46	12.86	13.26	13.20	13.26	12.43
Total 13.34		Total 13.22		Total 12.66	

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa (DPSE).

Death Rate

As per Registration of Births and Deaths report of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa, there is increase in the death rate in the year 2019 which is 8.89 per thousand population as compared to year 2018 and 2017 which is 8.45 and 8.48 respectively.

Table No. 2.9
Year wise death rate in rural and urban
for last three years

Death rate (Per thousand population)					
2017		2018		2019	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
20.37	3.30	20.75	3.37	23.24	3.26
Total 8.48		Total 8.45		Total 8.49	

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant Mortality Rate refers to death of young children i.e. less than one year of age, per thousand births in a given year. Table No. 2.10 indicates that there is increase in the IMR in the State in the year 2019 is 10.18 as compared to 2018 which is 9.40.

Table No. 2.10
Year wise Infant mortality rate in rural and urban
for last three years

Infant Mortality rate (Per thousand population)					
2017		2018		2019	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
28.05	3.86	24.84	2.91	28.51	2.52
Total 11.82		Total 9.40		Total 10.18	

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

It refers to the deaths of woman due to complications from pregnancy or child birth. There is a decrease in the MMR in the year 2019 (46) as compared to year 2018 (93).

Table No. 2.11
Year wise maternal mortality rate in rural and urban
for last three years

Maternal mortality rate (Per thousand population)					
2017		2018		2019	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
118.73	7.28	266.71	20.78	103.06	21.56
Total 44		Total 93		Total 46	

Source: DPSE, Porvorim

In rural, the birth rate/ death rate/ infant mortality rate are high due to tertiary health care center i.e. GMC Hospital is located in rural areas.

Census 2021

The ensuing census 2021 would be the first Digital Census to be conducted in the States of India. Mobile App has been developed for collecting of Census 2021 data in the field and the Census Management & Monitoring System portal. This leads to time saving, less paper work, less cost and early release of Census data.

As per Government of India (GoI) guidelines, a Census Pre-test has been conducted in the State of Goa w.e.f. 12th August 2019 in 10 enumeration blocks (rural) in Ponda taluka and 12 enumeration blocks (urban) in Mormugao. The field works of the ensuing census have been postponed until further orders due to Covid-19 pandemic.

CHAPTER 3

STATE INCOME

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

The structure of economic activities changes over time due to changes in structure of production and demand in the economy. On the production side, the production pattern changes with the changes in the technology and innovations in the system and in the process some production becomes obsolete and other production comes in vogue. While on demand side, the consumption pattern also changes over time. The changes in relative prices stimulate changes in the consumption and production choices. Therefore, to account for these structural changes and to update the prices, the rebasing exercise is needed after a certain period.

The exercise of rebasing national accounts brings up a fresh lot of information about the changes in economic structure of the economy, along with switching over to new base prices. This also helps in judging the size of the economy, correction of biases and looking afresh at the relative importance of sectors in the economy.

The National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India revises the base year of the national

accounts periodically to account for the structural changes in the economy. NSO has revised the base year of the national accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12, revised the methodology of compilation and included new & recent data sources.

The new series of national accounts is an improvement upon old base (2004-05) in terms of its comprehensive coverage of Corporate sector and Government activities and incorporation of recent data generated through National Sample Surveys. It also brings up some change in methods of evaluation, approaches to account economic activities, introduces new concepts and incorporates new classifications.

Originally, the base revision was due for 2009-10 but it was postponed due to the global financial crisis. In this base revision to 2011-12 prices, recent data sources such as NSSO, Employment - Unemployment Survey 2011-12, Unincorporated Enterprises Survey 2010-11, Household Consumer Expenditure Survey 2011-12 etc. have been used in the estimation.

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

revised data have notable effects on the estimates.

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

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

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

Value added is calculated as output intermediate consumption.

GVA at factor cost (earlier referred to as GDP at factor cost) = GVA at basic prices + production taxes - production subsidies.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) = Σ GVA at basic prices + product taxes - product subsidies

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

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

The reasons for the rise in growth for manufacturing sector on new base are structural as well as change in compilation methodology

Box 3.1

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

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

The methodological changes include the change in approach, better coverage, use of new valuation methods and introduction of new concepts. Some of these are as follows:

- The shift from Establishment approach to Enterprise approach: The establishment approach used in Annual Survey of Industries did not capture the activities of a unit other than manufacturing. Whereas, an enterprise along with its manufacturing activities is also engaged in activities other than manufacturing such as ancillary activities etc. Now, in new approach, the activities of a manufacturing company other than manufacturing are accounted in manufacturing sector. The enterprise approach is facilitated by MCA 21 data with Ministry of Corporate Affairs. These changes possibly have increased the coverage of registered sector of manufacturing.

Incorporation of findings of NSSO Surveys: The details of new NSS Surveys viz. Unincorporated Enterprises Survey 2010-11 and Employment & Unemployment Survey 2011-12 are now available and therefore incorporated in the new series. The updates are an improvement in the representation of activities in the unorganized manufacturing sector.

The change in Labour Input Method: The new series has switched over to “Effective Labour Input Method” for Unincorporated Manufacturing & Services Enterprises. Earlier method was assigning equal weights to all types of workers, while the new method

assigns different weight for workers as per their productivity.

- The inclusion of production tax less subsidies: The net of production tax and production subsidies is positive in ‘manufacturing’, while it is inter-alia negative in ‘agriculture and allied’ and ‘electricity, gas etc’. Therefore, the positive net production tax would increase the size of GVA in the sector in absolute and relative to other sectors. Moreover, any change, including change in policy, alters the lump sum production tax and subsidies, then this may also reflect in the growth rates in the sector.

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

Quick Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for the year 2019-20

The Quick Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current and constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2019-20 (Q) are given in Table No. 3.1.

Table No. 3.1
Quick Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product and Net State Domestic Product for the year 2019-20

Item	₹ in lakh	
	GSDP	NSDP
Current Prices	8044885	7218077
Constant Prices (2011-12)	6340808	5680993

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices

The GSDP at current prices for the year 2019-20 (Quick Estimates) is ₹ 80448.85 crore as against ₹ 73170.33 crore (Provisional) in the year 2018-19 thereby registering a growth of 9.95 per cent. For the year 2019-20, sector and sub-sector wise composition of GSDP at current prices for the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) is given in Annexure - 10.

As per the Advanced Estimates (AE) the anticipated GSDP at current market prices in the State during 2020-21 is expected to reach ₹ 81502.22 crore.

At current prices, the anticipated GDP of the Country is likely to attain a level of ₹ 194.82 lakh crore in 2020-21, as against the Provisional Estimates of GDP for the 2019-20 of ₹ 203.40 lakh crore as per National Statistics Office (NSO) Press release. The growth in nominal GDP during 2020-21 is estimated at (-) 4.2 per cent.

The growth rates of GSDP and GDP at current prices from 2016-17 to 2019-20 are presented in Table No. 3.2.

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

Year	GSDP (₹. crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (₹. crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
1	2	3	4	5
2016-17	62976.31	14.39	15391669	11.80
2017-18	69352.05	10.12	17098304	11.10
2018-19 (P)	73170.33	5.51	18971237	11.00
2019-20 (Q)	80448.85	9.95	20339849	7.2

GDP- Gross Domestic Product of the country,
P- Provisional Estimates, Q-Quick Estimates
Source: 1. Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Government of Goa
2. National Statistics Office, Government of India.

The Quick Estimates for the year 2019-20 reveals that, primary sector accounts for 6.66 per cent, secondary sector 54.51 per cent and tertiary sector 38.83 per cent. The sector-wise composition of GSDP at current prices from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Quick Estimates) is given in Table No. 3.3.

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

Sector	(Per cent)				
	2015 - 16	2016 - 17	2017- 18	2018- 19 (P)	2019- 20 (Q)
Primary	7.72	9.71	8.81	6.65	6.66
Secondary	54.83	53.00	52.75	54.82	54.51
Tertiary	37.44	37.29	38.44	38.53	38.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is revealed from the above Table No. 3.3, that the contribution of primary sector witnessed an increase from 7.72 % in 2015-16 to 9.71 per cent in 2016-17 and thereafter registered a downward trend of 6.66 per cent in 2019-20 (Q). The primary sector has accounted for 6.65 per cent of the total GSDP during 2018-19 (P).

The sector-wise percentage distribution of GSVA at current prices is given in Annexure-12.

The contribution of secondary sector to GSDP which accounted for around 54.83 per cent in 2015-16 witnessed a downward trend in 2016-17 of 53 per cent and a marginal increase of 54.51 per cent in 2019-20 (Q).

Sector-wise distribution of GSVA at current prices and the percentage growth over the previous year in respect of GSDP at current prices for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) are given in Annexure – 12 & 14 respectively.

It is observed from the Annexure-14, that during the year 2016-17, the State witnessed a growth rate of 44.14 per cent in the primary sector. The sudden rise in GSDP at current prices was due to change in methodology for the new series 2011-12 and lifting of ban on the mining sector. However, growth has decreased to (-) 1.85 per cent during the year 2017-18. The GSDP at current prices for the year 2018-19 (P) shows a negative growth of (-) 20.14 due to mining ban imposed once again and in 2019-20 (Q) has registered a growth of 11.43 per cent.

Sector-wise growth of GSDP at current prices is given in Table No. 3.4. As per the Quick Estimates for the year 2019-20, primary and secondary sectors registered a growth of 11.43 per cent and 10.55 per cent respectively over the previous year while tertiary sector registered a growth of 12.04 per cent.

Table No. 3.4
Broad Sector wise GSDP at Current Prices

Sector	₹ in lakh			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
Primary	551712*	541511	432459	481910
	44.14	-1.85	-20.14	11.43
Secondary	3011505	3241832	3567341	3943538
	10.84	7.65	10.04	10.55
Tertiary	2118611	2362190	2507446	2809251
	14.20	11.50	6.15	12.04
Taxes on Products	656465	815977	847035	847035
Subsidies on products	40661	26304	37248	36849
Total	6297631	6935205	7317033	8044885
	14.39	10.12	5.51	9.95

*Forestry and Logging sub sector for the FY 2016-17 has been revised by NSO, New Delhi based on the India State of Forest Report (ISFR 2017)

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

The GSDP for the State of Goa at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2019-20 (Quick Estimates) is estimated at ₹ 63408.08 crore as against ₹ 57787.09 crore in the year 2018-19 (Provisional Estimates) thereby reflecting a growth of 9.73 per cent as against 9.75% in 2018-19 (P).

Comparison of GSDP and GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

The anticipated GSDP at market prices of Goa is expected to grow at 9.73 per cent during 2019-20 as compared to 9.75 per cent during 2018-19. At national level, the GDP estimates at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to decrease at 4.2 per cent in 2019-20 as compared to 6.1 per cent in 2018-19.

There is a likelihood of this growth being revised in subsequent revisions carried out. The growth rates of GSDP and GDP at constant (2011-12) prices from 2015-16 to 2019-20 are presented in Table No. 3.5.

Table No. 3.5
Annual Growth Rate of GSDP and GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	GSDP (₹ crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (National) (₹ crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
2015-16	46091	14.89	11369493	8.0
2016-17	51249	11.19	12308193	8.3
2017-18	52653	2.74	13175160	7.0
2018-19 (P)	57787	9.75	13981426	6.1
2019-20 (Q)	63408	9.73	14565951	4.2

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

From the table it is seen that the growth rate in GSDP dipped from 14.89 per cent in 2015-16 to 9.75 per cent in 2018-19 (P). However, the growth rate for the year 2019-20 (Q) is 9.73 per cent. Sector and sub-sector wise GSDP at constant prices is given in Annexure-15.

Sectoral Composition

The sector-wise composition of GSDP at constant prices from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Quick Estimates) is given in Table No. 3.6. During the year 2019-20 (Quick Estimates), primary sector accounted for 4.81 per cent, secondary sector for 64.66 per cent and tertiary sector accounted for 30.53 per cent.

The primary sector which accounted for 5.90 per cent during 2015-16 increased to 8.26 per cent during 2017-18. In 2018-19, the contribution of primary sector reduced to 4.74 per cent and in 2019-20, it is expected to contribute 4.81 per cent. But, the composition of secondary sector which was about 57.24 per cent during 2015-16 has dipped to 56.43 per cent during 2016-17, in 2019-20, it is expected to contribute 64.66 per cent.

However, the composition of tertiary sector decreased from 36.86 per cent in 2015-16 to 30.53 per cent in 2019-20 (Q). Sector-wise percentage distribution of GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is given in Annexure-13.

Percentage growth over the previous year in respect of GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is given in Annexure-15.

Table No.3.6
Sector wise Percentage composition of GSDP
at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
Primary	5.90	8.75	8.26	4.74	4.81
Secondary	57.24	56.43	56.26	63.00	64.66
Tertiary	36.86	34.82	35.47	32.26	30.53
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is seen from the Annexure-14 that the growth rate over the previous year under primary sector was 8.59 per cent during the period 2015-16 due to resumption of mining activities in the State.

Thereafter, in 2016-17 the growth rate under primary sector improved to 67.55 per cent. However, it dipped to (-) 2.89 in the year 2017-18. This was mainly due to restrictions on mining and quarrying activity.

During 2018-19 (P), the growth rate was negative at (-) 36.52 per cent due to the ban on mining and quarrying. However, the growth rate is likely to increase to 12.15 per cent in 2019-20 (Q).

The composition of secondary sector was about 57.24 per cent during 2015-16 due to availability of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) data. As also, for the year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, the contribution of the secondary sector is in the range of 56 to 64 per cent.

Similarly, the growth rate under tertiary sector which was 8.26 per cent in 2015-16 went down to 6.70 per cent in 2016-17 and further decreased to 4.60 per cent in 2019-20 (Q).

The sectoral growth rate of GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is given in Table No. 3.7.

Table No. 3.7
Sectoral growth rate of GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sector/sub sector	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.26	2.91	-2.10	9.56
Mining & quarrying	362.78	-11.26	-94.22	85.77
Primary sector	67.55	-2.89	-36.52	12.15
Manufacturing	8.21	2.55	26.04	12.26
Electricity, Gas Water supply & other utility services	59.52	-1.25	24.83	27.70
Construction	-8.18	10.67	-3.67	-0.39
Secondary Sector	11.37	2.59	23.88	13.44
Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	16.32	-6.44	2.05	3.99
Transport, Storage, communication & services	9.57	-6.54	-11.63	-1.60
Transport by means other than railways	11.57	-7.82	-19.70	-4.20
Financial Services	-8.41	7.96	-0.64	-0.36
Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & professional services	7.28	4.51	8.13	6.64
Public Administration	6.47	16.72	-0.02	7.72
Other Services	8.67	11.44	-2.37	5.91
Tertiary Sector	6.70	4.82	0.62	4.60
GSDP	11.19	2.74	9.75	9.73

Per Capita Income / Per Capita GSDP

Per Capita Income is estimated by dividing GSDP at current prices with mid-financial year projected population (as on 1st October). Per Capita Income / Per Capita GSDP over period 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) is given in Table No. 3.8. It is seen from the table that per capita income depicts upward trend from ₹ 365806 in 2015-16 to ₹ 476369 in 2018-19 (P) and ₹ 520031 in 2019-20 (Q).

Table No. 3.8
Per Capita Income / Per Capita GSDP

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
at current Prices(₹)	365806	415411	454172	476369	520031
% growth over previous	14.38	13.56	9.33	4.89	9.17
at Constant Prices(₹)	306252	338056	344811	376218	409878
% growth over previous year	14.13	10.38	2.00	9.11	8.95

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

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

The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current and constant (2011-12) prices is given in Table No. 3.9.

Table No. No.3.9
Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20

(₹ in lakh)

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
At current prices	5744925	6287267	6606047	7218077
NSVA at basic Prices	5129121	5497594	5796260	6407892
At constant prices	4637068	4707685	5187766	5680993
NSVA at basic prices	4203016	4268749	4748774	5242002

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices

The NSDP at current prices for the year 2019-20 (Quick Estimates) stood at ₹ 7218077 lakh as against ₹ 6606047 lakh in 2018-19 (Provisional) indicating a growth of 9.26 per cent during the year as compared to a growth of 5.07 per cent in 2018-19. Sector and sub sector-wise NSDP at current prices for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 is given in Annexure-16.

The sector-wise composition of NSVA at current prices in 2019-20 (Q) shows that secondary sector accounted for 55.32 per cent of NSDP followed by tertiary and primary sectors which accounted for 37.65 per cent and 7.03 per cent respectively. Sector-wise per centage distribution of NSDP at current prices for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) is given in Annexure-18.

Sector-wise growth of NSDP for 2019-20 (Q) shows that primary sector registered a growth of 11.73 percent. The secondary and tertiary sectors grew at 9.83 per cent and 11.40 percent respectively during 2019-20 as against (-) 19.53 percent, 9.41 per cent and 5.81 per cent during 2018-19 (P).

Under the sub-sector of primary sector, 'mining and quarrying' has recorded the highest growth rate of 62.09 per cent followed by 'forestry & logging' and 'livestock' with growth rates of 46.37 per cent and 10.04 per cent respectively. Crops recorded growth of 8.38 per cent. The sub sector of 'fishing and aquaculture' has recorded positive growth rate of 1.78 per cent in 2019-20 (Q) as against the negative growth rate of (-) 1.34 per cent in 2018-19 (P).

The sub-sectors of the secondary sector 'electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services' recorded a growth of 30.15 per cent followed by the sub-sector 'manufacturing' with 7.22 per cent and 'construction' at 4.30 per cent.

Under the sub-sectors of tertiary sector, transport by means other than railways' recorded the highest growth of 27.31 per cent followed by the sub-sectors 'public administration' (15.37 per cent), trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants' (11.15 per cent) & 'other services' (10.87 per cent). The percentage growth in respect of NSDP at current prices over the previous year is given in Annexure-20.

Net State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices

The NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2019-20 (Quick Estimates) is ₹ 5680993 lakh as against ₹ 5187766 lakh for the year 2018-19 (Provisional), reflecting a growth of 9.51 per cent over the year 2018-19. The sector and sub-sector wise composition of NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices over the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) is given in Annexure-19.

The sector-wise composition of NSDP at constant prices reveals that during the year 2019-20 (Quick Estimates), primary sector accounted for 4.95 per cent, secondary sector 66.53 per cent and tertiary sector accounted for 28.52 per cent.

The contribution of primary sector which was 5.88 per cent in 2015-16 went up steadily to 8.86 per cent in 2016-17 and stood at 4.95 per cent in 2019-20 (Q).

The contribution of secondary sector to NSDP ranged from 58.36 per cent to 64.75 per cent in the years 2015-16 to 2018-19 (P). The contribution of secondary sector to NSDP stood at 66.53 per cent during 2019-20 (Quick Estimates).

The share of tertiary sector in NSDP shows a downward trend over the years from 35.76 per cent in 2015-16 to 30.40 per cent in 2018-19 (P) and thereafter its share decreased to 28.52 per cent in 2019-20 (Q). The sector wise percentage distribution of NSDP at constant prices is given in Annexure - 19.

The percentage growth in respect of NSDP at constant prices over the previous years is given in Annexure - 21.

Sector wise growth of NSDP for 2019-20 (Quick Estimates) shows that primary sector registered a positive growth of 12.74 per cent, while secondary and tertiary sectors grew by 13.42 per cent and 3.56 per cent respectively.

Under primary sector, the sub-sector of 'mining and quarrying' has registered an enormous increase in its growth rate as compared to the previous year. On the other hand, 'crops' and 'fishing & aquaculture' have recorded a marginal growth.

Under the sub-sectors of secondary sector, there has been an increase in 'electricity, gas & water supply' which registered a growth rate of 30.82 per cent and 'manufacturing' has recorded growth of 12.66 per cent. 'construction' though has shown a negative growth of (-) 0.90 per cent. Under the sub-sectors of tertiary sector, 'public administration' has recorded the highest growth rate (8.28 per cent)

followed by 'other services' (5.53 per cent).

Per Capita Income NSDP and NDP – Comparison

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

The per capita income of NSDP and NDP at current and constant (2011-12) prices is given in Table No. 3.10.

Table No. 3.10
Per Capita Income of NSDP and NDP at
Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	At Current Prices (₹)		At Constant (2011-12) Prices (₹)	
	NSDP	NDP	NSDP	NDP
2015-16	334576	94797	278601	77659
2016-17	378953	103870	305875	83003
2017-18	411740	115293	308296	87828
2018-19 (P)	430081	126521	337745	92085
2019-20 (Q)	466585	134226	367226	94954

GSDP & GDP- Comparison

A comparison of GSDP and GDP at current and constant (2011-12) prices is given in Table No. 3.11. It is seen from the table that during 2015-16 GSDP growth rate at constant prices decreased from 14.89 to 11.19 per cent during 2016-17 and further decreased to 9.73 per cent in 2019-20 (Q). During 2015-16 and 2016-17 GDP growth rate at constant prices was stable at around 8 per cent. In the subsequent years i.e. 2017-18, 2018-19 (P), 2019-20 (Q) GDP at constant prices stood at 7 to 4 per cent.

The growth rate of GDP at current prices over the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 prices stood at 10 to 7 per cent.

The growth rate of GSDP at current prices of the State during 2015-16 stood at 15.14 per cent and thereafter decreased to 14.39 per cent in 2016-17, 10.12 per cent in 2017-18 and 5.51 per cent in 2018-19. During 2019-20 GSDP growth stood at 9.95 per cent.

Table No. 3.11
Growth Rate of GSDP and GDP at Current Prices and Constant (2011-12) Prices for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	GSDP	GDP	GSDP	GDP
2015-16	15.14	10.5	14.89	8.0
2016-17	14.39	11.8	11.19	8.3
2017-18	10.12	11.1	2.74	7.0
2018-19 (P)	5.51	11.0	9.75	6.1
2019-20 (Q)	9.95	7.20	9.73	4.2

CHAPTER 4

PUBLIC FINANCE

This Chapter “Public Finance” portrays the development of the State by providing sound and efficient Finance Management system for good governance. Due to Covid-19 and subsequent lockdown the economy of the State slowed down but after November 2020, it has returned to its normal level. Public Finance showcases the overall revenue and expenditure of the State economy. Goa’s Budget 2020-21 was presented with a revenue surplus of ₹ 353.61 crore.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

An abstract of Budget 2020-21 is given in Table No 4.1, indicated with revenue surplus of ₹ 353.61 crore. The opening balance of 2020-21 is ₹ (-) 2566.59 crore.

Table No.4.1
Budget at Glance
(₹ in crore.)

Item	2018-19	2019-20 (R.E)	2020-21 (B.E)
Opening Balance	-6.51	-9.54	-2566.59
Revenue receipts	9918.76	12016.04	13331.04
Capital receipts	2725.23	2508.65	2676.44
Total receipts	12643.99	14524.69	16007.48
Revenue Exp	9563.62	11745.92	12977.42
Capital Exp	3083.40	5335.82	5822.07
Total Exp	12647.02	17081.74	18799.49
Overall Deficit	-9.54	-2566.59	-5358.61
Fiscal Deficit	1799.63	1469.89	1856.66
Primary Deficit	3144.09	2982.22	3612.85

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

The revenue receipts and revenue expenditure for the current year 2020-21 was estimated at ₹ 13331.04 crore and ₹ 12977.42 crore respectively whereas, the capital receipts and capital expenditure are estimated to be ₹ 2676.44 crore and ₹ 5822.07 crore respectively. The total receipts and expenditure are estimated to show an increase of 10.21% and 10.06% respectively over previous year 2019-20 (R.E).

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Revenue Account comprises of Current income and expenditure of the State.

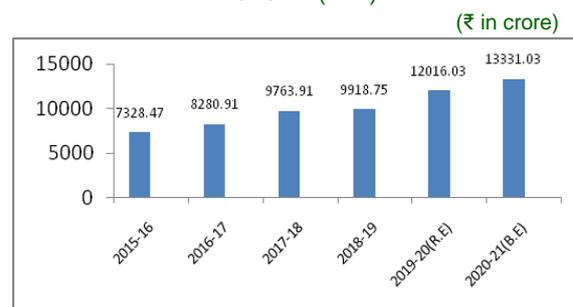
Revenue Receipts

Revenue receipt are broadly classified in three categories:

- 1) Tax revenue
- 2) Non-Tax revenue
- 3) Grants in Aid from Central Government

The revenue receipts of the State for the period 2015-16 to 2020-21(B.E) are given in graph below.

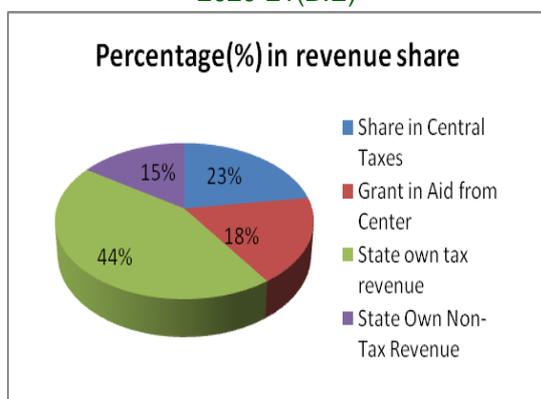
Graph No.4.1
Revenue Receipts from 2015-16 to
2020-21(B.E)



There has been a continuous increase in the revenue receipts from 2015-16 onwards upto 2020-21 (B.E), the revenue receipts is estimated at

₹ 13331.04 crore which is 10.94% higher than the 2019-20 (R.E).

Chart No.4.1
% share of Revenue receipts
2020-21(B.E)



Above Chart shows the percentage share of revenue receipts for the year 2020-21 (B.E). They are classified into 4 broad categories which include tax revenue, non-tax revenue, Grant-in-aid from Central Government and Share in Central taxes. State's Own Tax Revenue forms the highest share in revenue receipts (43.85%), followed by Share in Central Taxes (22.71%), State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (15.65%) and Grants-in-aid from Central Government (17.80%).

1. Tax Revenue

The Tax revenue is classified into State's Own Tax Revenue and Share in Central Tax.

In 2020-21 (B.E), it is estimated that ₹5845.11 crore and ₹ 3026.94 crore would comprise of State's Own Tax Revenue and State's Share in Central Taxes respectively.

The tax revenue for the year 2020-21 (B.E) shows a growth rate of 6.51% as compared to 2019-20 (R.E) of which State's Own Tax Revenue shows a growth rate of 12.79% while Share in

Central Taxes decreased at -3.83 % for the same period.

Table No. 4.2
Receipts under broad components of tax
revenue from 2015-16 to 2020-21 (B.E)
(₹ in crore)

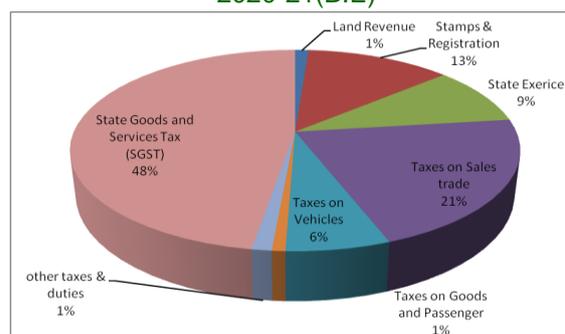
Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	Share in Central Taxes	Total
2015-16	3976.35 (67.41)	1922.78 (32.59)	5899.13 (100.00)
2016-17	4261.16 (64.95)	2299.2 (35.05)	6560.36 (100.00)
2017-18	4731.74 (66.08)	2428.58 (33.92)	7159.96 (100.00)
2018-19	4871.36 (62.85)	2878.36 (37.15)	7749.72 (100.00)
2019-20 (R.E)	5182.01 (62.21)	3147.42 (37.79)	8329.43 (100.00)
2020-21 (B.E)	5845.11 (65.88)	3026.94 (34.12)	8872.05 (100.00)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total of the respective year

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

(a) State's Own Tax Revenue

Chart No.4.2
Break up of State's Own Tax Revenue for
2020-21(B.E)



A major share of State's Own Tax Revenue comes from State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) i.e. ₹ 2772.03 crore which is around 47.4% of the total State's Own Tax Revenue, taxes on sales, trade comprises of (21.3%) followed by stamps & registration (12.5%), State Excise (9.4%) and taxes on vehicles (6.3%).

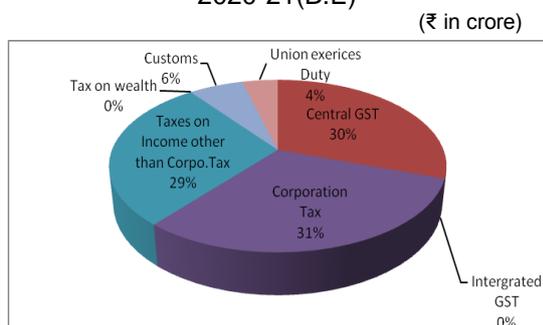
Land revenue, taxes on goods & passenger and other taxes & duties forms a small portion of the State's Own

Tax Revenue being 1.16%, 0.8 % and 1.2% respectively.

(b) Share in Central Taxes

Chart 4.3

Break up of State's Share in Central Taxes
2020-21(B.E)



A major portion of the State's Share in Central Taxes comes from central GST (30.27%), corporation tax (30.77%), taxes on income other than corporation tax (28.64%), customs (6.24%), union excise (4.08%) and integrated GST and Receipts from taxes on wealth are negligible.

2. Non-Tax Revenue

Table No. 4.3

Revenue under broad components of Non tax
revenue from 2015-16 to 2020-21(B.E)

(₹ in crore)

Year	State 'Own Non Tax Revenue	Grant in aid from Gol	Total
2015-16	1208.15 (84.53)	221.18 (15.47)	1429.33 (100.00)
2016-17	1427.95 (82.99)	292.61 (17.01)	1720.56 (100.00)
2017-18	1742.67 (70.06)	744.62 (29.94)	2487.29 (100.00)
2018-19	1354.43 (62.44)	814.60 (37.56)	2169.03 (100.00)
2019-20 (R.E)	1750.91 (47.49)	1935.68 (52.50)	3686.59 (100.00)
2020-21 (B.E)	2085.97 (46.78)	2373.00 (53.22)	4458.97 (100.00)

Note: Figure in bracket indicate percentage to total of the respective year

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

The receipts under non tax revenue for the year 2020-21 is estimated at ₹ 4458.96 crore as compared to 2019-20 (R.E) which was ₹ 3686.59 crore showing a growth rate of 20.95%.

(a) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

The State's Own Non Tax revenue for the year 2020-21 (B.E) is ₹ 2085.97 crore which is 46.78 % of the Non tax revenue of the State, an increase of 19.13 % higher over previous year 2019-20(R.E)

(b) Grant-in-aid from Central Government

The Grant-in-aid is provided by the Central Government to the State Government in order to implement various schemes. The Grant-in-aid from Central Government is estimated to be ₹ 2373.00 crore for the year 2020-21 (B.E) which is 53.22% of the total receipts from non-tax revenue

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

Revenue expenditure comprises of all expenditure for collection of taxes and other receipts, interest payment and servicing of public debt , expenditure incurred on social and developmental service and other expenditure.

Table No. 4.4

Revenue Expenditure from
2015-16 to 2020-21(B.E)

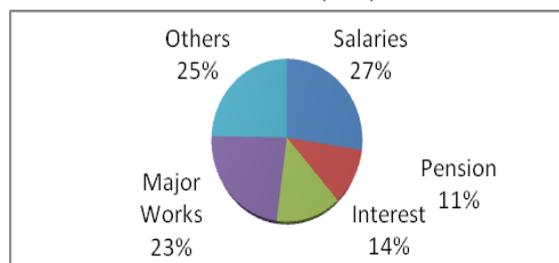
(₹ in crore)

Years	Revenue Expenditure	% change
2015-16	7195.79	--
2016-17	7581.92	5.36
2017-18	9252.29	22.03
2018-19	9563.61	3.36
2019-20(R.E)	11745.91	22.82
2020-21(B.E)	12977.42	10.48

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

There has been an increasing trend of expenditure over the years. In 2020-21(B.E), the revenue expenditure is estimated at ₹ 12977.42 crore with a growth rate of 10.48% as compared to 2019-20 (R.E)

Chart No. 4.4
Break up of Revenue Expenditure
2020-21 (B.E)



The above pie chart shows the breakup of revenue expenditure for the year 2020-21 (B.E). It can be seen that, highest share 27% of expenditure is incurred on salaries followed by other sources such as office expenses, advertising, publication etc. while Major works comprises of 23% in the total revenue expenditure followed by interest paid (14%) and pension which is (11%)

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The Capital Account deals with expenditure usually met from sources other than current revenue e.g. borrowings, advances and receiving of loans and advances with the object either of creating concrete assets of material character or of reducing recurring liabilities

Capital Receipts

Capital receipts are classified into four groups' i.e. internal debt, loans and advances from Central Government, non-debt capital receipts and public account – net (i.e. receipts from public account minus expenditure under public account).

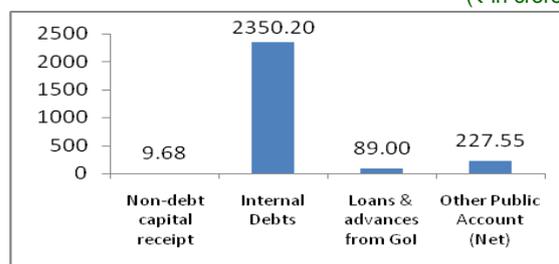
The capital receipt for 2020-21(B.E) is estimated at ₹ 2676.44 crore which is an increase of 6.68 % over previous year

Table No. 4.5
Capital Receipts from 2015-16 to 2020-21(B.E)
(₹ in crore)

Years	Capital Receipts	Percentage change
2015-16	1866.14	-
2016-17	1447.15	-22.45
2017-18	2527.44	74.64
2018-19	2725.23	7.25
2019-20 (R.E)	2508.65	-7.94
2020-21 (B.E)	2676.44	6.68

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

Graph No. 4.2
Break up of Capital Receipts 2020-21(B.E)
(₹ in crore)



Capital Receipts for the year 2020-21(B.E) consist of Internal debt 88% followed by other public account (net) which is (9%), loans & advances from GOI forms (3%) and negligible share of non-debt capital receipts.

(A) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Table No. 4.6
Capital Expenditure from
2015-20 to 2020-21 (B.E)
(₹ in crore)

Years	Capital Expenditure	Percentage change
2015-16	2134.12	-
2016-17	2109.89	-1.14
2017-18	2918.09	38.30
2018-19	3083.40	5.66
2019-20(R.E)	5335.82	73.04
2020-21 (B.E)	5822.07	9.11

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

There has been steady increase in capital expenditure over the years, during 2020-21, the capital expenditure is estimated at ₹ 5822.07 crore which is an increase of 9.11 % as compared to 2019-20 (R.E).

PUBLIC DEBT (as on 31st March)

The State's public debt as on 31st March for the years 2015 to 2021 (Est.) is given below in Table No 4.7. It is observed that the public debt of the State is continuously rising.

The public debt which was ₹12395.42 crore in 2017 has increased to ₹ 13611.10 crore in 2018. It further increased to ₹ 15219.56 crore in 2019 and ₹ 16472.24 crore as per the revised

estimate 2020 and is likely to increase to ₹ 17952.24 crore as per 2021 (Est.).

As per 2021 (Est.), market loans forms a major part in the public debt followed by central loans & NSSF which accounts for around 78.60% and 16.89% respectively of the total public debt.

It can be noticed that the central loans shows a decline and market loans shows an increase over the years. The market loans which was 53.38% of the total public debt in 2015, stood at 78.60% in 2021 (Est.). Similarly, the central loans & NSSF which was 40.22% in 2015, declined to 16.89% in 2021 (Est.)

Loans from NABARD accounts for only 4.27% of the total public debt during 2021 (Est).

Table No. 4.7
Public Debt of the State as on 31st March (₹.in crore)

Type of Loan	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (R.E)	2021 (Est)
Central Loan and NSSF	3995.95 <i>(40.22)</i>	4091.49 <i>(36.07)</i>	3963.20 <i>(31.97)</i>	3763.03 <i>(27.65)</i>	3541.95 <i>(23.27)</i>	3323.29 <i>(20.18)</i>	3031.95 <i>(16.89)</i>
Market Loans	5304.36 <i>(53.38)</i>	6589.00 <i>(58.08)</i>	7760.00 <i>(62.6)</i>	9160.00 <i>(67.30)</i>	11010.00 <i>(72.34)</i>	12410.00 <i>(75.34)</i>	14110.00 <i>(78.60)</i>
Loans from LIC	11.05 <i>(0.11)</i>	9.40 <i>(0.08)</i>	7.75 <i>(0.06)</i>	6.11 <i>(0.04)</i>	4.50 <i>(0.03)</i>	3.31 <i>(0.02)</i>	2.22 <i>(0.01)</i>
Loans from NCDC	0.82 <i>(0.01)</i>	0.63 <i>(0.01)</i>	0.60 <i>(0.01)</i>	0.58 <i>(0.0)</i>	0.41 <i>(0.0)</i>	0.41 <i>(0.0)</i>	0.41 <i>(0.0)</i>
Loans from NABARD	539.1 <i>(5.42)</i>	579.49 <i>(5.11)</i>	596.16 <i>(4.81)</i>	620.14 <i>(4.56)</i>	607.93 <i>(3.99)</i>	686.93 <i>(4.17)</i>	765.93 <i>(4.27)</i>
Loans from PFC	84.47 <i>(0.86)</i>	73.91 <i>(0.65)</i>	67.44 <i>(0.55)</i>	61.24 <i>(0.45)</i>	54.77 <i>(0.36)</i>	48.30 <i>(0.29)</i>	41.83 <i>(0.23)</i>
Loans from HUDCO	0.27 <i>(0.00)</i>	0.27 <i>(0.00)</i>	0.27 <i>(0.00)</i>	0.00 <i>(0.00)</i>	0.00 <i>(0.00)</i>	0.00 <i>(0.00)</i>	0.00 <i>(0.00)</i>
Total Public Debt	9936.02	11344.19	12395.42	13611.10	15219.56	16472.24	17952.34

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa
Figures in the italic are percentage to the total debt

DEFICIT INDICATORS OF THE STATE

The deficit indicators of the State mainly comprise of revenue surplus / deficit, fiscal deficit, primary surplus / deficit.

Table No. 4.8
Deficit Indicators from
2016-17 to 2020-21(B.E)

(₹ in crore)

Year	Revenue Surplus(+) / Deficit (-)	Fiscal	Primary Surplus(+) / Deficit (-)
		Deficit (-)	
2016-17	698.99	-970.87	177.16
2017-18	510.62	1730.19	2974.48
2018-19	355.14	1799.64	3144.09
2019-20 (R.E)	270.12	1469.90	2982.22
2020-21 (B.E)	353.61	1856.66	3612.85

Source: Budget at a Glance, Govt. of Goa

State is in Revenue surplus from 2016-17 and has remained over the years. 2020-21 (B.E), the revenue surplus is estimated at ₹ 353.61 crore.

Fiscal deficit has been fluctuating over the years and for 2020-21(B.E) is pegged at ₹ 1856.66 crore.

In 2017-18 and 2018-19 there was primary surplus of ₹ 2974.48 crore and ₹ 3144.09 crore respectively.

In 2019-20 (R.E) and 2020-21 (B.E), the primary surplus is estimated to be ₹ 2982.21 crore and ₹ 3612.86 crore respectively.

Note: Analysis is based on Annual Financial Statement 2020-21

Box. No.4.1

The DEFICIT CONUNDRUM- A PRIMER

As per the Constitutional requirements the Government Budget comprises Revenue and Capital components, The Revenue Budget is in respect of revenues receipts i.e tax revenue, fees and other charges for services rendered by Government and the expenditure on normal running of the Government including interest charges and subsidies that is met from these revenues. The Capital Budget refers to the capital receipts. i.e market loans, borrowings and receipts from other debt instruments and the capital expenditure on acquisition of productive economic assets.

REVENUE DEFICIT

The excess of Revenue Expenditure over Revenue receipts is termed the Revenue Deficit (RD).It signifies that the regular and routine receipts of the Government are not sufficient to meet the expenditure on its normal running. Since this is highly unsustainable situation, The FRBM Act has set absolute target of reducing the RD to zero

FISCAL DEFICIT

The Fiscal Deficit (FD) is a measure of the extent to which the Government spends beyond its means by resorting to borrowings and becomes indebted in the process. Mathematically, $FD = [Total\ Expenditure - (Revenue\ receipts + recoveries\ of\ loans + other\ receipts)]$. In other words, it is the difference between the total expenditure and the sum of all Revenue receipts i.e, taxes, interest on loans, dividends and profits from PSUs and Government Departments, grants, fees, and non-debt capital receipts. e.g money received by way of repayment of loans by the borrower. Hence, FD indicates the total borrowing requirements of the Government from all sources.

PRIMARY DEFICIT

The Primary Deficit (PD) is defined as the difference between the FD and Interest Payments. It is a measure of the extent to which the Government's borrowings are used to service old loans. A progressively high level of PD would imply that the Government is incurring additional liabilities and borrowing beyond what is necessary to pay interest on existing loans.

REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

Registration Department

The Department of Registration has collected registration fees on documents registered under Registration Act, 1908, Registration of Marriage, fees for issue of Birth and Death Certificate, fees towards Registration of Notarial Deeds, fees collected under Change of Name and Surname Act, 1990, Partnership Firms, Societies Registration Act 1860, Marriage Certificate Correction, Fees collected under Goa Reconstruction of Registers and Records Act, 2005

Table No: 4.9

Revenue collected during 2016-17 to 2020-21
(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2016-17	134.81
2017-18	164.99
2018-19	162.94
2019-20	145.37
2020-21 (till Dec 2020)	80.69

Source: Registration Department

Commercial Taxes Department

The Commercial Tax Department is the revenue generating arm of the government and collects indirect taxes such as GST, VAT etc.

Table No: 4.10

Revenue collected during 2016-17 to 2020-21
(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2016-17	3255.89
2017-18	3651.85
2018-19	4032.08
2019-20	4406.61
2020-21 till Dec 2020)	2875.82

Source: Commercial Tax Department

Town & Country Planning Department (TCP)

Revenue is collected through infrastructure processing fees for zoning certificates, NOC under 49(6), fees for change of Zone under sec 16B of the Act, fees under FAR etc.

Table No: 4.11

Revenue collected during 2016 to 2020-21
(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2016-17	79.85
2017-18	43.10
2018-19	77.93
2019-20	48.68
2020-21 (till Dec 2020)	20.07

Source: TCP

Excise Department

Revenue is generated through fees for grant of liquor license, recording of labels export import permits, grants of new licenses, transfer and shifting of existing licences etc. Revenue generated for last five years is given below

Table No: 4.12

Revenue collected during 2016 to 2020-21
(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2016-17	320.91
2017-18	410.00
2018-19	478.04
2019-20	491.80
2020-21 (till Dec 2020)	338.99

Source: Excise Department

Fire & Emergency Services

Department collected fees through trainings, licensing and other charges.

Table No: 4.13

Revenue collected during 2016-17- 2020-21
(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2016-17	1.03
2017-18	1.17
2018-19	1.38
2019-20	1.20
2020-21 (till Dec 2020)	0.72

Source: Fire & Emergency Dept.

Captain of Ports

The department generates revenue from port dues, anchoring charges/mooring charges, barge tax, fishing canoes registration /renewal charges fees COP jetty/vessel hiring charges, govt. revierrine charges, NOC fees etc.

Table No: 4.14

Revenue collected during 2016- 2020-21
(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2016-17	9.04
2017-18	8.64
2018-19	6.96
2019-20	6.86
2020-21 (till Dec 2020)	5.10

Source: Captain of Ports Dept.

Kadamba Transport Corporation Limited

Revenue is generated through fare collected from public for commuting, Government subsidy and other income as per eligibility.

Table No: 4.15

Revenue collected during 2016-17 to 2020-21
(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2016-17	167.04
2017-18	169.68
2018-19	200.98
2019-20	204.81
2020-21 (till Dec 2020)	78.44

Source: KTCL

Transport

Revenue is collected from registration of vehicles, permits for vehicles, license fees etc.

Table No.4.16

Revenue collected during 201-17 to-2020-21
(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2016-17	275.55
2017-18	341.97
2018-19	327.53
2019-20	299.32
2020-21 (till Dec 2020)	159.39

Source: Directorate of Transport

CHAPTER 5

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

The banking system of India consists of the central bank (Reserve Bank of India - RBI), commercial banks, cooperative banks and development banks (development finance institutions).

These institutions, which provide a meeting ground for the savers and the investors, form the core of India's financial sector.

The banking industry in India has a huge canvas of history, which covers the traditional banking practices from the time of Britishers to the reforms period, nationalization to privatization of banks and now increasing numbers of foreign banks in India.

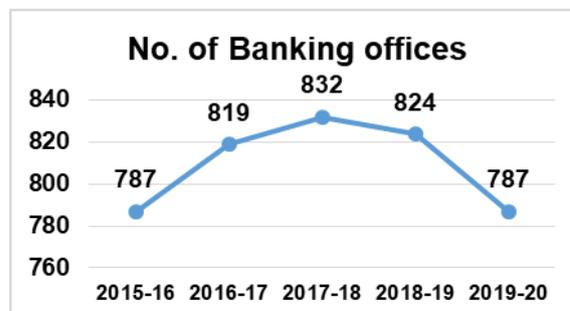
Therefore, Banking in India has been through a long journey. Banking industry in India has also achieved a new height with the changing times. The use of technology has brought a revolution in the working style of the banks. However, with the changing dynamics of banking business brings new kind of risk exposure.

Banking Network

There are 787 banking offices in the State as on 31.12.2020. The trend in the number of banking branches from 2015-16 to 2019-20 is given in Graph No. 5.1.

It can be seen that, upto 2017-18 there was an upward trend of bank branches which started declining from 2018-19 onwards.

Graph No. 5.1
Year-wise number of banking offices



Source: Lead Bank

Population Covered per bank branch

Table 5.1 shows the estimated population covered per branch (including co-operative banks) from 2016 to 2020 (upto 31.12.2020). The persons per branch ranges from 1,853 to 1,753 and thus it can be said that Goa possesses a good banking network.

Table No. 5.1
Population per branch
(including co-operative banks)

Year (as on 31 st March)	Estimated population covered per branch
2016	1,853
2017	1,780
2018	1,753
2019	1,770
2020	1,807

Source: (population as per 2011 census)

Deposits

The deposits from 2016 to 2020 can be seen from Table No. 5.2. The 787 bank branches together has mobilized deposits to the tune of ₹ 89,205 crore as on 31.12.2020.

Table No. 5.2
Annual Growth Rate of Deposits

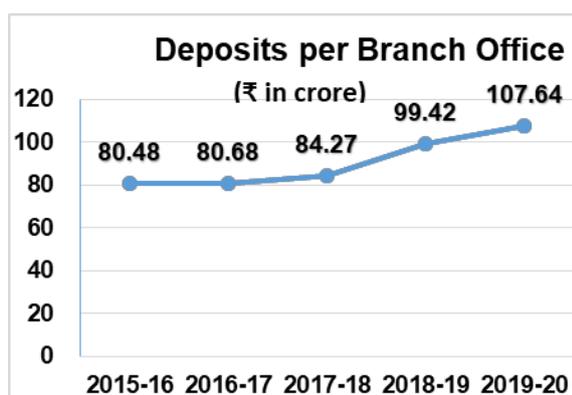
As on 31 st of	Deposits (₹ in crore)	% growth over Previous period
March 2016	63339	-
March 2017	66078	4.32
March 2018	70109	6.10
March 2019	81918	16.84
March 2020	84715	3.41
As on 31.12.2020	89205	-

Source: Lead Bank

It can be seen from the table No. 5.2 that, there has been a continuous growth in total deposits. As compared to deposit level of December, 2019 which was ₹ 79,347 crore, there is an increase in the growth rate by 12.42% as on 31.12.2020 being the deposit level at ₹ 89,205 crore.

The average deposits per bank branch from the year 2015-16 onwards is shown in Graph No. 5.2. The average deposits per branch was ₹ 80.48 crore as on March 2016. There is an increasing trend which currently stands at ₹ 113.35 crore as on 31.12.2020.

Graph No. 5.2
Year wise deposits per branch office



Source: Lead Bank

Credits

During 2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020), the credit disbursed is ₹ 28,703 crore. Table No. 5.3 shows the credit and annual growth rate from 2015-16 to

2019-20. It can be clearly understood that there was a decline by 2.03 % in growth of credit during 2016-17, subsequently, there is an increasing trend in growth rate. During 2019-20, there is an increase in credit growth rate of 8.06%.

Table No. 5.3
Annual growth rate of credit

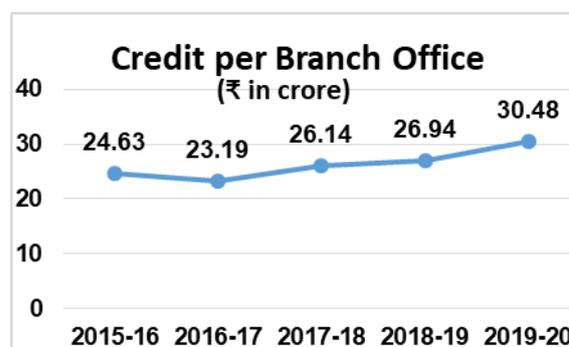
Financial year ending	Credits (₹ in crore)	% growth over previous period
March 2016	19385	-
March 2017	18991	(-)2.03
March 2018	21749	14.52
March 2019	22196	2.06
March 2020	23985	8.06
As on 31.12.2020	28703	-

Source: Lead Bank

It can be analysed from Table No. 5.3 that, though the advances level is showing an upward trend except 2017 but the percentage of growth rate is varying in different years.

As on 31.12.2020, the advances level which is ₹ 28,703 crore shows an increase in the growth rate by 24.64% as compared to advances level of December 2019.

Graph No. 5.3
Year wise Credit per branch office



Source: Lead Bank

The Graph No. 5.3 shows the credit per bank branch from 2015-16 onwards. The credit per branch are varying from year to year. It was ₹ 24.63 crore in year 2015-16 and declined to

₹ 23.19 crore for the year 2016-17. Further, it showed a subsequent growth in credit.

Credit Deposit Ratio

The actual levels of deposits, advances and CD ratio since March 2016 is given in Table No. 5.4.

Table No. 5.4
Actual levels of deposits, advances and C:D ratio
(₹ in crore)

Financial year ending	Actual Levels		
	Deposit	Advances	CD ratio
March 2016	63339	19385	31%
March 2017	66078	18991	29%
March 2018	70109	21749	31%
March 2019	81918	23904	29%
March 2020	84715	23985	28%
As on 31.12.2020	89205	28703	32%

Source: Lead Bank

The advances level as on 31.12.2020 is ₹ 28,703 crore with an increase of ₹ 5,674 crore over the December 2019 level. The deposit level as on 31.12.2020 being at ₹ 89,205 crore has increased by ₹ 9,858 crore over December 2019 level of ₹ 79,347 crore.

The CD ratio as on 31.12.2020 is 32.18% which is below the benchmark level of 40% but slightly above December 2019 level.

Performance by Banks under Annual Credit Plan (ACP) 2019-20

The performance under Annual Credit Plan 2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020) is given in Table no. 5.5

The disbursement of Crop Loans upto 31.12.2020 is ₹ 209.67 crore as against the target of ₹ 257.25 crore i.e. with an achievement of 81.50%. The performance of Crop Loans is increased by ₹ 168.82 crore as it was ₹ 40.85 crore for the corresponding period during 2019.

Table No. 5.5
Performance under Annual Credit Plan as on 31.12.2020

(₹ in crore)

Activity	ACP Target	ACP Achv.	% Achv
Agri Crop loans	257.25	209.67	81.50
Agri.Term loans	352.50	405.14	114.93
SUB TOTAL AGRI	609.75	614.81	100.83
Agricultural Infra	37.56	0.67	1.78
Allied Activities	105.06	202.25	192.51
AGRI. TOTAL	752.37	817.73	108.69
MSME	2550	2393.47	93.86
Export Credit	78.75	15.37	19.52
Education	112.13	12.84	11.45
Housing	562.50	103.60	18.42
Renewable Energy	31.53	0.48	1.52
Others	3.92	2.93	74.74
Social Infra.	33.78	10.22	30.25
TOTAL	4125	3356.64	81.37

Source: Lead Bank

The disbursement of Agricultural Term Loan upto 31.12.2020 is ₹ 405.14 crore as against the target of ₹ 352.50 crore i.e. achievement of 14.93% over and above the target. The performance under Agricultural Term Loans is increased by ₹ 118.23 crore against ₹ 286.91 crore for the corresponding period of last year.

The overall achievement under Agriculture Sector is ₹ 817.73 crore upto 31.12.2020 as against target of ₹ 752.37 crore which is 8.69% achievement over and above the target.

The overall achievement under Agriculture Sector has tremendously increased by ₹ 400.48 crore as against ₹ 417.25 crore for the corresponding period of last year.

The disbursement under Loan to Industries upto 31.12.2020 is ₹ 2393.47 crore as against the target of

₹ 2550.00 crore i.e. 93.86% achievement. The performance of Loan to Industries is increased by ₹ 145.41 crore as against ₹ 2248.06 crore for the corresponding period of last year.

The overall achievement under Housing up to 31.12.2020 is ₹ 103.60 crore as against the target of ₹ 562.50 crore i.e. 18.42 %. The achievement declined by ₹ 201.09 crore as against ₹ 304.69 crore for the corresponding period of previous year.

The overall achievement under ACP during 2020-21 up to 31.12.2020 is ₹ 3356.64 crore as against the target of ₹ 4125.00 crore i.e. 81.37% achievement. The overall achievement is increased by ₹ 253.19 crore as against ₹ 3103.45 crore for the corresponding period of previous year.

Priority Sector Advances

As on 31.12.2020, the total Priority Sector Advances is ₹ 8459 crore which is 29.47% of total advances level of ₹ 28703 crore. The level of priority sector advances has increased by ₹ 1059.80 crore over December 2019 level.

The total of Advances under Differential Interest Rates (DIR) Scheme as on 31.12.2020 is ₹ 0.76 crore which is very negligible. The level of achievement is far below the benchmark level of 1% of total advances.

The level of Advances to Weaker Sections of society as on 31.12.2020 is ₹ 2964.43 crore with increase of ₹ 2074.68 crore over December, 2019 level. The percentage of advances to weaker sections of society is 10.33% as against the total advances.

The total Advances to SC/ST as on 31.12.2020 is ₹ 108.13 crore with a decrease of ₹ 117.39 crore over December, 2019 level. In percentage

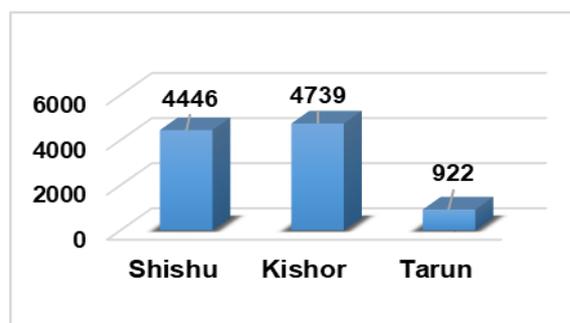
terms, the advances to SC/ST is 0.38% of total advances.

The level of Advances to Women is ₹ 2358.61 crore as on 31.12.2020 with an increase of ₹ 100.21 crore over December, 2019 level which is 8.22 % of total advances.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

There are three types of loans under this scheme i.e. Shishu, Kishor and Tarun. The number of accounts and amount disbursed under PMMY can be seen in Graph No. 5.4 and Graph No. 5.5 respectively. During the the financial year 2020-21 as on 31.12.2020, ₹ 656.90 crore have been disbursed to 10,107 enterprenures under PMMY.

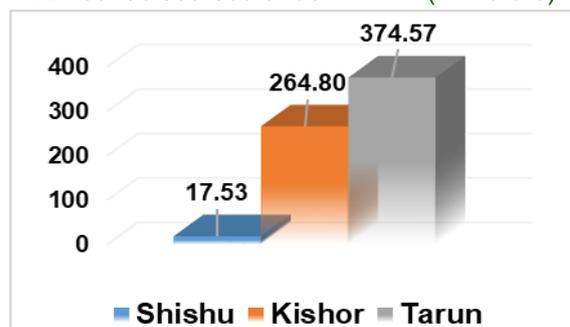
Graph No. 5.4
No. of Accounts under PMMY



Source: Lead Bank

It can be seen from Graph No. 5.4 that under PMMY as on 31.12.2020 the highest number of accounts are under Kishor scheme i.e. 4,739 accounts followed by Shishu with 4,446 and Tarun with 922 accounts.

Graph No.5.5
Amount disbursed under PMMY (₹ in crore)



Source: Lead Bank

Co-operative Societies

As on 31.03.2020, there are 5078 co-operative societies registered in the State for welfare of the public.

Co-operative Societies shows an increasing trend in growth of deposits over previous years. It can be seen from Table No. 5.6 that there is a marginal growth of deposits during 2016-17 i.e. 2.24%. Whereas there is a substantial increase of deposits during 2017-18. Further, during 2018-19 & 2019-20 growth in deposits stood at 8.67% & 4.46% respectively.

Table No. 5.6
Annual Growth Rate of Deposits in
Co-operative Societies

Year	Deposits (₹ in crore)	% growth over Previous period
2015-16	5195.60	-
2016-17	5312.08	2.24
2017-18	6460.38	21.62
2018-19	7020.20	8.67
2019-20	7333.51	4.46

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies

The advances by the co-operative societies is shown in Table No. 5.7.

Table No. 5.7
Annual Growth Rate of Advances in
Co-operative Societies

Year	Advances (₹ in crore)	% growth over Previous period
2015-16	2981.60	-
2016-17	2353.71	-21.06
2017-18	2044.24	-13.15
2018-19	3037.16	48.57
2019-20	2631.35	-13.36

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies

It is understood from Table No. 5.7 that, advances declined tremendously during 2016-17 & 2017-18. Whereas there was an increase in advances by 48.57% during 2018-19 as compared to previous year. The growth rate of advances again decreased by 13.36% during 2019-20.

CHAPTER 6

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Agriculture & allied activities sector contributes to overall growth by generating requisite inputs. Of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) viz. No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life below Water, Life on Land are directly linked with this sector. Being largest provider of livelihood, promotion of sustainable agriculture is inevitable.

Efficient and effective use of water resources, enhancement of agro-processing capabilities, better livelihood for the rural population, empowerment of the small farmers, reduction in the wastage of agricultural produce, better value-chain market mechanism, steps towards reduction in desertification, degradation of land and protection & improvement of bio-diversity are the necessities for ensuring the sustainable development.

Foreseeing sustainable development of Agriculture sector by making agriculture activity more viable for

better economics of scale in cultivation and marketing of produce with branding concept is undertaken by the State on priority. The State is working on high density plantation of commercial crops i.e. mango, cashew with an aim to target export market.

Gross Value Added of Agriculture & Allied Sector

As per provisional estimates of State Income, the share of agriculture and allied sectors in Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices is 6.42 % for the year 2019-20 (Q).

GVA of agriculture and allied sectors and its share in total GVA of the State during the last five years at current prices is given in Table 6.1.

The Gross value Added by the fisheries sector to the State economy stood at ₹1,51,136 lakh constituting 2.32% of the total GVA & 35.86% of agriculture & allied sectors at current prices for the year 2018-19(P).

Table No. 6.1
Share of Agriculture and Allied Sector (Current Prices)

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20#
1	2	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.09	7.53	7.17	6.48	6.42
1.1	Crops	3.18	3.26	3.50	2.99	2.90
1.2	Livestock	0.47	0.39	0.46	0.47	0.46
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.53	1.29	0.75	0.70	0.93
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	2.90	2.59	2.45	2.32	2.12

*Provisional # Quick

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim-Goa

Growth in Agriculture & Allied Sectors

The growth in GVA of agriculture and allied sectors has been fluctuating over time. Percentage (%) growth over

previous year Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices is given in Table No. 6.2 .

Table No: 6.2
% Growth over previous year Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20 #
1	2	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-6.23	16.26	2.91	-2.10	9.56
1.1	Crops	-3.63	7.38	-0.86	-2.35	1.39
1.2	Livestock	-27.18	-7.11	16.66	8.99	6.18
1.3	Forestry and Logging	-5.27	147.81	2.09	1.25	50.38
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	-3.72	9.05	5.71	-5.52	3.08

*Provisional # Quick

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim-Goa

Policy decisions

The Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited has been transferred to the Directorate of Agriculture by amending the Business of Government of Goa (Allocation) Rule, 1987.

Farmers without Krishi Card having area upto 0.2 Ha are considered for providing financial assistance under the scheme for cashew.

Achievements

- 550 metric tonnes (MT) of paddy seeds of high yielding varieties were distributed to approximately 10,000 farmers at 50% subsidy incurring an expenditure of ₹ 78.47 lakh under the component i.e. assistance for high yielding quality seeds, of Crop Production and Input Management.
- 377 agro machineries such as tractor, power tiller, etc were subsidized to the tune of ₹ 40.24 lakh which has helped in agriculture mechanization.
- Under 50% subsidy on hire service charges of various agricultural machinery for land preparation, 26,994 farmers have been benefitted incurring an expenditure of ₹ 398.80 lakh.
- 1016 Krishi cards have been issued to farmers with a cumulative of 41900 Krishi Cards since inception.
- 48780 Soil Health Cards have been issued to farmers from 2015-16 till date.
- Under the Kisan Mandan Yojana, 143 farmers have been enrolled.
- 4,593 farmers were provided assured price of ₹ 905.54 lakh for 05 major crops i.e. Paddy, Sugarcane, Coconut, Oil Palm and Cashewnut.
- 692 tonnes locally produced vegetables were procured by Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd., worth ₹ 285.00 lakh benefitting 996 farmers thereby giving boost for marketing.

- 500 Organic Clusters covering 12,389 farmers are formed for production of organic produce in an area of 10,000 hectares.
- Under the scheme “Government Intervention for Control of Price Rise”, 17,597 tonnes of vegetables and 828 tonnes of groceries were sold to general public through Goa State Horticulture Corporation.
- 4 farmers were felicitated under “State Level Agriculture Awards” for their outstanding work in Agriculture.
- During Covid-19 period, Government arranged to supply vegetable seeds at 50% subsidized rates at Village Panchayat level.

REFORMS

Reforms undertaken in last 2 years (2019-20 & 2020-21) are as follows:

- Promotion of Organic Farming through formation of 500 Organic Clusters covering 10,000 ha area.
- Community Farming to boost agriculture in the State.
- Issue of Soil Health Cards to farmers.
- Promotion of Honey through Honey bee rearing
- Establishment of seven clusters under SFURTI scheme for paddy 2 and 1 each for processing of multi fruit, sugarcane jaggery, chilly, coconut and vegetable.
- e-Krishi Sampark initiative to disseminate agriculture information among farmers through various digital modes.
- At source, subsidy is provided to the farmers for purchase of Cashew grafts and agriculture implements and machineries.
- Amendment in Act:
 - Promulgation of The Goa Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020
 - Business of APMC and Sugar Factory transferred to Agriculture Department for better facilitation of implementation
 - Amendment in the pattern of assistance to include taxes (GST) in the cost of agriculture machinery for calculating subsidy payable to farmers.
- Increase in agriculture produce in support price
 - Coconut ₹ 10/- to ₹ 12/-
 - Alsono ₹ 70/- to ₹100/-
 - Cashewnut ₹ 100/- to ₹ 125/-
- Implemented PM-Kisan Yojana wherein 9,450 farmers were provided with assistance of ₹ 1029.10 lakh.
- Promotion of Floriculture in the State.
- Promotion of super foods like drumstick, jackfruit, vari, ragi and tuber crops.
- Promotion of promising crops like turmeric, marigold, strawberry, nutmeg on commercial basis.
- Promoted Integrated Farming System.
- 650 youth have been motivated to take up agriculture as source of employment.
- Under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Swaymapurna Goa, trainings have been imparted in different Panchayats involving 750 farmers.

- Prepared Vision Document 2025 for the Agriculture Department.

Crop Production

Estimated productivity of various crops in Goa State during the last three years is given in the Annexure 26.

Assured price and crop compensation

This unique scheme operated in Goa provides assured price to farmer in respect of paddy, coconut, arecanut, oil palm, alsando, sugarcane and cashewnuts Whenever, the price falls below the assured rate, the Government pays the difference in the price upto a certain limit. The achievements under assured price for agriculture produce are given in Table No. 6.3

Table: 6.3

No of beneficiaries under Assured price & Crop compensation

Crop	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Paddy	9569	8399	7544	6835	1351
Sugarcane	1062	1839	904	1	758
Oil Palm	309	276	287	246	166
Cashewnut	45	0	0	0	2965
Coconut	2165	786	1313	1936	489

Source: Agriculture Department *(upto Jan'2021)

Development of Horticulture

Horticulture is an important segment of the agriculture sector. It is the fastest growing sector within agriculture. The horticulture has resulted in marked changes in the lifestyles and the consumption habits of our people.

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

Under the various components of scheme, 209 farmers have been benefited during the year 2020-21 till January 2021.

Success Story

Shri.Varad Samant from Dabal village of Dharbandora Taluka has cultivated sugarcane in 2.0 Ha area with wide spacing and with drip irrigation system.

He has harvested 60 M.tonnes of sugarcane per acre. Sugarcane trash after harvesting is being chaffed and put in the soil to enrich the soil. He visits the neighbouring states to learn about new methods of planting of vegetables and sugarcane

During the year 2020-21, he has experimented in cultivation of Hybrid (Hy) watermelons in 0.4 Ha area, with mulching and drip irrigation system and harvested 30.0 tonnes of watermelons. He has cultivated Hybrid chillies (Sitara variety (Var) in 1.2 Ha area with latest package of practices.

He has also grown Hybrid marigold and sweet corn all along the boundaries as trap crop which generates additional income to the farmer.



Till date, he has harvested 97 tonnes of green chillies. The entire produce was sold to Goa State Horticultural Cooperation Ltd.

He has given employment for 40 to 50 labourers per day for harvesting chillies and bhendi crop from nearby village for period of 4 months.

During the COVID -19 period, he has cultivated Hybrid chillies (Var:Sitara)

gold on 3 acre area, carrot on one acre, tomatoes on 0.2 Ha area and water melon on one acre area and after water melon harvest, he has cultivated Hybrid bhendi (Var:Sitara) on same plot and he has also tried Hybrid cabbage later in summer for experiment.

Similarly, he has cultivated long beans (Var: Renu) on 0.1 ha area in summer. He has earned more than ₹ 8.0 lakh from vegetables after adoption of the technology/ activities.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY SERVICES

Livestock sector is an important subsector of agriculture in the economy. The Gross Value Added (GVA) by the livestock sector to the State economy stood at ₹ 30447 lakh constituting 0.47% of the total GVA at current prices for year 2018-19 (P).

Animal Husbandry sector sustains to provide nutritious food of animal origin to the society with a combined aim to provide self-employment opportunities to the economically backward sector of the society.

It also caters veterinary and extension services to the dairy farmers in order to increase the milk production of the State.

Achievements

“Animal Health and Welfare Policy 2020-25” has been notified. Implementation of the components of the policy is in progress.

1,31,089 animals vaccination were performed and 1,22,377 animals cases were treated throughout the State till December 2020.

The annual estimated milk production is 61,927.10 tonnes, egg production is 400.02 lakh and Meat production is 7211.72 tonnes as per Integrated Sample Survey.

Gopal Ratna Award of ₹ 1.00 lakh along with memento & Certificate of appreciation was awarded to Shri Vinod Mukund Joshi, Sanguem for producing highest milk in the State.

One beneficiary for transport of poultry feed has been processed for subsidy and an amount of ₹ 0.79 lakh as subsidy has been disbursed during the year 2020-21 till 31/12/2020.

65,012 animals vaccination were performed under 16th round of FMD-CP and 64,601 animals were ear-tagged and uploaded on INAPH Portal of Government of India. Health cards were issued to vaccinate animals at a cost of ₹ 1.19 lakh.

Under key village scheme

Under key village scheme, 12,291 artificial inseminations were performed and 4,100 calves were born from artificial inseminations.

Government Piggery farm has supplied 337 pigglings to 93 beneficiaries

Under Government Poultry Farm, 30,320 chicks were hatched and 37,741 chicks were sold. Also, 4,87,897 eggs were produced and 4,82,074 eggs were sold/supplied to public/ hospitals during the current year.

The total milk produced from the Government Livestock Farm, Dhat Mollem is 63,749 litres and Cattle Breeding Farm, Copardem is 1,12,059 litres till December 2020.

Kamdhenu Scheme (Sudharit)-

Under Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme (Amended), 138 farmers have purchased 534 animals and ₹ 3.37 lakh of subsidy has been released till date.

Incentives to Milk Producers

Incentives to the tune of ₹1881.58 lakh have been released to 9,377 registered farmers during the year 2020-21 till 31st Dec 2020.

Pashupalan Scheme

The Pashupalan Scheme “Calf to Cow Scheme” is successfully implemented (Assistance for rearing of cross bred calves & improved buffalo calves from birth to 27 month) in the State.

1,192 new calves were registered under the Pashupalan Scheme (Calf to Cow Scheme). 1,384 beneficiaries were assisted and subsidy of ₹ 226.84 lakh has been released.

Dairy Equipment Scheme

In order to give a boost to the dairy industry by reducing the practical difficulties of the farmers to purchase the equipments needed for dairy farming and reduce manpower, the Government has introduced payment of subsidy on the dairy equipment purchased under this scheme with 75% subsidy limited to ₹ 2.00 lakh only on the total equipments purchased.

Under this scheme, applications of 40 farmers have been sanctioned and ₹ 19.67 lakh subsidy has been released during the year 2020-21 till 31.12.2020.

Fodder Development Scheme

The objective of the scheme is to increase green fodder production and make available the various hybrid varieties of green fodder to the farmers for feeding to milch animals in order to increase the milk production and make the State self-sufficient in milk production.

In regards to assistance to farmers under Cultivation of Green Fodder Scheme, 13 farmers have been assisted in growing fodder plots and an amount of ₹ 1.04 lakh has been disbursed as subsidies during 2020-21 till 31.12.2020.

Community Dairy Farming

The main concept of community dairy farming has been under consideration for long time to facilitate group of people coming together with a common intention to take up dairy farming on a community basis with common infrastructure support.

Under this scheme, 3 applications of community dairy farming units were sanctioned and total ₹ 15.45 lakh was released as subsidy during the year 2020-21 till 31/12/2020.

Interest Subsidy under Agriculture & Allied Sector

Under this scheme, farmers are availing agricultural/ allied activities loans for dairy, piggery, poultry etc. The interest of 4% on the loan is payable by the beneficiaries and the interest over and above is borne by the Government.

Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 3.83 lakh has been disbursed as subsidy to 43 beneficiaries during the year 2020-21 till 31/12/2020.

Gramashakti - Supply of Low Input Technology Poultry Birds to Rural Farmers

Under this scheme, the grown up poultry birds and feed are supplied free of cost to the rural farmers in order to encourage and enable rural farmers to venture in for poultry production & increase poultry meat and egg production and consumption in the State.

The grown up low input technology poultry birds (09 females and 01 male) above the age of seven week are supplied to the beneficiary after standard prophylactic vaccination along with 10Kg of poultry feed.

1,940 nos. of low input technology poultry birds along with feed were supplied to 194 rural farmers free of cost under this scheme.

Establishment of Backyard Poultry unit for SC/ST Families

Under this scheme, Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe beneficiary is supplied a backyard poultry unit worth ₹ 2000/- free of cost.

This scheme aims at increasing poultry production in small units through the masses of socially and economically backward tribes, primitive tribes or other sections as sizable population of them live in the remote areas.

The SC / ST population has not been benefited much from the poultry development programme.

Varah Palan Piggery Scheme

Under this scheme, subsidy is provided between 62.5% to 74% maximum of ₹ 9,000/- and ₹ 8,000/- for purchase of piglets / adult pigs to a maximum of 02 males and 20 females respectively.

The subsidy for shed construction is provided maximum @ ₹ 2,000/- per piglet/adult pig. Subsidy for gobar gas including accessories is provided @75% for the maximum unit cost of ₹.50,000/- to the tune of ₹ 37,500/- Subsidy for the other equipments is be provided @ 75% i.e. ₹ 31,575/- for maximum permissible cost of ₹ 42,100/-.

Goatery Scheme

Under this scheme, the financial assistance is provided for purchase and rearing of indigenous Goat breeds namely Konkani Kanyal and Osmanabadi which are suitable to the Goan climate. Subsidies @ 90% as well as incentives are given for transportation of goats.

Western Ghats Development Programme.

Western Ghats Development Programme is implemented in the Talukas of Canacona, Sanguem, and Dharbandora in South Goa District and Sattari in North Goa district. The integrated watershed area programmes are implemented at present in Sattari and Canacona Talukas.

The Goa Small Animal Rescue Management Scheme, 2014

The main objective is to improve the welfare of stray dog population through a comprehensive sterilization programme carried out as part of the animal birth control (ABC) scheme, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

11 Panchayats and 3 Municipalities are covered under the scheme and total amount of Grant-in-aid released is ₹ 38.90 lakh. Two (2) vans has been sanctioned for stray dogs during the year 2020-21 till 31/12/2020.

The Goa Stray Cattle Management Scheme, 2013 (Modified)

The scheme envisages the impounding of the stray cattle and transporting them by specialized vehicle to the Cattle Pound where arrangements are being made to look after the animals.

Two (2) Panchayats and Two (2) municipalities are covered under the scheme and total amount of Grant in aid released is ₹ 269.00 lakh Three (3) Hydraulic Vehicles have been sanctioned for cattle management for Mapusa Municipality, V.P.Salem-Bicholim and V.P. Naqueri-Betul.

Short Scheme for Mission Rabies

Mission rabies worldwide veterinary services have formulated a programme in Goa under Short Scheme for Mission Rabies programme. They have completed Phase I by covering sterilization of 20,414 dogs and vaccinating about 80,000 dogs by utilizing their own funds as per their reports.

During the year 2020-21 (till 31/12/2020), 58,599 vaccinations were performed. 154 Rabies cases were attended and 9 rabies cases were diagnosed.

Goa State Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd (GSCMPUL)

The following data is of only milk procured by Goa dairy from member societies

Table No.6.4
Local Procurement of milk

Sr.no	Year	Local Procurement (Kg)
1	2015-16	2,34,60,779
2	2016-17	2,33,63,561
3	2017-18	2,28,34,697
4	2018-19	2,28,30,640
5	2019-20	2,04,64,623

Source: (GSCMPUL)

FISHERIES

Fisheries department is dedicated towards growth and development of fisheries sector in the State. Fisheries contributes 2.32% of the total GVA for the year 2018-19(P) & 2.12% of the total GVA for the year 2019-20(Q) at current prices as per the provisional estimates of State Income.

Policy decisions during the year, 2020-21

Under Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980, reduction of the fishing ban from 61 days to 47 days i.e. from 15th June, 2020 till 31st July, 2020 (both days inclusive) was approved due to COVID-19 pandemic.

The Minimum Legal size for catching of fish under the Goa Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980, to conserve the fisheries resources has been notified Collection of processing fees for registration of fishing vessel and transfer of fishing vessel under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 has been approved and also revised collection of processing fees for issue of NOC for operation of water sports activities.

Registration of the second hand vessel (Trawler/Purse-Seiner/Trawler cum Purse-Seiner) from outside states and within state as replacement on old registered vessel has been approved.

Construction of new fishing vessel (canoe) restricted to max. 40 nos. for the State has been approved.

The "Goa State Mariculture Policy 2020" for implementing cage fish farming has been notified to ensure maximum economic returns to the State from Aquaculture, while simultaneously benefiting the stake holders and the environment.

Registration of fish sellers and fish traders in order to identify the fishermen from different localities/ commodities has been approved. The database of all fishermen will be maintained all over the State and will also have a control on the number of fish trader operating in the State.

Achievements

The work of repair to damaged pipe culvert at Cutbona fishing jetty has been completed. The work of repair and maintenance of the Khariwada fishing jetty through Water Resource Department is in progress.

The work order has been issued for the work of construction of compound wall and repairs of toilet block around fixing ramp at Badem Assagao, Bardez through P.W.D

Aqua Goa Mega Fish Festival

“Aqua Goa Mega Fish Festival” from 13th February to 15th February, 2020 was conducted. A three days extravaganza event was held at SAG Ground, Campal, Panaji, to create awareness about fisheries and sea food.

Over 5000 students from 70 schools and a footfall of 40,000 people visited the fish festival for three days. 10 institutions participated in 8 seminars on topic related to fisheries

World Fisheries Day

“World Fisheries Day” was celebrated on 21st November, 2020 at Multipurpose Hall of Department of Art Culture, Panaji.

Issuance of Aadhaar card enabled QR code

As a Coastal Security measure, QR code enabled Aadhaar cards have been made mandatory to fishermen from this

fishing season. I.e. August, 2020 Onwards Approximately 1800 numbers of fishermen have been issued QR Aadhaar.

Kisan Credit Card

A special drive to cover the fishermen under Kisan Credit Card was undertaken and 176 fishermen have been issued Kisan Credit Card in the State.

Fresh water Fish Seed hatchery Keri, Sattari, Goa

The Fresh Water Fish Seed Hatchery produced quality fish seed of Indian Major Carp and common Carp during the year 2020-21.

1.5 lakh advance fingerlings of good quality were produced. Besides, additional 7.5 lakh fingerlings were procured from outside the State and supplied to the fish farmers at reasonable rates.

0.6 tonnes of Milk fish (Chanos chanos) was harvested and sold at Estuarine Fish Farm, Ela Dhauji, Old Goa.

Training Programme and Awareness Programme

Two training programmes have been conducted on Biofloc Aquaculture Technology and Awareness Programmes on schemes. Around 43 participates attended the training.

Financial Assistance for Construction / Purchase of F.R.P. / Wooden Fishing Craft.

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the traditional fishermen by way of subsidy for construction of fishing craft in order to earn their livelihood and to promote marine fisheries at large.

The fishermen are granted subsidy to the extent of 50% of the actual cost of craft limited to ₹ 60,000/- (Rupees Sixty Thousand only) per craft. Fishermen are entitled to avail the same after every four years.

During the year 2020-21, an expenditure of ₹ 27.92 lakh has been incurred and 47 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme up to 31.12.2020.

Financial Assistance for the purchase of Fuel (Petrol) to the Fishermen for Operation of Out Board Motor

The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for purchase of fuel (Petrol) in order to grant relief to traditional fishermen to overcome the financial losses suffered by them on account of increasing cost of the fuel so as to enable them to sustain themselves.

Fishermen using Petrol OBM is eligible for subsidy of ₹ 30 per liter on a maximum consumption of 1700 litres of Petrol. Beneficiary is entitled to avail the same every year.

During the year 2020-21, an expenditure of ₹ 231.74 lakh has been incurred and 454 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme, up to 31.12.2020.

Interest Subsidy on Loans for Fisheries & Allied Activities

The scheme provides credit facilities to farmers at subsidized rate of interest to accelerate investment in agriculture & allied sector in the State.

All the fishermen are eligible to avail loans for purchase of canoe, outboard motors, fishing nets, fish finders and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) for fishing vessels, construction for fish

hold in vessels, setting up of aquaculture farms, mussel farming, aquarium fish farming, drying and processing units, ice plants for fisheries and repairs and modification of fishing vessels.

Short, medium and long term loans are eligible for interest subsidy for a maximum period of five years.

Fishermen can avail the loans upto ₹ 5.00 lakh at 4% interest. During the year 2020-21, an expenditure of ₹ 1.30 lakh has been incurred and 2 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme up to 31.12.2020.

Scheduled Tribes Development Scheme

Scheduled tribe families are provided financial assistance for taking up fishing activities under the various welfare schemes implemented by the Department.

An expenditure of ₹ 5.40 lakh has been incurred and 12 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme up to 31.12.2020.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bhīma Yojana (PMSBY) Scheme

During the year 2020-21, an expenditure of ₹ 0.08 lakh has been incurred and 1,264 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme up to 31.12.2020.

Financial Assistance to Brackish Water Aquaculture Farms

The scheme envisages increasing the coastal aquaculture activities through implementation of good management practices and resulting in increase in total fish production in the State.

Financial Assistance for purchase of farming equipments

50% of the cost limited to ₹ 1.00 lakh per ha is granted as subsidy for

purchase of farm equipments like Aerators, pumps, crates, ice boxes, etc. Farmers are eligible for subsidy after 5 years. An expenditure of ₹ 2.15 lakh has been incurred and 4 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme up to 31/12/2020.

Financial Assistance for the purchase of Gill Net and its accessories

The scheme envisages providing subsidy to fishermen for purchase of fishery requisites like gill nets, monofilament twine, nylon twine, sinkers, floats and other accessories.

The beneficiary is entitled for subsidy to the extent of 50% of the actual cost limited to ₹ 30,000/- (Rupees thirty thousand only) for purchase of gill nets with accessories through Bank finance or self-finance. Traditional fishermen are entitled to avail the same after every four years.

During the year 2020-21, an expenditure of ₹ 4.50 lakh has been incurred and 15 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme up to 31/12/2020.

Central Sector Scheme under Blue Revolution

To achieve economic prosperity and to contribute towards the food and nutritional security through optimum utilization of water resources for fisheries development in a sustainable manner, the State Government as per the directives of the Central Government implemented various schemes under Blue Revolution: "Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries." Achievement under Blue Revolution is given in Table No. 6.5.

Table 6.5
Achievement under Blue Revolution for the year 2020-21

(₹ in lakh)

Name of the Scheme	Fin Achi. Central share	Phy. Achie .
Motorization of Traditional Craft	13.17	23
traditional/ Artisanal fisherman	11.86	10
Renovation of Existing ponds/tanks	1.40	1
Motor cycle or Auto rickshaw with ice box	12.24	13
purchase of Insulated Truck of a minimum 10 or 6 tonne capacity	30.50	4
Development of Post-harvest Infrastructure Cold Storage of 10 or 20 tonne Capacity	37.50	2
Safety Fishermen at Sea	1.71	5
Setting up of Mobile / Retail fish Outlet	13.57	3
Total	121.95	61

Trends in Fish Catch

Trends in fish catch in the State for the period from 2014-2020 is given in the Table No 6.6. It can be seen from the table that annual inland fish catch has declined from 5020 tonnes in 2018 to 4169 tonnes in 2019.

Total quantity of fish catch (Inland and Marine) has declined from 1,00,567 tonnes in 2019 to 83,253 tonnes in 2020.

Marine Fish Production & Consumption.

Yearwise quantity of fish exported and foreign exchange realized is given in Annexure 27. It is revealed from the table that export of marine product has shown a declining trend from 2017 -18 to 2019-20 (P).

Table No. 6.6
TREND OF FISH CATCH 2011-2020

(in tonnes)

Sr. No.	Year	Marine	Inland	Total
1	2014	128107	3718	131825
2	2015	108240	4648	112888
3	2016	101053	4403	105456
4	2017	120430	5332	125762
5	2018	116095	5020	121115
6	2019	96398	4169	100567
7	2020	75374	3879	83253

*Provisional (upto December 2020)

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

CO-OPERATION

Various schemes and pattern of financial assistance to different types of Co-operative societies have been implemented in the State of Goa in the form of Grants, subsidies for their development/smooth functioning of business and other allied activities.

The 67th All India Cooperative Week 2020-21 a weeklong programme was organized to disseminate the Cooperative message to a large number of people from 14th to 20th November 2020.

The Goa State Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd, Curti, Ponda has procured 148.31 lakh liters of Milk from 1st April, 2020 to 31st December, 2020.

87 New Coop. Societies have been registered during the period from 1st April, 2020 to 31st December, 2020.

During the period from 1st April, 2020 to 31st December, 2020, the audit of 551 registered societies have been completed and the audit fees amounting to ₹ 53.35 lakh, filing fees amounting to ₹ 6.71 lakh and processing fees amounting to around ₹ 1.27 lakh has been recovered from different types of Cooperative Societies/banks in the State.

The Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd. Panaji has advanced loans of ₹ 2531.26 lakh for Agricultural and ₹ 20,907.92 lakh for non- Agricultural purposes from 1st April 2020 to 31st December, 2020.

An amount of ₹ 151.43 lakh has been incurred in the form of financial assistance to different types of Cooperatives from 1st April 2020 to 31st December, 2020 as below:

- Managerial Subsidy to Dairy Cooperative amounting to ₹ 0.75 lakh.
- Managerial Subsidy to Women Self Help Group amounting to ₹ 0.40 lakh.
- Infrastructure Development scheme for Dairy Cooperative Societies amounting to ₹ 17.55 lakh.
- Loan cum subsidy for construction of godown amounting to ₹ 32.73 lakh.

The Government has invested ₹ 100.00 lakh in Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. in the form of Share Capital for the financial year 2020-21, to protect the interest of cane growers and financial difficulties faced by them.

The total amount of Govt. Investment by way of Share capital contribution to Sugar Factory stands to ₹ 101.50 crore and ₹ 10.75 crore by way of Medium term loan.

The Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana and other similar factories by whichever name has been transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

The Department has amended the Goa Agricultural Produce & Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2007 to bring in par with the Central Model APMC Act, 2018 and with

“The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion & Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020” passed by the Central Government.

Table No: 6.7
Performance of Co-operative Societies from 2018-2020

Particulars	Position as on 31 st March, 2020		
	2018	2019	2020
No. of Coop. Societies	4805	4952	5078
Membership (No. in lakh)	11.42	11.77	12.64
Paid up Share Capital (₹ in crore)	482.92	448.23	395.20
Working Capital (₹ in crore)	7984.65	8286.59	8692.51
Deposits (₹ in crore)	6460.38	7020.20	7333.51
Consumer Business (₹ in crore)	87.12	88.30	92.80
Advance Loans (₹ in crore)	2044.24	3037.16	2631.35
Outstanding Loans (₹. in crore)	4098.83	4409.03	4607.98

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies Government of Goa

The details of various category wise Cooperative Societies serving for the welfare of the public as on 31st March 2020 are given in the Table No. 6.8.

Table No: 6.8
Distribution of Co-operative societies by type

Type of Cooperative Banks/Societies	No. of Societies
Apex Bank - Goa State Cooperative Bank	1
Urban Co-operative Credit Societies	128
Consumer Co-operative Societies	85
Dairy Co-operative Societies	184
Farming Co-operative Societies	16
Fisheries Co-operative Societies	23
Marketing Co-operative Societies	10
Poultry Co-operative Societies	2
Processing Co-operative Societies	7
Labour Co-operative Societies	13
Sangh & Union Federation	3
Producers Co-operative Societies	10
Self Help Group Coop. Societies	1405
Multipurpose Societies	66
TOTAL	1953

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies Government of Goa

CHAPTER 7

INDUSTRIES

Industrialization helps in development of the present as well as the future generation. Framing right policies which include investment in human capital, reducing unnecessary regulations, increasing competitiveness and providing incentives helps in sustaining industrial development in the economy. The State continues to implement various measures to make the environment in the State conducive to industrial development.

The secondary sector of the economy which includes manufacturing,

electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services, construction plays a decisive role in determining the overall growth of output and employment through its backward and forward linkages with the other two sectors of the economy.

The sector wise contribution of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector in the Gross State Domestic Product is given in the Table 7.1 for last three financial years, at current and constant prices.

Table No.7.1
Sector wise contribution in Gross State Domestic Product (%)

At Current prices

Sector	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
Primary Sector	8.81	6.65	6.66
Secondary Sector	52.75	54.82	54.51
Tertiary Sector	38.44	38.53	38.83
Total GSVA	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: P (Provisional Estimates) Q (Quick Estimates)

At Constant prices

Sector	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
Primary Sector	8.26	4.74	4.81
Secondary Sector	56.26	63.00	64.66
Tertiary Sector	35.48	32.26	30.53
Total GSVA	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: P (Provisional Estimates) Q (Quick Estimates) Source: DPSE, Porvorim

Gross Value Added (GVA) in Manufacturing

GVA is a very useful measure to determine the net output in the economy, which depicts the primary income and serves as an economic productivity metric. This is a vulnerable sector to track the economic health of

the State.

Manufacturing sector contributes close to 42.50 % of total gross value added (GVA). The sector is vulnerable to several internal and external economic challenges which affect the overall performance of the State's economy.

Table No. 7.2
Gross Value Added (GVA) in Industry at Constant Prices (%)

Sub sector	Share in GVA	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
Mining & Quarrying	0.17	362.77	787.42	-99.42	85.77
Manufacturing	42.50	8.21	2.55	26.04	12.26
Electricity, Gas, Water supply & other utility services	8.82	59.52	-1.25	24.83	27.70
Construction	3.51	-8.18	10.67	-3.67	-0.39
Industry	55.00	16.65	49.40	-19.80	13.62

Note: P (Provisional Estimates) Q (Quick Estimates) Source: DPSE, Porvorim

Table No 7.3:
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices by Industry
(at 2011-12 Constant Prices) (%)

Sub sector	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
Mining & Quarrying	362.77	787.42	-99.42	85.77
Manufacturing	8.21	2.55	26.04	12.26
Electricity, Gas, Water supply & other utility services	59.52	-1.25	24.83	27.70
Construction	-8.18	10.67	-3.67	-0.39
Industry	16.65	49.40	-19.80	13.62

Note: P (Provisional Estimates) Q (Quick Estimates) Source: DPSE, Porvorim

The Growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has shown a sharp decline trend from the year 2018-19.

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME)

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) contribute significantly in the economic and social development of the State over the last five decades, thereby fostering entrepreneurship and generating largest employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. Government is committed to supporting this critically important sector for better credit flow, technology up gradation, ease of doing business and market access.

The Government of India has undertaken numerous initiatives to empower the MSMEs to tide over the present crisis and become drivers of growth for the economy. The sector has been the backbone of the economy and plays a crucial role in employment

generation and in contribution to GDP.

The MSME sector was one of the worst hit sectors during the nation-wide lockdown. Several corrective and supportive measures have been taken to bring the sector on track. The first among those is the revision of the investment criteria in the MSME definition.

The need for a change that provides small firms the incentives to grow. This upward revision in investment criteria is expected to make them competitive and facilitate robust expansion of the MSMEs in the country. Some of the important measures taken by the Gol as part of the Aatmanirbhar Bharat package.

In addition, several other interventions have also been taken and launched Udyam registration portal on July 1, 2020, which aims at reducing transaction time and cost for entrepreneurs and promote ease of doing business.

Table No.7.4
Definition of MSME Sector Earlier MSME Classification Criteria
Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing	Investment less than ₹ 25.00 lakh	Investment greater than ₹ 25.00 lakh but less than ₹ 5.00 crore	Investment greater than ₹ 5.00 crore but less than ₹ 10.00 crore
Service	Investment less than ₹ 10.00 lakh	Investment greater than ₹ 10.00 lakh but less than ₹ 2.00 crore	Investment greater than ₹ 2.00 crore & less than ₹ 5.00 crore

Table No.7.5
Revised MSME Classification

Composite Criteria: Investment (Plant & Machinery or Equipment) and Annual Turnover

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing & Services	Investment less than ₹ 1.00 crore and Turnover less than ₹ 5.00 crore	Investment greater than ₹ 1.00 crore but less than ₹ 10.00 crore & turnover greater ₹ 5.00 crore & less than ₹ 50.00 crore	Investment greater than ₹ 10.00 crore but less than ₹ 50.00 crore and Turnover greater than ₹ 50.00 crore but less than ₹ 250.00 crore

Source: Ministry of MSME, Government of India

IMPORTANT EVENTS INITIATED FOR UPLIFTING MSMEs

During the year 2020 till June 2020, under Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) 1852 units have been filed on online with proposed investment of ₹ 66008.00 lakh with employment potential of 18554 persons.

Incentives in the form of subsidy amounting to ₹10.00 lakh to one units has been disbursed till Dec'.2020

During 2020-21 under Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) Scheme, Khadi Village Industries Board (KVIB) has disbursed subsidy amounting to ₹ 90.87 lakh involving project cost of ₹ 277.95 lakh to 272 persons.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Under Ease of Doing Business initiative Government has focused on delivering Government to Business (G2B) services online. The focus has been on creating a transparent process wherein all information pertaining to obtaining a clearance/ registration/license is provided online including details such as application procedure, timeline, fees etc. Goa Investment Promotion & Facilitation Board (Goa-IPFB) is nominated as the Single Window Facilitation Agency for investments in the State. Various approvals required for starting a business are provided online through the Goa single window system.

Online single window system has been developed with the capability to scale up and add more services online. Goa Electronics Limited (GEL) has developed 3 modules (Query, Grievance and Investment) specific to Goa-IPB

More than 300 G2B services have been identified that in the future can be integrated in the single window system. The vision of the Government is to minimise the time required for business to comply with Government regulations and reduce the cost incurred for the same.

GOA INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND FACILITATION BOARD (IPB)

The Board has granted in principal approval to 196 projects which comprises of 79 new manufacturing units, 52 new hospitality projects, 13 new service sector projects, 48 projects of expansion of the existing manufacturing units and 4 projects from existing hospitality units. The total investment expected from all these units is ₹ 15780.54 Crore and employment potential is 37247 people.

During the financial year 2020-21, Goa-IPB granted approval to 10 new industrial units. This comprises of 5 new industrial units, 1 new hospitality project, 1 new service sector project, 3 expansion projects of existing Industrial units. The total investment expected from these projects is ₹ 2327.53 crore and employment potential is 5827 people.

The new investment proposals cater to cross section of the economy and range from Aerospace and Defence, Pharmaceuticals, Electronics, Hospitality to Breweries. They are spread across the State as well. Although, Verna remains the most sought-after region for investments given its central location and presence of some global corporate giants, other places such as Kundaim & Madkaim have evinced a lot of interest as well.

EXPORT STRATEGY OF GOA

The State Government has notified the Export Strategy for the State of Goa. The objective is to identify the potential export sectors, identify issues related to State Government agencies and also suggest measures to boost exports from the State.

The Strategy overall aims towards facilitating exporters in the State through various measures which could relate to Policy, infrastructure, common facility, ease of doing business, promotion etc. The “Champion Export Sectors” of Goa such as Pharma, Mineral, Marine, Electronics, Optical Fiber and Chemical that facilitate & boost export potential & certain other sectors from the State categorized as “Focus Sectors” Viz IT, Shipbuilding, Tourism and Agriculture & allied sectors have been identified.

Chief Minister’s Rojgar Yojana (CMRY) Scheme

The Chief Minister’s Rojgar Yojana (CMRY) Scheme, is sponsored by the Government of Goa and is being successfully operated by EDC Ltd.,

since 2001. As on 30.11.2020, more than 7,428 unemployed persons, both men and women, have been sanctioned loans under the scheme, amounting to ₹ 22,275.69 lakh and has achieved total disbursement of ₹ 19,010.79 lakh on a cumulative basis. The CMRY scheme is a composite loan scheme under which the ‘Share Capital Assistance to Self Employed Scheme of DITC’ is made applicable to the beneficiaries.

Under the said scheme of DITC, 50% (80% in case of SC & ST beneficiaries) of the project cost is financed as interest free share capital. Additionally, the ‘Goa State 25% Subsidy for Self Employed – 2015 scheme of DITC has been made applicable to the beneficiaries, on assistance granted against fixed capital investment.

The loan limit for professionals and technically qualified persons under the scheme is ₹ 25.00 lakh and for others, it is ₹ 20.00 lakh. Partnership firms and Self Help Groups are eligible for loan limits of ₹ 75.00 lakh.

Also, in addition to the 2% interest rebate being offered to the women beneficiaries under the scheme, they are also eligible for bringing in only 5% promoter’s contribution. This has resulted in encouraging women beneficiaries to avail assistance under the CMRY scheme, in a big way.

The Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe applicants have been made eligible for 30% additional interest free share capital, under the DITC Share Capital scheme, in order to encourage them to take up self-employment.

Table 7.6
The performance of the CMRY Scheme for the last 5 years

Year	(₹ in Lakh)					
	2015-16 (Actual)	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (as on 30.11.20)
Sanctions	1,395.09	1,786.63	1,826.12	2,857.40	2104.95	216.54
Disbursement	1,071.05	1,679.61	1,466.78	2,579.05	1893.29	185.26
Recovery %	89.97	92.39	93.20	93.33	95.24	94.72

The CMRY scheme has generated large scale employment throughout Goa, thereby easing the problem of unemployment and has spurred economic activities which have resulted in enhanced revenue to the State. Source: Finance/EDC

Goa Tribal Employment Generation Program” (GTEGP) Scheme

The Economic Development Corporation (EDC) is also one of the agencies to implement the newly launched scheme “Goa Tribal Employment Generation Program” (GTEGP) with the objective of improving entrepreneurship skills as well as generating self-employment amongst the tribal communities of the State.

The assistance includes 38% capital subsidy on the total project cost, 5% promoter’s contribution and the balance 57% loans with interest @ 2% p.a. The main eligibility criteria to avail the benefits under the scheme was that the applicant should be a member of the tribal community notified by the Government of Goa, should be unemployed with a minimum qualification of Standard IV and should be between the ages of 18 to 45 years.

The extent of assistance under the scheme is

- For Micro and Small Manufacturing Enterprises ₹ 25.00 lakh.
- For Service Enterprises ₹ 15.00 lakh
- For Trading Enterprises ₹ 15.00 lakh.
- The loan amount is repayable in 60 to 120 EMI’s as may be decided by the task force committee.

As on 30.11.2020, the Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance to 16 applicants for an amount of ₹99.54 lakh and disbursed ₹78.89 lakh during financial year 2020-21.

Other Important Achievements

The Chief Minister’s Rojgar Yojana (CMRY) scheme is being implemented with enhanced loan limits & added

incentives of 25% subsidy on assistance granted towards fixed capital investment. 101 additional beneficiaries have been sanctioned loan assistance amounting to ₹ 532.28 lakh under the scheme, during financial year 2020-21, upto 30.11.2020.

The Government of Goa has notified the Exit Policy for distressed beneficiaries under the Chief Minister’s Rojgar Yojana (CMRY) scheme. This scheme provides relief from repayment of outstanding borrowed loan amount to the distressed beneficiaries as per the modalities of the scheme. As on 30.11.2020, EDC has approved adjustment of ₹ 134.08 lakh from corpus fund for 152 beneficiaries on a cumulative basis.

The EDC has also implemented the “Goa Tribal Employment Generation Program” (GTEGP) loan scheme. Since inception, the Corporation has sanctioned loan assistance to 69 beneficiaries amounting to ₹ 469.87 lakh and disbursed ₹ 340.66 lakh on cumulative basis upto 30.11.2020.

The Modified Interest Rebate Scheme - 2012 (MIRS-2012) has been providing interest rebate to units in backward talukas. Additional interest rebate is also provided to resident / non-resident Goans and Women Entrepreneur. The MIRS-2012 scheme has been extended till 31.03.2023 and is actively promoted and operated to promote industrialization in the State.

The Government has made EDC its Nodal agency to implement the “Debt Relief Scheme for mining affected borrowers of Financial Institution”. The cumulative subsidy sanctioned by EDC so far under the scheme is ₹ 10,841.79 lakh to 4,696 applications under the scheme.

From the sanctioned cases, EDC has cumulatively disbursed subsidy of

₹ 9,735.06 lakh to 4,557 beneficiaries as on 30.11.2020 under the scheme.

The Corporation has been assisting the Government by actively participating in the Atmanirbar Bharat and Swayampurna Goa programmes with an objective to increase awareness about Government schemes.

The scheme information vide these programmes are meant to reach remote areas of the State. So far, EDC officials have presented their schemes to the panchayats of Xeldem, Balli-Adnem, Ucassaim-Paliem-Punola, Guirim, Netravali, Ambaulim, Chimbel, Pomburpa-Olaulim, Saligao, Calangute, etc.

The Corporation has also been actively participating in various online programmes organized by schools and colleges so as to create awareness of our self-employment schemes

IGNITE-EDC Innovation Hub (Ignite), is now a 100 seater facility, an increase from its original capacity of 78 seats. So far it has supported more than twenty startup incubates and has provided co-working space to numerous entities ranging from MNC's to freelancers running their ventures.

One of these startups have also attracted equity funding from external investors even in these unprecedented times. In spite of the pandemic, 6 new start - ups have enrolled for the incubation programme in financial year 2020-21 until 30.11.2020 apart from the co-working entities.

For the financial year 2020-21, the Corporation has incurred a CSR expenditure of ₹121.00 lakh as on 30.11.2020 (inclusive of ₹100.00 lakh donated to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund for Covid-19 pandemic) out of a targeted CSR fund of ₹ 132.50 lakh.

The rest of the CSR expenditure was made in areas of education, environment, health and rural development.

Skill Development

The department of skill development is empowered to help the needy unemployed youth to create self-employment opportunities for earning their livelihood. Under this initiative, the following are the achievements.

14 trained handloom weavers were engaged under the Viswakarma Kaushal Yojana scheme for imparting skill training to 130 new handloom weavers in weaving handloom products like towels, bed-sheets, kunbi sarees, uparne with the aim to form handloom cluster of artisans.

16 trained coir artisans were engaged during the year under the Vishwakarma Kaushal Yojana scheme for imparting skill training to 303 new coir artisans in weaving coir yarn, coir mats to form a coir cluster of the artisans in the mining affected area.

41 trained tailoring artisans were engaged to stitch 34000 face masks to combat Covid-19 situation and for stitching cloth bags to replace plastic. 50 bamboo artisans are being provided with handholding support to produce decorative value added bamboo products.

All the trainees are paid with a stipend of ₹ 750 p.m. and the trainers are paid a remuneration as per the minimum wage rate prescribed by the Government.

15 trained power loom weavers have been engaged for weaving suiting and shirting cloth. They have woven 18000 meters of cloth which would be used for stitching school uniforms.

MINING INDUSTRY

The Directorate of Mines & Geology is governed by the Mines & Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act of 1957 which is a uniform Central Legislation governing Major Minerals in the country and Rules framed there under.

The Minor Minerals are governed under the Goa Minor Mineral Concession Rules of 1985. The Directorate looks after the work of mineral administration of Major and Minor Minerals which involves grant, renewal of reconnaissance permits, prospecting licenses and mining leases within the ambit of the MMDR Act;1957. So also, quarrying leases which are granted and renewed under the Goa Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1985.

Achievements

For the financial year 2020-21 (till 30/11/2020) total Royalty collected on extraction of Major Mineral is ₹ 6477.66 lakh. Royalty collected on Minor Minerals for the above period is ₹ 224.97 lakh.

As per the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No.435 of 2012, the State Government conducted Twenty-four e-auctions of the mineral ore stacks lying at various mines/stack yards in the State of Goa. A total quantity of 14.68 Million Tons of mineral ore was sold through e-auction and 2.13 Million Tons is balance stock.

District Mineral Fund collection figures from 12/01/2015 to 30/11/2020 are as under:

- North Goa:-₹ 105.03 crore
- South Goa:-₹ 96.91 crore
- Total Goa State:₹ 201.94 crore

An amount of ₹ 98.29 lakh has been collected & transferred towards National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET), New Delhi for the period 2020-21 (till November 2020).

Monitoring the extraction and transportation of minor minerals is extensively carried out so that value of the minor mineral is recovered from illegal transportation. Total amount of ₹ 54.02 lakh was recovered towards compounding charges during the financial year till October 2020.

The extraction of sand is governed under the Goa Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1985 and permits are issued on yearly basis. Currently, no permits are issued/renewed as the matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court.

The Department has developed the modules and software which can run on Point of Sale (POS) terminals which will help the Department in efficient collection of royalties, regulation of transportation activities, curbing of illegal activities & transportation of minor minerals and above all help in ease of doing business for the lease holders/quarry permit holders and also in attainment of objective of zero tolerance to corruption. POS terminals integrated with Global Position System (GPS) data for minor minerals to issue transit permits.

The Department has also developed various modules for monitoring and regulation of extraction of minor minerals, storage of minor minerals, transportation of extracted mineral so also curbing illegal activities in the State of Goa, in order to ensure that the royalty payable to the State is collected and the illegal activity of sale of mineral does not take place, the Department wants to bring on board end users of minor minerals.

POLICY DECISION

The Department of Mines & Geology is in the process of streamlining the process for grant of Minor Mineral Quarrying Leases & approval of Quarrying plans for which Amendments to Goa Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1985, are proposed. Besides, for the purpose of sustainable extraction of sand by traditional means, a study is being conducted by National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) through Environment Department post which, sand extraction permits will be granted.

The Special Investigation Team which is constituted, is investigating the illegalities in the Mining Sector for the period from 2007-2012.

A Comprehensive Audit of mining leases was also undertaken for the same period through empanelled Chartered Accountants.

A sub committee was formed to study in detail the reports on comprehensive audit. The said Committee has submitted Summary Reports and accordingly Show Cause Notices have been issued to the mining leaseholder. Personal hearings are going on. The amount recovered so far based on the summary of mining audit report submitted by the CAs is ₹. 3.99 crore and further recovery proceedings are underway.

The Government of Goa vide Notification dated 05/05/2015, constituted and established a Trust being nonprofit body for both the North Goa and South Goa districts of Goa State to be called "North Goa District Mineral Foundation" and "South Goa District Mineral Foundation" respectively. Vide Notification No. DMG/MMDR/DMF/01/2015/4151 dated 15/01/2016, the Government of Goa has notified 'The Goa District Mineral Foundation Rules, 2016'.

Further, vide Notification No. DMG/MMDR/DMF/01/2015/ dated 30/11/2017, the Directorate has notified the composition of the District Mineral Foundation Committees for North Goa and South Goa District.

Measures taken

- Provision is made for online payment of royalty and other payments for both major and minor minerals.
- Necessary steps are being taken to utilize the District Mineral Fund for the mining affected areas. Priority is accorded for drinking water supply through PWD, provision of school buses for transportation of school children and necessary upgradation in the mining affected areas like drilling of bore wells, creating infrastructure, so that every household in mining affected areas has regular supply of tap water.
- A dynamic website of the Mines Department updates the members of the public about each and every important issue concerning Department of Mines & Geology. The details of all the 24 e-auctions are available on the website.
- In Major minerals, all the permits of import & export transit & sale of minerals are issued online and processing fees towards the same is collected through e-wallet.
- A robust Global Position System (GPS) enabled Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) has been put in place to monitor the movement of mining trucks and remotely to keep a check of parameters such as traffic congestion, over speeding, over loading etc.
- Mobile App for easy viewing and Public viewing of the portal displaying last trip sheet, Global

- Positioning System (GPS) status, speed, vehicle status (Proposed).
- App for recording reports of raids (Proposed).
- Implementation of beneficiary oriented scheme
- For welfare of Mining Affected People the Government of Goa, had

introduced the scheme called “Debt Relief Scheme for mining affected borrowers of financial institution” for providing financial relief to the borrowers in the mining sector who are defaulters with the banks and are in financial distress due to closure of mining industry.

Table 7.7

Debt Relief Scheme for mining affected borrowers of Financial Institution/ Banks
(From Sept. 2014 to 31.05.2020)

Product	Sanction		Disbursement	
	Nos.	Amt (₹) in lakh	Nos.	Amt (₹) in lakh
Barge	98	2353.32	73	1610.26
Mining Machinery	112	563.45	99	483.76
Truck-Tipper	4486	7925.02	4384	7638.17
Grand Total	4696	10841.79	4556	9732.19

Source: Mines and Geology

CHAPTER 8

INFRASTRUCTURE

Basic infrastructure facilities provide the foundation of growth. In the absence of adequate infrastructure, the economy operates at a suboptimal level and remains distant from its potential and frontier growth trajectory. The strong backward-forward linkages of the infrastructure sector are well established. Therefore, investment in infrastructure is quintessential for more rapid and inclusive economic growth.

Road Transport

Road Transport is a life line of society and plays key role, in promoting socio-economic development and national integration. Goa has high ratio of vehicles per person with total 14.76 lakh vehicles registered for 15.60 lakh estimated population as on December 2020.

Vehicle Population

As on 31st December 2020, the number of Motor Vehicles registered in the State stands at 14.76 lakh. On an average over 70,000 vehicles are being registered every year. The number of vehicles registered during 2020-21 (Up to 31st December 2020) is 23,851. The distribution of vehicles by type is given in Annexure 29.

It is evident that about 71.16% of Vehicles are in the category of two wheelers followed by cars and jeeps including taxis about 22.72%. The number of vehicles registered during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21 (up to December 2020) is given in Table 8.1. The number of driving licenses issued as on 31st December 2020 is given in Annexure 30.

Table No. 8.1
Number of Vehicles registered from 2017-18 to 2020-21 (upto 31/12/2020)

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Vehicles
1	2017-18	86119
2	2018-19	75085
3	2019-20	57817
4	2020-21 (till 31/12/2020)	23851

Source: Directorate of Transport

Achievements

- Since inception, 9,93,795 fresh Smart Card Driving Licenses have been issued up to 31/12/2020 and 68,606 fresh Smart Card Licenses have been issued from April 2020 to December 2020.
- To provide easy and efficient services to Public, registration of new vehicles through authorized dealers has been commissioned and 2,67,604 vehicles have been registered through authorized dealers up to 31st December 2020 and 16,500 vehicles are registered from April 2020 to December 2020.
- With the objective of imparting door step services to the public and to ensure transparency in functioning of the Departments, the Government has approved the proposal of implementation of citizen friendly administration. So far, 3,98,832 (RC Books) and 3,10,972 (Driving Licenses) smart cards have been delivered to Public till December 2020 across the State by Speed Post through India post thereby presenting citizen friendly service to the public.
- Relief for Transport operator due to Covid-19 crisis was provided by Government through Tax exemption

under Motor Vehicle Tax and Passenger Tax for the period from April 2020 to September 2020.

- Validity of documents such as Fitness, Permit (all types), Driving License, Registration extended upto 31/03/2021 to avoid hardship for transporters and Motor Vehicle owners.
- Under Digital India initiative, 100 % offices are digital and more than 80% transactions are cashless, except at border check posts.
- Identification of black spots is done for accident prone areas and remedial measures are taken by Public Works Department. 2,603 Motor Driving Licenses were suspended during the year 2020-21 (up to December 2020) for violating traffic rule.
- Sankhali Bus Stand is in advance stage of completion.
- Piling work of Vasco Bus Stand is being carried out.
- Establishment of Automated Vehicle Inspection & Certification centre in the State of Goa is at the stage of Government approval for signing tripartite agreement on Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- The proposal of the Department for Installation and Maintenance of Authorized Tracking Device with Integrated Emergency System and Fare Meter has already being implemented with pilot run and Fare Rate with structure needed for synchronizing meter will be notified shortly and implementation will start soon.
- Work of bus Stands at Panaji, Margao, Bicholim, Curcholem & Quepem is under process.

Mobilisation of Resources

- “The Goa State Interim Compensation to Road Accident Victims, 2015” scheme provides for financial assistance to the victims/families of victims against accidental death or bodily injury caused by external, violent visible means in road accidents. The scheme is revised during the current year.

Table No. 8.2
Subsidy for the Accident Death Insurance Scheme

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)
2016-17	31	54.00
2017-18	37	69.50
2018-19	16	45.50
2019-20	22	44.00
2020-21 (Till 31/12/2020)	20	42.00

- The Seasonal Pass scheme provides concession to daily commuters travelling in buses operated by Kadamba Transport Corporation Ltd. in order to encourage the use of Public Transport system in Goa.

Table No. 8.3
Subsidy for the Seasonal Pass Scheme

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)
2016-17	70863	1014.83
2017-18	108409	1033.87
2018-19	178351	1485.61
2019-20	113296	772.92
2020-21 (Till 31/12/2020)	69659	459.53

Source: Directorate of Transport

- The Department has continued the implementation of the scheme for “Disbursement of fuel subsidy to the Private Bus Operators” due to their inability to participate in the monthly pass system on account of technical difficulties. An amount of ₹ 3/- per kilometer of operation is envisaged in the scheme.

Table No. 8.4
Subsidy for the Goa State Fuel
to Private Sage Carriers

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)
2016-17	284	173.53
2017-18	485	1042.45
2018-19	664	1872.53
2019-20	218	466.54
2020-21 (Till 31/12/2020)	508	1157.12

Source: Directorate of Transport

Kadamba Transport Coporation Ltd. (KTCL)

The work of construction of Ultra Modern Transport Hub with modern facilities at Vasco is in progress. The work of construction of new bus stand along with Mini Depot at Sankhali is underway.

The newly constructed Marcela bus stand by Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (GSIDC) has been handed over to Kadamba Transport Corporation Limited (KTCL) for its maintenance & operation purpose.

The GSIDC has completed the work of construction of bus stand at Pernem and the same has been inaugurated and is likely to be handed over to KTCL.

The Government of Goa has proposed to take up the works of Fatorda Margao bus terminal, Mapusa Bus Stand and Panaji Bus Stand under PPP Mode.

Further, electric bus charging stations are in progress at Margao and Panaji for 150 Electric Vehicles (EV) buses sanctioned by Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprise, Government of India under Fame-II (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles), Phase I & II incentives scheme.

Major initiatives taken by KTCL Ltd during Covid-19 Pandemic:

- During Covid-19 period KTCL has played a vital role in transportation of Migrants, Seafarers and stranded passengers.
- KTCL operated buses for distribution of cooked food and grocery items during lockdown period in co-ordination with State department of Civil Supplies.
- Sanitization of buses was done after every schedule and bus stands on regular basis.
- Provided dedicated services to the staff of Essential Services & Government Servants, Hospicio Hospital, GMC, various Health Centres, Collectorate, Disaster Management Cell staff during Covid-19 pandemic.
- Created awareness of Covid-19 through displaying banners & counseling of crew staff members of KTCL. Arranged to deliver lectures to staff by medical personnel on Covid-19.
- Railway passengers were transported from Margao railway station to Hospicio hospital for Covid-19 test as per the prevailing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued by District Magistrate.
- Transportation of patients from Dharbandora, Sanguem & Canacona talukas to Hospicio hospital/ESI hospital by buses for Covid-19 testing.
- Provided buses for Health Centres in containment zones at various places declared by the District Magistrate during ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.

- Transportation of passengers from Goa Airport to various quarantine hotels identified by State Government.
- Transportation of stranded migrants from Goa to various states like Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh.
- Hospicio ambulances were operated by KTCL drivers during the period of Covid-19 pandemic.

Yearwise data on Accidents, income and total cost of KTCL for last four years is given in Table No. 8.5

Table No. 8.5
Year wise data on Accidents, Income and total cost in brief of KTCL for last four years

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (upto December 2020)
No. of Accidents	77	79	50	58
Income (₹ in Lakh)	16704.33	16968.69	20098.64	20481.87
Total Cost (₹ in lakh)	17057.43	18072.19	22386.52	21749.98
Profit / Loss (₹ in Lakh)	-353.10	-1103.50	-2287.88	-1268.20

Source: KTCL

Table No. 8.6
Income of KTCL for the last five years

Year	Earnings				Total	
	Traffic		Govt. subsidy and others			
	Earning (in lakh)	EPKM * (in ₹)	Earning (in lakh)	EPKM (in ₹)	Earning (in lakh)	EPKM (in ₹)
2015-16	7416.21	23.97	9438.13	30.51	16854.34	54.58
2016-17	7029.78	23.51	9674.55	32.36	16704.33	55.87
2017-18	7265.01	23.66	9703.68	31.60	16968.69	55.25
2018-19	8327.68	24.10	11770.96	34.07	20098.64	58.17
2019-20	8653.70	26.77	11828.17	36.58	20481.87	63.35

* Earning Per Kilo Meter
Source:KTCL

Table No.8.7
Total Cost of KTCL for the last five years

Year	Total Cost after prior year adjustment & extra ordinary items (₹ in lakh)	CPKM * (in ₹)	Net Profit / loss for the year (in lakh)
2015-16	16334.80	52.80	519.54
2016-17	17057.43	57.05	-353.10
2017-18	18072.19	58.84	-1103.50
2018-19	22386.52	64.80	-2287.88
2019-20	21749.98	67.27	-1268.20

* Cost Per Kilo Meter
Source: KTCL

Inland Transport River Navigation

Achievements

- Construction of two new ferry boats in place of old ones.
- Construction of new solar hybrid ferry/launch.
- Department has decided to construct/reconstruct and develop nine jetties at various locations for inland water transportation with assistance from Ministry of Shipping, Government of India and consultant has been appointed for the project under 'Sagarmala' project of Government of India. More seven locations will be identified for construction of jetties, development of infrastructure for hinder land water transport.
- Work of construction of three new ferry boats have been completed as scheduled and two new ferry boats will be constructed in this financial year.

Major Ports

Mormugao Port Trust (MPT)

Despite of lockdown, there was an increase of 27 % in overall traffic over the period of last year upto January 2021. The increase in traffic was mainly due to increase in handling iron ore, fertilizers, steel coils, steel slabs, etc.

Concession given by MPT during lockdown

Board vide resolution No. 69 dated 29.10.2020 resolved to exclude the lockdown period (22.03.2020 to 03.05.2020) from calculation of storage/demurrage charges and consider the start of free period from 04.05.2020 for M/s Marine links Shipping Agencies. Board vide resolution No. 58 dated 29.10.2020 resolved to grant concessional

storage/demurrage at a uniform rate of Rs. 12/MT per day charges, after the expiry of free period of Muriate of Potash (MOP) cargo arrived for M/s Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd. (ZACL).

The Government of India has envisaged the development of Cruise Tourism as a strategic step to boost tourism in the State of Goa. The Government identified five major Ports to be developed as Cruise Ports in the country. Mormugao Port is one among them. Mormugao Port Trust (MPT) has been tasked by the Ministry of Shipping to take up the initiative for facilitating Cruise Tourism in Goa.

To fulfill this mandate, MPT has planned the captioned project covering 13.4 acres close to Break Water Berth where the cruise vessels are presently handled.

The project involves, the development of world class International and Domestic Cruise Terminals which would act as a gate way to Goa and also have a facility for Ro-Pax and Ferry Services which will enable the Cruise passenger to crossover to North Goa and other tourist destinations.

For this purpose, Mormugao Port has appointed M/s. Team One India Pvt. Ltd., as the Architectural and Engineering Consultant and M/s. Feed Back Infra Pvt. Ltd. for preparation of Techno Economic Feasibility Report.

Mormugao Port has now submitted the Feasibility Report along with all the details to Ministry of Shipping for approval and funding the scheme. The project has been approved during Standing Finance Committee / Delegated Investment Board (SFC/DIB) meeting on 23.01.2020 for execution under Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) basis.

The approved estimated cost of the project is ₹ 101.20 crore and the project will be completed within period of

18 months after Standing Finance Committee (SFC) of Public Private Partnership - Operate Maintain Transfer (PPP-OMT) is approved. The revised SFC memorandum has been submitted to Ministry for consideration.

The salient features of the proposal are given below:

Existing Cruise Terminal Facilities

- At present, Mormugao Port handles Traffic at Break Water Berth No. 1 of length 450 metres, width 25 metres, having available draft of 9.5 metres.
- An Immigration Centre has been set up to facilitate faster clearance of International Cruise.

Proposed Cruise Terminal Facilities

- The state-of-the-art Terminal building will house the International Cruise Terminal and Domestic Cruise Terminal.
- International Cruise Terminal will have 24 immigration counters, 10 checking counters, waiting lounge, baggage carousel, etc.
- Domestic Cruise Terminal will have 12 check in counters, waiting lounge, baggage carousel, etc.
- Other facilities would include Duty free retail lounges, food court, etc
- The Ancillary commercial building will have an experiential shopping zone aimed at Cruise tourists and also made accessible to the general public.
- Ferry Terminal facilities will be provided with an area for parking, landscaping and beautification with internal road network and utilities.
- The areas of the proposed complex development is as follows:
 - International and Domestic Cruise Terminal - 9900 m².
 - Ancillary Commercial Building - 3700 m².

PPP mode for berths 9, 10 & 11

Redevelopment of Berth No. 9 and three Barge Jetties at Mormugao Port.

Port has appointed consultant for preparation of Techno Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) for Re-structuring of Project and for redevelopment of the existing Berth and Jetties on PPP mode.

The Project is proposed for redevelopment of berth to about 350 – 400 metres length, reclamation of water area of about 40,000 m² and development Backup area of about 1,30,000 m². The project cost is about ₹ 700-1000 crore, with expected capacity of 14 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) per annum. The report will be ready by May, 2021.

Operation and Maintenance of Berth No. 10 & 11 m on PPP – OMT Basis

Port has appointed consultant for preparation of TEFR for carrying out the Feasibility of handing over operation and maintenance of existing Berth No. 10 & 11 on PPP-OMT basis. The present capacity of berth is 6.00 MMT per annum. Normally only general cargo is handled at these berths. The overall length of the berths is 520 metres together with overall back up area of about 1,40,000 m² having three warehouses.

The project cost is about ₹ 100-200 crore. The report is expected to be ready by May 2021.

Minor Ports

Captain of Ports (COP)

Major Achievements

One floating concrete jetty at Panaji in Mandovi completed and commissioned, other three jetties expected to be completed by the end of the financial year, Dredging around the sites are in progress to enable placing of Floating Jetties on arrival.

The department has commenced the construction of new terminal building on its COP Jetty. This building proposes to house all stake holders of the shipping industries, such as Goa Barge Owners Association (GBOA), Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association (GMOEA), vessel operators etc. in addition to full fledged administrative block of the Department.

Table No. 8.8
Cargo Traffic Handled during last 5 years.

Sr. No.	Year	Cargo (M.T)
1.	2016-17	116600.76
2.	2017-18	71902.10
3.	2018-19	14839.40
4.	2019-20	8200.00
5.	2020-2021 (till Dec. 2020)	14994.95

Source: Captain of ports

During the year 2016-17, cargo traffic handling was 116600.76 M.T which has been drastically reduced to 8200.00 M.T in the year 2019-20 and thereafter it has been increased to 14994.95 M.T. during 2020-21 till December 2020.

Power

The Government took a considerate view on account of the outcome of the Covid-19 pandemic and its fallout on the general public. The Government has therefore deferred the implementation of the Tariff approved by the Hon'ble Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for the year 2020-21, from June 1st, 2020 until end of December, 2020. The revenue loss has been absorbed by the Government.

The Government formulated the One Time Settlement Scheme (OTSS 2020) for defaulting consumers of Electricity charges having accumulated arrears up to 13/10/2020 for temporarily disconnected, permanently disconnected and revenue recovery cases consumers and for active consumers.

The OTSS has been introduced from 01/12/2020 and extended till 31/01/2021

wherein the consumer has to pay the principal amount due to the Department and the Delayed Payment Charges (DPC) will be waived off either partly or fully depending on the payback period selected by the consumer from 1 to 6 months.

Under the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), the sanctioned Projects namely Real Time – Data Acquisition System (RT-DAS) and erection of Gas Insulated Sub-Stations at Calangute, Navelim, and Altinho had been tendered and have been awarded during the year for an amount of ₹ 2.83 crore, ₹ 15.62 crore, ₹ 15.95 crore and ₹ 18.08 crore respectively. The works are under progress. The 60% funding for the Projects is from the Central Government.

The Government has awarded and taken up the work on behalf of the Konkan Railway Corporation for establishment of Extra High Voltage (EHV) Sub-Stations at Balli and Sirsaim (Tivim) for the electrification of the railway line in the stretch of Goa section. Konkan Railway had earlier deposited with the Government the estimated amount towards the cost of the works and supervisory charges. Power Finance Corporation Consulting Ltd (PFCCL) is assisting the Department as Project Management Consultant for the entire process right from tendering till the project completion.

The Government will erect a 33/11 KV, 2x20 MVA Gas Insulated Sub-Station at Tuem to cater to the loads of the Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) being set up through central funding at Tuem.

Printing of electricity bills will be outsourced to an Advertising agency by giving 25% space in the front of the bill and 50% at the back of the bill for

advertisement. It is anticipated to save ₹ 4.53 crore for 3 years and additional revenue generation of ₹ 2.35 crore for 3 years for monthly consumer billing of ₹ 6.0 lakh.

Outsourcing of Advertisement on Poles, Ring Main Units (RMUs), Feeder pillars and Direct Torque Control (DTC) fencing along with drawing of Telecom / Cable TV cable on department poles has been contemplated. The estimated Revenue generation is ₹ 2.26 crore for 3 years.

The Government is in the process of signing Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the National Thermal Power Corporation for purchase of 110 MW of Solar power for which tendering is in process at their end. The maximum ceiling for the purchase is capped at ₹ 2.75 per kwh.

The Government is rendering all the assistance to the Transmission Service Provider (TSP) appointed by the Ministry of Power for establishing transmission system in South Goa for “Additional 400 KV feed to Goa and additional system for power evacuation” which includes a 2x500 MVA, 400/220 KV Sub-station at Dharbandora.

In line with the Solar policy amended and notified in 2019 by Goa Energy Development Agency, the Department is buying Solar power generated within the State from Departmental consumers (Prosumers) with (Rooftop installations) with net metering, group net metering and virtual metering.

For the first time, reconciliation and settlement of the energy has been carried out and the Surplus solar units as on 31.03.2020 have been paid to the 43 solar prosumers under net metering. This is required to be done on a yearly basis. Grid connectivity has been given totaling 10.37 MW (Total of 169 applicants).

Around 2 MUs per annum of Non Solar power from the Solid Waste Treatment Plant at Saligao Plateau has been purchased.

Table No.8.9
Present power allocation in the State

Total Central Sector Power Allocation	
Firm Allocation	507.36 MW
Unallocated Share	100.38 MW
Present demand in the State	650 MW
Renewable Power	
Solar	
Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd.	25 MW
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	6 MW
Non-Solar	
SECI Wind Tanche II	50 MW
Hindustan Waste Pvt. Ltd.	2 MUs per annum
Generation within the State	
I) Vedanta – I (Co-generation)	14-21 MW
II) Vedanta – II (Co-generation)	2 MW
Goa Spring & Power Ltd. (Co-generation)	2 MW

Major Achievements

During the year 2020-21, the major works included the replacement of the existing 40 MVA, 110/33 KV power transformer with a new 50 MVA, 110/33 KV power transformer at Thivim Substation. The existing transformer was loaded only 50% and the replacement has increased substation capacity by almost 30 MVA, thus providing major relief to the consumers of North Goa and the coastal belt areas.

A new 33/11 KV Sub-Station with transformation capacity of 6.3 MVA has been commissioned at Bogda, Vasco. The existing Vasco substation has also been augmented with the commissioning of additional 6.3 MVA power transformer.

The 33 KV underground cable from Ponda Sub-Station to Madkai Industrial Estate Sub-Station has been completed. The new cable will provide enhanced reliability in power supply to the Madkai Industrial Estate and the surrounding areas.

The erection of 33/11 KV sub-station with transformation capacity of 12.6 MVA each at Sal and at Karaswada are nearing completion and expected to be commissioned by end of March 2021.

Further, the Department has also taken up the works related to erection of new 33/11 KV, 2x20 MVA Gas Insulated Sub-Stations at Altinho, Navelim and Calangute through the central funding in the form of 60% grant.

The Real Time Data Acquisition System (RT-DAS) has also been undertaken through the central funding of 60% grant for identification of Reliability Indices such as System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) and System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI).

The work of conversion of High Tension (HT) / Low Tension (LT) Overhead Line to underground network at Anjuna under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) Scheme funded by World Bank is in progress.

The work of conversion of HT/LT Overhead Line to covered conductor had been taken up in Priol constituency through Additional Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme and 80% of the project has been completed.

The Electricity department has been conferred the GCloud and Data Centre Award 2020 for successful implementation of various IT projects. Goa bagged the award for undertaking power reforms and for introducing digital initiatives such as Bharat Bill Payment System and online services and other initiatives.

Public Works

National Highway

The execution of following National Highway projects fully funded by the Union Government is as follows:

- 4-laning of Dhavli Bypass costing ₹ 61.38 crore.

- Verna Missing link of NH 17B costing ₹ 184.05 crore.
- Margao Western Bypass costing to ₹ 298.33 crore.
- 4-laning of NH-17 (Patradevi to Karaswada) costing ₹ 634.32 crore.
- 4-laning of NH-17 (Karaswada to Bambolim) costing ₹ 454.47 crore.
- Construction of approaches for Bridge across river Zuari on NH-17/66 on Panjim-Mangalore section – (Package-I), Ch: 522/615 to 530/850 costing ₹ 819.95 crore.
- Construction of Bridge including approaches across River Zuari on NH-17/NH- 66 on Panjim - Mangalore Section (Package - II) Ch. 530/850 to Ch.531/934, costing ₹ 936.40 crore
- Construction of Bridge including approaches across River Zuari on NH-17/NH- 66 on Panjim - Mangalore Section (Package - III) Ch. 531/934 to Ch 536/250, costing ₹ 773.98 crore

All these projects are under different stages of execution. Besides these, the Projects of 4 laning of NH-4 A and NH-17 are also approved in principle under the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP - Phase III) by the Union Government.

Roads and Bridges

Bridges

The works completed upto 31/12/2020 are as follows:

- Design and Construction of footbridge at Gawaliwada Valshe in Village Panchyat (V.P) Bhati in Sanguem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 120.67 lakh.
- Re-Construction of bridge at Palaskata (Maisal) in V.P. Mollem in Sanvordem Constituency of Sanguem Taluka at a cost of ₹ 718.64 lakh.

State Highways

- Widening & providing Hotmix carpet on State Highway-8 from Chandor Cotta Bridge to Savio Hendric home in V.P. Chandor in Cuncolim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 213.07 lakh.
- Improvement and Widening of road to 4-lane from Ravindra Bhavan junction to Arlem junction in Fatorda Constituency Ch. 0 to 1750 at a cost of ₹ 1688.83 lakh.

Major District Roads

- Resurfacing of internal roads & MDR - 42 in V.P. Chandor in Cuncolim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 246.50 lakh.
- Widening and providing Hotmix carpet to MDR-39 and internal roads & MDR 40 V.P. in Macazana & V.P. Paroda in Cuncolim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 272.37 lakh & ₹ 145.06 lakh respectively.
- Widening & providing hotmix carpet to road from Maruti Temple to Karaswada in Mapusa Constituency at a cost of ₹ 161.16 lakh.
- Urgent restoration of road damaged due to laying of 11KV, 3 core 300 sq mm. XLPE cable and laying of 100mm dia PVC pipeline at Saipem in V.P. Candolim in Calangute Constituency of Bardez Taluka at a cost of ₹ 102.09 lakh.
- Reconstruction of narrow RCC slab culvert across Mapusa Calangute road MDR No 8 at Sankleshwar Temple & Improvement and hotmixing of MDR 11 & MDR 13 in V.P. Parra & V.P, Calangute in Calangute Constituency at a cost of ₹ 115.74 lakh & ₹ 213.89 lakh respectively.
- Improvement, Widening and hot mixing of MDR-17 from Konadi towards Pradnya High School and from Murdi junction to Korgao border

in V.P. Corgao under Pernem Constituency in Pernem Taluka at a cost of ₹ 163.00 lakh.

- Improvement and hotmixing of MDR 7 in V.P. Anjuna – Caisua & Assagao in Siolim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 930.55 lakh.
- Renewal of carpet by providing hotmix to MDR 36 from Devrem to Vichundrem and Gawliwada & Curpem road in a combined length of 7.13 kms. in Sanguem Constituency of Sanguem Taluka at a cost of ₹ 155.84 lakh.
- Improvement & hotmixing of road from Balli to Quepem in Quepem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 221.00 lakh.

Rural Roads

- Improvement of road by laying asphaltic concrete in V.P. Mercedes in St. Cruz Constituency at a cost of ₹ 189.05 lakh.
- Construction of road from Cujira School building complex to NH-17 along outdoor stadium compound wall and development of parking area at Bambolim at a cost of ₹ 61.16 lakh.
- Improvement of road with pavers in Segundo Bairro ward in V. P. St. Cruz in St. Cruz Constituency at a cost of ₹ 98.00 lakh.
- Construction of cross drain, side drain and Hot mixing of internal roads in Agassaim (St.Lawrence) Village Panchayat in St. Andre Constituency at a cost of ₹ 211.00 lakh.
- Strengthening and hotmixing of roads from NH-17 going to Sirvodem upto ST plant and branch roads leading to Pedda road in Margao Constituency at a cost of ₹ 291.23 lakh.

- Strengthening and Improvement of internal road in V.P. Aquem Baixo in Navelim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 261.27 lakh.
- Widening and providing hotmix carpet & construction of drainages in V.P. Ambaulim & Cuncolim in Cuncolim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 506.32 lakh.
- Re-surfacing of internal roads, improvement & Hot mixing of internal roads, in V.P. Majorda, Uttorda, Calata, V.P. Loutolim, V.P. Nagoa & V.P. Nuvem in Nuvem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 1001.66 lakh.
- Resurfacing, improvement & widening and hotmix of various damaged roads including internal roads and improvement of old drainages at V.P. Colva, Seraulim, Vanelim and Gandaulim & V.P. Cana Benaulim & V.P. Carmona, in Benaulim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 946.94 lakh.
- Construction of storm water drain and improvement to existing footpath in Calangute & Construction of 4 mts RCC slab culvert at Sinquerim in Calangute Constituency at a cost of ₹ 433.33 lakh.
- Development of road in a length of 990.00 mts. in W. No. 9 in V.P. Guirim of Saligao Constituency at a cost of ₹ 135.09 lakh.
- Improvement and hotmixing of road in V.P. Bastora, V.P. Ucassaim-Paliem-Punola of Aldona, V.P. Moira & V.P. Nachinola, V.P. Aldona & V.P. Guirim in Aldona Constituency at a cost of ₹ 834.53 lakh.
- Constructions of retaining wall to the roads in V.P. Aldona & V.P. Moira in Aldona Constituency at a cost of ₹ 279.82 lakh.
- Development of roads & Construction of footpath at Arradi in V.P. Saligao & Construction of retaining wall in V.P. Marra – Pilerne, V.P. Saligao & V.P. Marra Pilerne in Saligao Constituency of Bardez Taluka at a total cost of ₹ 390.21 lakh.
- Improvement, widening and providing hotmix carpet to left out roads in V.P. Morjim & V.P. Tuem under Mandrem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 388.90 lakh.
- Construction of protection wall from Paltadwada road junction to Karmaliwada Mopa in V.P. Tambosem-Mopa-Ugvem in Pernem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 56.56 lakh.
- Improvement and hotmixing of various roads in V.P. Verla - Canca, V.P. Siolim – Marna, V.P. Oxel V.P. Sodiem Siolim, V.P. Anjuna - Caisua, V.P. Assagao in Siolim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 1324.91 lakh.
- Improvement and hotmixing of road & Construction of culverts in V.P. Tivim in Tivim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 262.67 lakh.
- Providing hot mix carpet to the road along boundary of Goa Engineering College premises at Farmagudi in Marcaim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 96.50 lakh.
- Reconstruction of culvert at Bondla in V.P. Usgaon Ganjem in Valpoi Constituency of Ponda Taluka at a cost of ₹ 74.56 lakh.
- Improvement and resurfacing of the road & Improvement of gutters & roadsides in Ponda & V.P. Curti Khandepar in Ponda Constituency at a cost of ₹ 536.74 lakh.
- Construction of road from Kalay Playground to Kamdar in V.P. Kalay in Sanvordem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 56.06 lakh.
- Improvement and Hot mixing of internal road and construction of

minor bridge and road and Improvement of drainage system in V.P Surla, V.P Navelim & Sahkhali in Sankhali Constituency at a cost of ₹ 392.68 lakh.

- Improvement and Hotmixing of various internal branch roads in V.P. Honda V.P. Bhironda & V.P. Pissurlem in Poriem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 795.18 lakh.
- Resurfacing of various roads in V. P. Loliem – Polem in Canacona Constituency at a cost of ₹ 130.00 lakh.
- Improvement and widening & hotmixing of internal roads in Quepem Municipal Area and at Cotta & Amona in Quepem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 236.28 lakh.
- Construction of retaining wall and repairs to road & Improvement of parking area by hotmix in V.P. Avedem and Cottombi in V.P. Quepem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 100.77 lakh.
- Strengthening of internal roads, parking lot and approach road and improvement of drainage in Curcholem town in Curcholem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 337.48 lakh.

Rural Roads Special Component (SC) Sub Plan

- Resurfacing of damaged road at Corjuem opposite Corjuem Fort from Gangaram Parwar house upto Tar along with construction of protection wall near Gajanan Bhosle house and Nanu Parwar house in V.P. Corjuem under Aldona Constituency at a cost of ₹ 106.90 lakh.

Rural Roads Tribal (ST) Sub Plan

- Improvement of road with hotmixing various places at Pethyer in V.P.

Carambolim Panchayat and V.P Corlim in Cumbharjua Constituency at a cost of ₹ 156.40 lakh.

- Repairs to the various branch roads in the jurisdiction of V.P. Veling, Priol, Cuncolliem in Priol Constituency at cost of ₹ 56.54 lakh.
- Construction of new road at Ameywada (Khazan) in V.P. Betki Khandola in Priol Constituency at a cost of ₹ 95.82 lakh.
- Various developments works at Piscal in Ward No.11 in V.P. Veling Priol Cuncolliem at a cost of ₹ 76.16 lakh & Improvement & providing hotmix carpet to the road in V.P. Veling Priol Cuncolliem & V.P. Querim in Priol Constituency at a cost of ₹ 184.31 lakh.
- Various developments works at Madapai, New wada in V.P. Tivre Orgao in Priol Constituency at a cost of ₹ 60.35 lakh.
- Improvement and providing hotmix carpet to the internal roads at Simepaine at Mardol in V.P.Veling-Priol-Cuncolliem in Priol Constituency at a cost of ₹ 72.73 lakh.
- Reconstruction of 6 mts and 3 mts span culvert near Shree Balaji temple at Cuncolliem in V.P. Veling-Priol-Cuncolliem in Priol Constituency at a cost of ₹ 110.12 lakh.
- Improvement and hotmix carpet to various internal roads in V.P. Betki-Candola & V.P. Veling, Priol, Cuncolliem in Priol Constituency at a cost of ₹ 314.67 lakh.
- Improvement of roadside portion at Mardol Bazar in V.P. Veling, Priol, Cuncolliem in Priol Constituency at a cost of ₹ 56.37 lakh.
- Various developmental works at Mangeshi in V.P. Veling, Priol, Cuncolliem in Priol Constituency at a cost of ₹ 91.68 lakh.

Touristic Roads

- Widening and hotmixing of various roads in Ward No. V in V.P. Nerul of Saligao Constituency at a cost of ₹ 368.56 lakh & Improvement & hotmixing of various roads at Ambekhand in V.P. Reis Magos of Saligao Constituency at a cost of ₹ 69.53 lakh.
- Improvement and hotmixing from NH 17 to main road (at Parra Soak) in V.P Gurirm of Saligao Constieucny at a cost of ₹ 110 lakh & Improvement and hotmixing of roads at 20 Point programme and at Barros Vaddo in V.P Sangolda in Saligao Constieucny at a cost of ₹ 58.79 lakh.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Urban Water Supply Schemes

The works completed upto 31/12/2020 are as follows:

- Urgent repairs to 315mm dia HDPE water pipeline across river Zuari in St. Andre constituency at a cost of ₹ 80.00 lakh.
- Mapping of various elements like OHR, GLR, MBR valves etc. under all Water Supply and Sewage Divisions of PWD in North and South Goa and creating a smart information system to view the water network assets on map of Goa, at a cost of ₹ 57.96 lakh.
- Improvement of water supply system to Bambolim in St. Andre constituency - Providing water supply to Athletic stadium at Bambolim at a cost of ₹ 42.19 lakh.
- Laying of 110 mm OD & 160 mm OD PVC pipelines for improvement of water supply to the areas of Shirshirem, Aframet and Krupanagar in Village Panchayat Borim in Shiroda constituency at a cost of ₹ 60.19 lakh.

- Urgent replacement of existing pipeline with 150mm PVC line from Bollepend to Arlem Circle via Chandrawada in Fatorda Constituency at a cost of ₹ 67.81 lakh.
- Replacement of old AC Line with 150mm DI line from Agalli junction to Fatorda Stadium in Fatorda Constituency (LHS) at a cost of ₹ 57.29 lakh.
- Replacement of old AC line with 150mm DI Parallel line on both sides from Bollepend to Fatorda Stadium in Fatorda Constituency at a cost of ₹ 56.32 lakh.
- Laying of 150mm D.I Line from Agalli Junction to Fatorda Stadium in Fatorda Constituency (RHS) at a cost of ₹ 56.61 lakh.
- Shifting and replacement of water supply distribution pipeline due to construction of four lane road from Arlem circle to Fatorda stadium in Fatorda constituency at a cost of ₹ 83.20 lakh.
- Maintenance of WSS in Fatorda Constituency - Laying of 150mm DI Line from Fatorda Stadium to Arelm Junction on left hand side of Four lane Highway parallel to proposed 200mm DI line in Fatorda Constituency at a cost of ₹ 58.93 lakh.
- Providing 200 nos of free individual house water connections to LIG families in Margao constituency at a cost of ₹ 9.86 lakh.
- Replacement of old 80mm dia AC pipeline with 100mm dia DI line from Mopkar house to HP Gas, Khamamol dock road, Railway station to CTN College, Agriculture office to Baag Shirfod and surrounding areas in Curchorem Municipal area in Curchorem Constituency at a cost of ₹ 53.97 lakh.

Rural Water Supply Schemes

- Maintenance of water supply scheme in Bardez Taluka – Extension of 90mm and 110mm PVC pipeline from main road to Angelo house and Belas house at Chavdi Vado in Village Panchayat Siolim Marna in Siolim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 11.61 lakh.
- Maintenance of water supply scheme to Calangute and surrounding areas - Urgent laying of 110 mm PVC pipeline at Gaura Vaddo to avoid contamination of water and improvement in the area at a cost of ₹ 10.24 lakh.
- Improvement of WS to Porvorim and surrounding areas - Supply, instalation, testing & commissioning of standby centrifugal pumpset at PDA colony pump house at a cost of ₹ 23.50 lakh.
- Improvement of water supply scheme in Bardez Taluka - Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of pumping unit at Mapusa Reservoir at a cost of ₹ 5.38 lakh.
- Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of split case pumpset at Mapusa reservoir in place of existing pumpset (pump No.05) at a cost of ₹ 5.29 lakh.
- Extension of pipeline for left over areas at Dupyamol Shristhal in Canacona Taluka in Canacona Constituency at a cost of ₹ 15.45 lakh.
- Extension of water supply pipeline from Shri Bhumi Purush Temple Gullem to Sudharshan Hotel in Municipal area in Canacona Constituency at a cost of ₹ 17.27 lakh.
- Replacement and minor extensions to the distribution network in V. P. Latambarcem in Bicholim

Constituency at a cost of ₹ 49.00 lakh.

- Replacement and minor extensions to the distribution network in V. P. Mulgao in Bicholim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 48.00 lakh.

Rural Water Supply Schemes Tribal ST Sub-Plan

- Replacement of old damaged AC & GI pipeline including shifting of service line in Ilha de Rachol under TSP for Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana in Curtorim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 29.42 lakh.
- Improvement of Rural Water Supply scheme in Quepem taluka under SD III, Div XX by providing Nano filtration units under Tribal Sub Plan at a cost of ₹ 98.01 lakh and Construction of 400m³ GLR at construction of slow sand gravity filter at RWSS Kudai in V.P. Cola in Quepem constituency under TSP for Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana at a cost of ₹ 50.40 lakh.
- Improvement of RWSS to Vaddem Colony II & Construction of RWSS to Jakem and Manewada in V.P. Netraivalim in Sanguem Constituency under Tribal Sub Plan at a cost of ₹ 51.23 lakh & ₹ 62.01 lakh respectively.
- Replacement and improvement of rising and distribution pipeline at RWSS Parayekata in V.P. Cola under Tribal Sub Plan at a cost of ₹ 22.84 lakh.
- Augmentation of Rural Water Supply Scheme at Velipwada in V.P. Morpirla. Construction of 100cum GLR at Velipwada in VP Morpirla of Quepem Constituency in Quepem taluka under TSP at a cost of ₹ 18.46 lakh.

Sanitation

Urban Sanitation

- Extension of sewerlines network to the left out areas of Taleigao constituency in Tiswadi Taluka - Survey preparation of Plan & detail estimate at a cost of ₹ 27.13 lakh.
- Construction of three seater Sulabh Shouchalaya complex behind Cine Lata, Margao at a cost of ₹ 7.09 lakh & construction of Single seater pour flush water seal laterines with twin leach pits for five users in Margao constituency (150 nos.) (Recasted for 114 nos. of balance work) at a cost of ₹ 27.18 lakh.
- Construction of 150 single seater pour flush water seal laterines with twin leach pits five users in Fatorda constituency at a cost of ₹ 40.27 lakh.
- Lateral extension of sewerage line to the houses located near 3 star Bar/Chowgule Gogol (Ward No.6) in Fatorda Constituency at a cost of ₹ 12.00 lakh.

Rural Sanitation

- Construction of single seater pour flush water seal latrines with leach pits for 5 users in Curtorim Constituency (67 Nos.) at a cost of ₹ 18.14 lakh.

Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (GSIDC)

The following infrastructure works have been completed:

- Upgradation of Community Health Centre at Cacora-Curchorem at a cost of ₹ 45.16 crore.
- Construction of Grade Separator at Dabolim Airport, Vasco at a cost of ₹ 41.74 crore.
- Upgradation of Government College at Pernem at a cost of ₹ 34.33 crore.

The following infrastructure works are likely to be completed by March 2021.

- Construction of Ultra Modern Transport Hub with Modern Facilities at Vasco at a cost of ₹ 96.27 crore.
- Civil, Plumbing, Electrical, Fire Fighting, HVAC, lift & other works of 500 Bedded District Hospital at Margao at a cost of ₹ 107.27 crore.
- New District & Subordinate Court at Mercedes at a cost of ₹ 120.87 crore.
- Construction & Upgradation of fishing jetty at Malim (North Goa) & Cortalim (South Goa) at a cost of ₹ 58.93 crore.
- Construction of bridge at Rua de Ourem creek at a cost of ₹ 24.24 crore.
- Construction of Ravindra Bhavan, Canacona at a cost of ₹ 59.27 crore.
- Construction of Ashram School, Poinguinim at a cost of ₹ 29.85 crore.
- Construction of High Court Complex at Porvoim at a cost of ₹ 79.87 crore.
- Construction of Health Centre, Tuem at a cost of ₹ 49.74 crore.
- Demolition and Reconstruction of Margao Government Industrial Training Institute and Government Multipurpose Higher Secondary School – Phase I at Borda, Margao at a cost of ₹ 25.73 crore.

Town & Country Planning

Department has commenced the online Building Plan Approval Management System (BPAMS) for single family dwelling unit from August 2020.

The registration and renewal of registration of professionals have been commenced in online mode under BPAMS from August 2020.

Table No. 8.10
The registration and renewal of registration of
professionals during last 5 years.

Year	Registration	Renewal
2016	66	290
2017	94	78
2018	109	56
2019	111	19
2020	111	75

Source: Town & Country Planning Department

Urban Development

Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), during the current financial year, 1572 individuals are undergoing training in courses such as Fashion Designer, CRM Domestic Non Voice, Multi cuisine cook, Assistant Nail Technician, Field Technician Computing and Peripherals etc. for pursuing skill development courses across all 14 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

The PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) is a special micro credit facility for street vendors. Under PM SVANidhi, 2,458 street vendors are identified. 1,293 applications were received out of which 691 have been sanctioned. As on 31/12/2020, loan of ₹ 50.70 lakh have been disbursed to 507 street vendors.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), the State of Goa has been certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF) by the Quality Control of India (QCI) team which is a certifying agency notified by Government of India. There is 100% door to door collection of waste and segregation is at 86% (Average) in 14 ULBs.

The process of augmentation of Material Recovery Facility (MRF) in all 14 ULBs is ongoing. In ULBs like Ponda, Margao, Valpoi, Sankhali Mormugao, Mapusa and Canacona a plan of action is proposed to augment

wet waste treatment capacity using Bio-Methanation technology.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), Goa State Urban Development Agency has provided financial assistance of ₹ 2.80 lakh to construct new houses. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme of PMAY-U a total of 1176 no. of subsidy loans have been provided for the EWS/LIG/MIG-I is MIG-II category for acquisition of house. The total amount sanctioned is ₹ 280.25 crore and amount disbursed is ₹ 241.36 crore. The subsidy given by State Government is ₹ 26.95 crore. One Demonstration Housing Project (DHP) of ₹ 5.54 crore has been approved by the Government of India which will accommodate 51 homeless / old age homeless persons.

The proposed project will come up in Chimbhel for which land has been provided by Institute of Public Assistance (IPA).

The Government of Goa has formed Imagine Panaji Smart City Development Ltd. (IPSCDL) as the Nodal Office for implementation of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) / Smart City Mission (SCM) schemes.

Achievements under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The physical progress on beautification of beach front promenade at Miramar is 65%. The stretch of beachfront is being interconnected through a series of boardwalks, pathways, intermittent refurbished parks and other active and passive areas of recreation. This will result in an active, vibrant and colorful public realm befitting an international tourist beachfront city destination.

The physical progress on Providing, Installing and Commissioning of

Vacuum Sewer network along with house connections for low lying areas in Panaji City is 27%. There are three intervention areas proposed under this project, i.e. Bandh at St. Inez, Bandh near the new Patto-Mala Bridge and the area around the Mala lake. These three areas are not covered under the existing sewer network due to non-feasibility as the areas are low lying. Therefore, Vacuum Sewer Technology which specifically serves such types of low lying areas is being used in this project. The project is currently being executed by the Public Works Department.

Achievements under Smart City Mission (SCM)

The physical progress on Goa Intelligent City Management System - Panaji City is 17.71%. Supply, installation, implementation and operation & maintenance of field network (aggregation, field level switches & routers), City Wi-Fi, City Surveillance, Environmental Sensors, Intelligent Traffic Management Systems, Smart Parking, Solid Waste Management System, Integrated Command and Control Centre – Data Centre (ICCC-DC) along with Security Operation Centre are ensuing.

The physical progress on Smart Conversion of Overhead to Underground Electrical Network - Panaji and Ribandar is 67%. The project envisages to convert the overhead electrical network to an underground electrical network in left out areas of Panaji City which includes Mala, Cortin, Patto, Altinho, St Inez, Tambdimati, Campal, Miramar, Tonca and Ribandar, along with installation of packaged compact substations in Panaji and Ribandar to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the covered area.

For the FY 2020-21 (upto December, 2020) total 86 projects and 65 agents have been registered with Goa Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA).

The following projects are being implemented by GSUDA under Integrated Development of Major Towns (IDMT) are as under:

- Construction of Commercial building in Sy. No. 367/2 of Cuncolim Municipal Council at a cost of ₹ 13.00 crore is completed
- Construction of fish market in Sy. No. 3/0 in Quepem Village for Quepem Municipal Council at a cost of ₹ 6.00 crore is expected to be completed shortly.
- Development of Hindu Crematorium, Muslim Kabrastan, Burial grounds of other religions and Animal Shelter Phase-I at a cost of ₹ 4.50 crore is completed.

Fire and Emergency Services

The Project for Re-designing and Re-construction of existing Building and additional Construction of new Administrative and Training Block" at Fire Force Head Quarters, Panaji has been entrusted to the Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation (GSIDC) for execution and the construction work is in progress.

The Construction of the Fire Station Building at Bicholim on the land admeasuring 5479 Sq. mtrs already acquired by the Department is entrusted to the Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation (GSIDC) and the construction work is in progress.

The Construction of the Fire Station Building at Valpoi on the land admeasuring 2235 Sq.mtrs acquired by the Department at Nagem Village of Sattari Taluka is entrusted to the GSIDC

and the construction work is in progress.

The project for Coastal Fire Station integrated with Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter (MPCS) is being implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India under the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) with the assistance of World Bank.

The Construction work of Coastal Fire Station integrated with Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter at Porvorim in North Goa and the construction work is in progress. The Water Resources Department is the Nodal authority for implementing the project.

The Department Cyclone Shelter has transferred the Land for setting up of Multi-Purpose at Pilerne Fire station under the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP). The Construction of the Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelter at Pilerne Fire Station is in progress.

The Construction work of Fire Station Building at Vasco, which was demolished for rebuilding the new Fire Station, as the existing building was declared unsafe for occupants is in progress.

Water Resources

Under the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (Phase – II), the construction of Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) Towers is in progress along the coastal belt of Goa. Also, construction of 11 Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS) are in progress and recently work order for one more MPCS at Zuarinagar has been issued. Also, the underground electricity cabling work for 11 KV Anjuna Feeder (Bardez taluka) is implemented through the Electricity Department.

Under, Tillari Irrigation Project 696 Project Affected People (PAP) have been paid compensation towards one-time settlement. The project is envisaged to supply irrigation / Domestic / industrial water to Pernem, Bardez and Bicholim taluka. Till date an area of 6933 ha has been brought under the command.

Supplying of raw water to Mopa airport by pumping water from ch.17.300 km of RBMC of TIP at Nagzar village of Pernem taluka. The work is completed in all respect and raw water is supplied to the airport authorities.

Construction of barrage and upgradation of raw water pumping station at Ganjem on Mahadayi river for augmentation of raw water for Opa water works by 70 MLD is in progress and nearly 80% work is completed.

The work of construction of lift Irrigation Scheme for pumping of water from Selaulim irrigation project main canal to delivery tank at Ambetember for distribution of water to Nagvem Molkarnem & Zanodem village of Sanguem taluka for irrigation purpose is in progress.

Revision of State Water Policy 2000 is under process.

During the year 2020-21, the following four new schemes have been implemented;

- Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project: Externally Aided Project EAP - (DRIP) for Salaulim and Anjunem Dam.
- Construction of small dams and bandharas on Mahadayi.
- State Specific Action Plan (SSAP) for Water Sector.
- National Water Mission.

The charges for the water supplied to Verna Industrial Estate has been reduced from ₹ 20/- per cubic meter to

₹ 12/- per cubic meter to boost the industrial growth subject to certain conditions mentioned as notified in the Official Gazette series I, No. 38, on 17-12-2020.

Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) for repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies, ground water development and rejuvenation water storage, rejuvenation and flood mitigation of river Sal in Salcete taluka, South Goa is being taken up.

Uniform Implementation of ground water drawal rates of ₹ 6/- per cubic meter for the entire year.

To protect the interest of the state in the Mahadayi Water Dispute, the state of Goa has challenged the award of the Mahadayi Tribunal and Special Leave

Petition (SLP) is filed in Apex court which has been admitted.

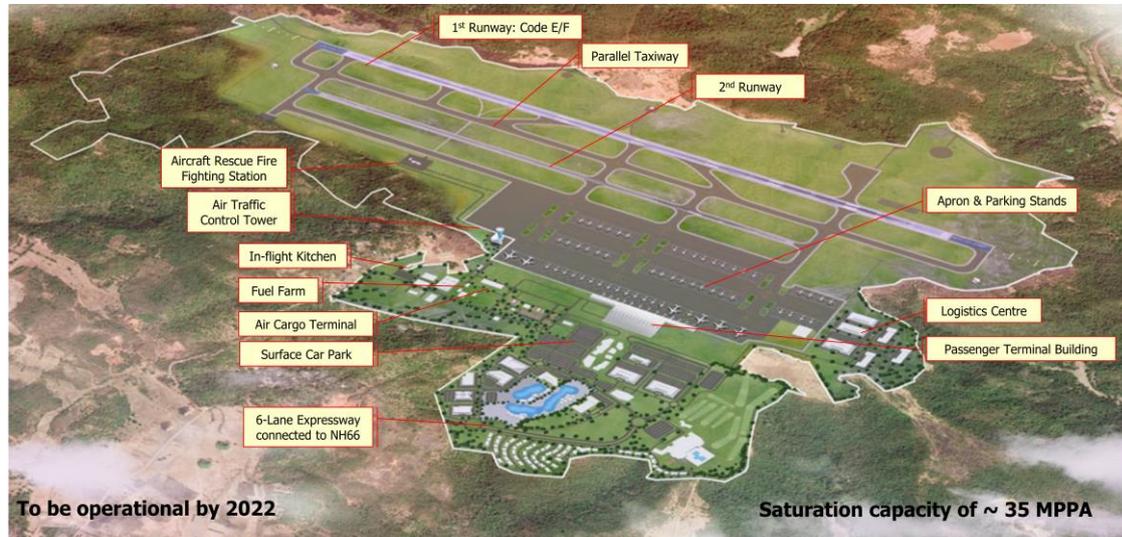
Goa's objections for taking into account the salinity zone in the yield calculation of the basin is considered by Jal Shakti Ministry and the salinity study has been entrusted to National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee who has conducted one inspection in September 2020.

On the instance of State of Goa, the period of the study has been extended to May 2021 so that the salinity in the lean season can be examined by NIH. In addition to this, the attempt of Karnataka for diverting the water has been brought to the notice of the Apex court by filing fresh contempt in October, 2020.

CHAPTER- 9

CIVIL AVIATION

DEVELOPMENT OF GREENFIELD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT MOPA IN PERNEM TALUKA



Government of Goa signed concession agreement with GMR Goa International Airports Limited for development of Greenfield International Airport at Mopa in Goa on PPP basis on 8th November 2016. The project is being developed in four phases.

The construction of Phase I has commenced from 4th September 2017 with 3 years completion period and COD being 3rd September 2020. But, the project faced restraints by the Courts including stay order by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. However, the construction work has resumed from 17th January 2020 in pursuance of judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India upholding the environmental clearance granted for the project. Accordingly, the project completion date has been revised to 30th May 2022.

Further, the project faced Covid-19 lockdown instructions and subsequent labour related issues, which may delay

achieving COD by few months. However, in all probability the project is expected to be commissioned in August 2022. Presently, the project work is in progress with cumulative physical achievement being till end January 2021 around 22%.

The Airport is being developed in four phases. The design capacity of Phase I is 4.4 million passengers per annum (mppa) followed by 5.8 mppa in Phase II, 9.4 mppa in Phase III and 13.1 mppa in Phase IV with ultimate potential being over 35 mppa.

The trigger for phase-wise development is upon achievement of 80% of traffic envisaged in the previous phase. The Mopa Airport project has provision for cargo terminal and Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facility. The project will have a solar power plant for generation of renewable source of energy.



Runway

The Airport has a provision for two runways with east-west orientation (09-27). The proposed runway is designed to cater to Code E aircrafts in the initial phase with a provision to cater to Code F aircrafts in the subsequent phases.

The parallel taxi-way can serve as emergency run way during periods of maintenance or operational requirements.



Integrated Passenger Terminal Building



The Integrated Passenger Terminal Building has design capacity of 4.4 mppa in phase I following by 5.8 mppa, 9.4 mppa and 13.1 mppa in phase II, phase III and phase IV respectively. It will be a three level terminal building where ground level or apron level is for departure & arrival of aircraft parked at remote base, Level 1 is for arrivals through boarding bridges and Level 2 is for departures through

boarding bridges. The passenger terminal building is designed in such a way to give enhanced passenger experience, highly efficient and upgradable baggage handling systems, airport plaza and food court. The building is designed in compliance to green building regulations.

Air Traffic Control



Airport will have state of the art ATC tower with modern facilities and equipments. The ATC centrally located towards west of the terminal building, is provided with a ground level entrance, tower level 1 will be technical, tower

Level 2 will be technical and support (break room) and tower level 3 will be the control room. The cabin for the air traffic controllers is designed as a rounded structure to allow for almost 360 degree view of the aerodrome.

Adjacent to the ATC tower is a four level technical block proposed as per the MoCA Compendium of the Central Government Services and Regulations

for Greenfield Airport 2001. The ATC is managed by the Airport Authority of India.

Aviation Skill Development Center (ASDC)

Government has approved setting up an Aviation Skill Development Centre (ASDC) by the Concessionaire at the Airport. The proposed ASDC is expected to become operational during the latter part of year 2021. The ASDC will conduct various short terms courses to impart training/ skills to the

unemployed youth in different types of jobs likely to be created once the Airport becomes operational. The objective is to make the unemployed youth become eligible for the jobs when the airport becomes operational. Various types of courses proposed to be conducted at the ASDC are given in the following table.

No.	Job profile	Name of the Matching course	Duration of Training	Courses at ASDC	Training at other airports/other institution
1	Retail sales in Non-Aero/ Duty Free & Customer Service Execs.	Retail sales Associate	2 Months	Full course at ASDC	ASDC-Goa
2	Food & Beverages Services	F& B Steward	3 Months	Full course at ASDC	ASDC-Goa
3	House Keeping Services	Housekeeping Executive	3 Months	Full course at ASDC	ASDC-Goa
4	Cargo Assistants	Airline Cargo Assistant	2 Months	Partly at ASDC	Hyderabad/ Mopa Airport
5	Landside Security	Landside Security	1 Months	Screening at ASDC	RAXA Academy Anantpur, Karnataka
6a	Eng. & Maintenance	HVAC Technician	3 Months	Full course at ASDC	ASDC-Goa
6b	Eng. & Maintenance	Plumbing	3 Months	Screening at ASDC	Hyderabad
6c	Eng. & Maintenance	Electrician	3 Months	Full course at ASDC	ASDC-Goa
7	Gardening & Landscaping	Gardener cum Nursery Raiser	3 Months	Full course at ASDC	ASDC-Goa
8	Drivers	Commercial Vehicle Driver	3 Months	Full course at ASDC	ASDC-Goa
9	Trolley Pullers	Trolley Puller	2 weeks	Partly at ASDC	Hyderabad/ Mopa Airport
10	Ground Handling Staff (Behind the Counter)	Airline Baggage Handler (Ground handling staff)	2 Months	Partly at ASDC	Hyderabad/ Mopa Airport
11	Airside Operations	Airside Operator	2 Months	Partly at ASDC	Hyderabad/ Mopa Airport
12	Façade Cleaners	Façade Cleaners	2 Months	Partly at ASDC	Hyderabad/ Mopa Airport
13	Airside Drivers (Special Vehicle)	Airside Drivers (Special Vehicle Drivers)	2 Weeks	Partly at ASDC	Hyderabad/ Mopa Airport
14	Parking Services/Traffic Wardens	Traffic Warden	2 Weeks	Partly at ASDC	Hyderabad/ Mopa Airport
15a	Equip. Operators–Buggy, forklift Operators	Airline High Lift Truck Operator	2 Months	Partly at ASDC	Hyderabad/ Mopa Airport
15b	Equip. Operators–Buggy, forklift Operators	Forklift Operator	2 Months	Partly at ASDC	Hyderabad/ Mopa Airport
16	IT Services Support Staff	IT service support staff	3 Months	Full course at ASDC	ASDC-Goa

No.	List of opportunities at Airport	Domain Exp.	Name of the course	Duration of Training	Fees
1	Airport Rescue & Fire Fighting Operations (ARFF)	Trained as per DGCA Norms	Basic Fire Fighters course	6 Months	Approx. ₹ 2 lakhs plus taxes (to be conducted in Delhi or Hyd.) includes Lodging and Boarding. Travel to borne by candidate
2	Baggage Screeners	Trained as per BCAS Norms	Baggage Screeners	3 month	₹ 1 Lakhs plus Taxes, Boarding & Lodging. (to be conducted in Delhi or Hyd.)

Rehabilitation of 14 Dangar Families



Government has rehabilitated 14 project affected families of Mopa Airport project at the Casarvarem in Pernem taluka. Each family is given land of 800 sqm, a house of 100 sqm, a goat/cow shed of 50 sqm and job to one person from each family in the GGIAL.

Besides, a community hall and crematorium is also built for them. The rehabilitation site is connected with road and the work providing permanent water supply to the rehabilitation site is nearing completion and expected to be commissioned shortly.

Express Way NH-166s

The Ministry of Roads, Transport and Highways, Government of India has approved the alignment of 6-lane express way connectivity to Mopa Airport from NH-66. The proposed express way is given a unique identification number of NH-166s. The land acquisition for the same is in progress. It is proposed to complete the construction and commissioning of the express way along with commissioning of the Airport in 2022.

Mopa Airport plantation programme

Government has taken up the Mopa Airport plantation programme for planting 5.5 lakh saplings over a period of five year, of which, 50,000 saplings are proposed to be planted within the airport boundary by the GMR Goa International Airport Limited.

The Goa State Bio Diversity Board (GSBB), as nodal agency, has been entrusted with the task of planting 5 lakh saplings through its village level Bio Diversity Committees and other possible plantation programmes. The GSBB will keep track of the plantations done including its management, monitoring, creation of data base, conduct of audit etc.

People are encouraged to plant fruit bearing saplings, which motivates them to take good care of saplings considering future economic returns from the same. So far, GSBB has planted over 2 lakh saplings at various locations.

CSR activities by GMR Goa International Airport Limited

A. Health, Hygiene & Sanitation

- Mobile Medical Unit is covering 22 sites in 7 village panchayats.
- Regular treatment have started since May' 20 and has benefitted more than 11000 patients.

B. Education

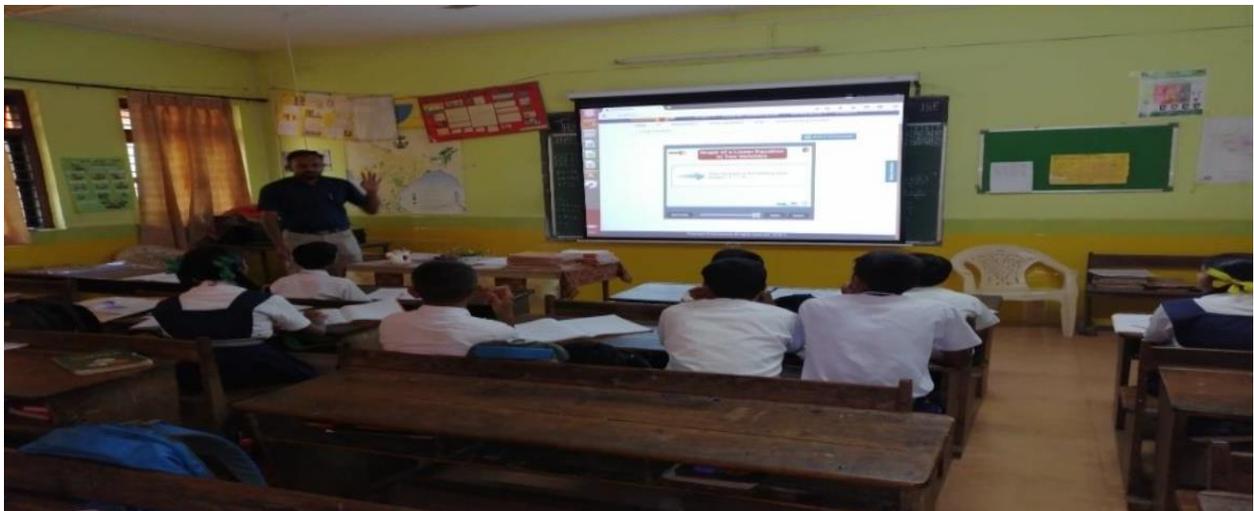
- E-Classrooms were started in 7 Govt. Schools around Project area with an outreach of 564 students for improving the learning levels.
- Extra-Marks App based online classes are being delivered by teachers currently



- Foundation Stone laying for construction of E-Classroom for Mopa middle school

C. Livelihood

- Members of 44 SHGs have been assisted in poultry rearing for income generation.



CHAPTER 10

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The motive of rural development is to curtail poverty among the rural population with urban population. Government has introduced various beneficiary oriented schemes in order to narrow the gap of poverty between urban and rural. Some of the major rural beneficiary oriented schemes are given below.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)

Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 1.20 lakh as assistance is being provided for the construction of a house only for those whose names appear in the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 housing beneficiaries list i.e. 2619 persons all over Goa.

Under the scheme, houses are provided to the rural poor i.e. 12 houses provided with 1st Instalment, 29 – 2nd Instalment and 53 – Final Instalment upto the month of December 2020 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 31.10 lakh.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission Scheme (SPMRMS)

Under the scheme, Phase I - One cluster of Xeldem, Quepem in South Goa Intergraded Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) and Detail Project Report (DPR) are approved by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Under Phase II - Saligao cluster in Bardez Taluka is approved. The final Intergraded Cluster Action Plan of Saligao has been forwarded to the Ministry for approval and the State Technical Support Agency has been requested to expedite the preparation of DPR. Different works amounting to ₹ 11.00 crore are already identified in the clusters.

Goa State Rural Livelihood Mission (GSRLM)

The aim of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is to reduce poverty through building strong grassroot institutions of the poor. These institutions enable the poor households to access gainful self-employed and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable increase in their incomes on a sustainable basis.

Direct Benefit Revolving Fund

Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 15,000/- each is provided for Self Help Groups (SHG) after first grading. This fund is for strengthening SHGs institutional and financial management capacity and to build good credit history within the group.

Interest Subvention - The loans availed by women SHGs are charged at rate of 7% per annum by the banks and other financial Institutions.

Benefits of Formation of group/Federation.

Community Investment Fund (CIF)

The CIF is released to Village Organizations (VOs) as a capital for the member Self Help Groups to cater the needs of livelihood of SHGs members. The maximum amount is ₹ 50, 000/- to ₹ 60, 000/- per SHG.

Bank Loan

Multiple doses of bank loan are allowed which can go upto a maximum of ₹ 10.00 lakh per group. This loan can be used for social needs, high cost debt swapping and taking up sustainable livelihoods by the individual members within the SHGs. For these loans no collateral and no margin will be charged.

Till December 2020, 69 New were SHGs were formed, while 182 Old SHGs revived for building gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, 20 new VOs were also formed. 695 SHGs were provided with Revolving Fund.

Start-up funds were provided to 09 VOs and Community Investment Funds were provided to 20 VOs 09 Nurseries (involving 10 to 15 SHGs in each nursery) of Tomato and Chilly cultivation was formed in convergence with Directorate of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology Management Agency in 5 talukas.

One (01) poultry has been set up with the help of Directorate of Animal Husbandry in Bicholim Taluka engaging 02 SHGs and one Mini Mart has been set up at Bicholim with the help of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). An expenditure of ₹ 328.41 lakh has been incurred under the scheme.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

Under this scheme, at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment is provided in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual works, who are registered in the respective Village Panchayats under this Scheme. The current notified wage rate is enhanced to ₹ 280/- w.e.f. 1st April, 2020.

From April 2020 to December 2020, 82,688 Man days have been generated whereas, 317 new Job Cards are issued. 308 new works are sanctioned, while 124 works are completed which were sanctioned during financial year 2019-20 & 2020-21.

With the convergence of Water Resource Department the Desilting/Cleaning works of Canals is done in

Bicholim, Pernem, Sanguem, Bardez, Quepem, Salcete and Dharbandora Talukas under the scheme.

The expenditure incurred upto the month of December 2020 under the scheme is ₹ 532.06 lakh towards works and administrative cost.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age/Widow/Disability Pension Scheme

Under this scheme, pension of ₹ 300/- per month is provided to Disabled & Widow and ₹ 200/- to Senior Citizen. All beneficiaries are provided ₹ 500/- after at 79 years and above.

During the 2020-21, 306 pensioners were assisted under the Scheme incurring an expenditure of ₹ 3.06 lakh and another 10,933 pensioners have been identified till December 2020.

National Family Benefit Scheme

Under the scheme, a lump sum grant (assistance) of ₹ 20,000/- is provided to the family on the death of its primary bread winner (male or female) occurred while he or she is in the age group of 18 to 59 years, i.e. more than 18 years of age and less than 60 years of age. Amount disbursed for last 5 years is given in table No. 10.1

Table No: 10.1
National Family Benefits Scheme

Year	Families	Amount (₹ in lakh)
2016-17	210	28.21
2017-18	130	26.00
2018-19	181	25.80
2019-20	56	10.61
2020-21	142	27.40

(Source DRDA)

Goa Gram Samrudhi Yojana (GGSY)

Under the GGSY scheme, 98 new works are sanctioned, while 72 works are completed which were sanctioned during financial year 2019-20 & 2020-21. An amount of ₹ 716.04 lakh has been spent from April 2020 to December 2020.

Goa Grameen Urja Yojana (GGUY)

The scheme provides Below Poverty Line families installation of one new LPG (domestic) connection, pollution free (Fuel) to minimize the use of firewood, thus reducing the pressure on forest and at the same time helping in maintaining pollution free environment as well health of housewife's.

The Below Poverty Line (BPL) families are provided with free LPG installation comprising of one gas stove with two burners and two cylinders with all other required accessories for the total cost of ₹ 6087/-. This scheme is 100% funded by the State Government.

Under the GGUY scheme, 326 BPL families have been provided LPG connection in order to minimize the use of firewood incurring an expenditure of ₹ 29.63 lakh up to December 2020. Amount distributed for last five years is given in table No.10.2

Table No: 10.2
Year wise Beneficiary (Families) under Goa
Grameen Urja Yojana

Year	Families	Amount in (lakh)
2016-17	850	53.41
2017-18	323	19.66
2018-19	192	11.69
2019-20	392	23.84
2020-21	326	29.63

(Source: DRDA)

Panchayat

Rural Garbage Disposal Scheme:

Under this scheme, any Village Panchayat which is affected by Plastic Garbage Menace in the Village is eligible to get financial assistance from the Government to deal with such menace.

An amount of ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum is sanctioned to each Village Panchayat for the work of door to door garbage collection, segregation and disposal of garbage including dry plastic garbage within the jurisdiction.

An amount of ₹ 7.00 lakh is sanctioned to the Panchayats in the vicinity of Airport for disposal of garbage. An amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh per annum is sanctioned to the Panchayats in the coastal belt and all the Panchayats which are tourism Centric.

An amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh per annum is sanctioned to all the sub-urban Panchayats that are nearby and located on the boundary of four major Cities/Municipalities i.e. Mapusa, Panaji, Margao and Ponda .

An amount of ₹ 3.00 lakh per annum is sanctioned to the Village Panchayats having weekly Village Market, and all the panchayats whose annual income is upto ₹ 25.00 lakh.

An Amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh has been sanctioned to the 10 best performing Village Panchayats.

14th Finance Commission

Under 14th Finance Commission, a provision of ₹ 5512.00 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 2020-21. An expenditure incurred up to December 2020 is ₹ 4556.78 lakh of the previous amount sanctioned.

The amount is released to all the Village Panchayats to carry out different type of development works like cleaning of drains, tanks-wells, springs and other public places. Promotion of public awareness related to public health and family welfare, cleanliness and maintenance of public toilets, parks, playgrounds, crematorium, etc.

15th Finance Commission

Under 15th Finance Commission, grants are received in the form of Tied Grants and Untied Grants sharing 50%-50% equally. A provision of ₹ 7500.00 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 2020-21. An expenditure of ₹ 2117.50 lakh has been incurred up to December 2020.

Under Tied Grants, the amount is utilized to carry out the basic services of sanitation and maintenance of Open-Defecation Free (ODF) status and supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling etc.

Untied Grants are utilized for developmental work in nature, based on the locally-felt needs. The emphasis would be towards increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created and to add to the productivity and welfare. The funds would be used for works of non-recurring nature.

Assistance to weaker Panchayats

119 financially weaker Village Panchayats are released grants for payment of salaries to the Village Panchayat staff. An expenditure of ₹ 666.94 lakh has been incurred up to December 2020.

Material Recovery Facility

Under this scheme, for collection, segregation and disposal of wet, dry and plastic waste, 80 shades have been constructed in the Village Panchayats and remaining 100 Village Panchayats have identified the land which is in initial stage.

Websites

Out of 191 Village Panchayats, 168 Village Panchayats have developed their own websites where information pertaining to Construction License, Occupancy Certificate, Trade License, House Tax payment etc will be hoisted on the websites of the panchayat.

Deendayal Infrastructure Development Scheme 2013

Under the scheme till date, 16 projects have been completed, 17 projects have been already taken for execution and another 41 projects are pending with the Executing Agency.

The projects are being executed by Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation & Goa Tourism Development Corporation. (for works like, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Play Grounds, Market complexes etc.)

New Initiatives

- To maintain Open Defecation Free Status for Goa.
- To maintain BAN on single use of Plastic.
- On-line payment of house tax in 05 coastal Panchayats and in 05 Sub-Urban Panchayats.
- All 191 Village Panchayats across State of Goa to have their own independent Website.
- All Village Panchayats to provide e-services to Citizen pertaining to Birth and Death Certificate, NOCs etc.
- To ensure Individual Household Toilets across the State of Goa under Swachh Bharath Mission-Gramin.
- 100% Solid Waste Management by way of door to door collection of segregated waste and construction of Material Recovery Facility (MRF).
- Formulated a Technical Cell to look after the construction / infrastructural development work.
- On-Line payment of house tax in at least 40 Panchayats.
- Computerization of Construction license, Occupancy Certificate and Trade License in 40 Panchayats.

The Atal Gram Development Agency Goa (AGDAG)

The Atal Gram Development Agency - Goa (AGDAG), as a part of its initiative took Atmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa Programme in a mission mode.

The Agency undertook door to door visits of the villagers, who operated agriculture land but was left fallow or was under-utilised as agriculture did not offer lucrative returns.

Earlier, a comprehensive survey of all 833 households in the jurisdiction of V.P. Netorlim consisting of seven wards was carried out by the Agency. After exhaustive deliberations by the Agency progressive farmers, large farmers or farmers holding large tracts of agricultural land were excluded. The Agency zeroed in around 200 families and had personal interaction/discussions with them in order to influence them to cultivate their Agriculture land which has been left fallow with vegetables, chili and other remunerative crops which would fetch income to them.

The main objective of the Agency was to ensure that each farmer operating small or medium land holding but have no passion or interest in Agriculture to shift to other remunerative crops such as chili and other vegetable crops.

The other aim was to ensure each of these 200 families to be self reliant/Atmanirbhar by producing vegetables in their respective land holdings. The Agency made all out efforts in encouraging Agriculture, horticulture and floriculture in V. P. Netorlim to reduce the dependence of the State on other neighboring State to the maximum possible extent.

The Agency succeeded in its efforts in implementation of Atmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa scheme launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Goa on 2nd October 2020.

The Agency has distributed 960 kgs of paddy seeds of Joyti variety to farmers, 2600 saplings of chilies, 1000 saplings of brinjals and 3000 saplings of tomatoes, 2000 gms of cluster beans

and lady fingers 5000 gms. This will help around 200 farmers families to not only fetch better income from Agriculture but also will inculcate the practice of Agriculture perhaps continuously in future.

Keeping in view to boost Agriculture and Horticulture in the villages to ensure economic upliftment of the farmers, this Agency has promoted cultivation of strawberries. This Agency has provided all necessary logistic support towards cultivation of strawberries. Training of various durations has been provided to farmers at Netravali through accomplished strawberry farmers.

The Atal Gram Development Agency – Goa assisted in cultivation of strawberries in the village of Verlem in the jurisdiction of V. P. Netravali. This scheme has benefited about 12 households in the village of Verlem. The cultivation of strawberry has covered an area of 2200 sq. mts. About 18,000 high yielding varieties strawberry saplings of strawberry – Winter Drawn and Nabila, produced from strawberry farms in Wai, Mahabaleshwar of famous hill station in Maharashtra, have been cultivated at Verlem.

Further, as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa Programme, the Agency resolved for adoption of Surla village in Bicholim Taluka to transform large tracts of non-cultivable land into cultivable land by adopting suitable measures in the jurisdiction of Village Panchayat Surla in Bicholim Taluka. This scheme will benefit around 337 families in Surla village to start practicing Agriculture and become self-reliant.

The Anganwadi Centre at Vichundrem has been painted with artistic designs to make learning an enjoyable experience.

CHAPTER 11

TOURISM

The State of Goa is famous for its mesmerizing beaches, churches, temples, heritage sites and most importantly for its hospitality. The scenic beauty of Goa has enticed innumerable tourists both domestic as well as overseas to the State of Goa.

The tourism industry in the State is the mainstream of the Goan economy and therefore major population of the State is directly or indirectly dependent on it for bread and butter.

The State Government endeavors to augment the profile of the tourism industry by undertaking various infrastructure projects to cater to the pressure of influx of tourists as well to offer world class amenities to the tourists.

Tourist Arrivals

The number of tourist (domestic & foreign) who visited the State since the year 2008 is given in Annexure - 32. It has observed that overall there was a marginal increase of 0.61% in the tourist arrival, while arrival of domestic tourist increased by 0.65%, foreign tourist arrival has shown an increase of merely 0.35% in 2019 as compared to 2018.

The Goa Tourism Development Corporation Limited (GTDC)

The Goa Tourism Development Corporation Limited (GTDC) is appointed as “Special Purpose Vehicle” with the main objective of providing new attractions to the people (tourist & locals) and unlocking the commercial value of Goa Tourism’s potential, had invited applications from eligible firms to operate various new tourism services.

Table No. 11.1

Registration of various tourist trade/activities for the period April 2020 to December 2020

Name of the Trade	New registration	Show cause notice issued
Hotels / Guest houses	587	37
Travel Agencies/ Tour Operators	4	-
Water Sports Activities	24	-
Dealers	-	-
Taxi	813	-
Government Beach Shacks	349	-
Pvt. Beach Shacks	25	-

Source: Department of tourism, Goa

Table No. 11.2

Total revenue earned on registration of various trade activities during 2020-21 (April to December 2020)

Sr. No	Name of the Trade	Amount (₹ in lakh)
1	Hotel	74.31
2	Events	4.09
3	Travel Agencies / Tour Operators	1.82
4	Water Sports Activities	15.46
5	Dealers	0.005
6	Taxi	16.59
7	Government Beach Shacks	152.20
8	Pvt. Beach Shacks	8.82
9	Deck beds and Umbrella	18.62
10	Lease rent	19.45
11	Photographer	0.20
12	Other fines	3.28
Total		314.85

Source: Department of tourism, Goa

During the year 2019-20 (upto March 2020), 625 charter flights arrived in the State with 169142 tourist. Likewise, 35 cruise ships brought in 46076 tourist

to the State during the year 2019-20 (upto February 2020).

Table No. 11.3

Total number of Hotels / Paying Guest House, Rooms and Beds as on 31.03.2020

Category	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms	No. of Beds
A	84	9049	15293
B	259	10739	18427
C	806	12814	22407
D	2921	13405	22105
TOTAL	4070	46007	78232

Source: Department of tourism, Goa

As on 31.3.2020, there were in all 63 Star category hotel, consisting of 5362 rooms and 10,001 beds. Likewise, there were 2 Heritage Hotels comprising of 24 rooms and 38 beds.

The validity of all tourism licences for the year 2020-21 has been extended without insisting for any of the NOC's/Permissions from all the other authorities, on payment of the prescribed fees.

The Department of Tourism during opening of lockdown has prepared a comprehensive SAFETY AND HYGEINE GUIDE based on the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the SOPs issued by Ministry of Tourism along with the Global Protocols issued by World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), the suggestions received from the stakeholders and following standard protocol for operations of the registered accommodation units, tour, travel and tourist transport operators for functioning only after online registration on goatourism.gov.in, goaonline.gov.in.

Central Scheme to be implemented in State

Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)

The Department has proposed the development of amenities at Basilica of Bom Jesus, Old Goa under the scheme.

Clearance is awaited from Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The Church authority has suggested some changes to the project and the same has been incorporated.

The submission of detail project report (DPR) to ASI is pending due to non-confirmation of DPR components by Church authorities. Also Superintendent of Police traffic has agreed to the proposal and the order for closure of the road is awaited. The scheme ends in March 2021. Hence, approvals need to be expedited.

Development of Iconic Destinations

Colva has been selected as the site in Goa under the scheme. Deloitte has been appointed by Ministry of Tourism (MoT) for preparation of DPR and had submitted and presented the same. All relevant details have been shared by the State and scheme implementation is pending with MoT.

Scheme of Rural Tourism

This scheme will be under taken as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa Scheme 2020 to make villages self-reliant.

Viability gap scheme for revenue generating tourism projects

In Goa, projects such as Tourist Trains, Inter-Island/ Intra-Island/ Inland Waterway Ferries, Sea Cruise Vessels, Convention Centres, Rope-ways/ Cable Cars/ Funicular Rail, Theme Parks, Amusement Parks, Ski-Cable, Heli-Tourism, Spas, Sea cruise vessels, ferries could be considered under this scheme.

No project proposal is ready as of date. It was informed that the theme park project in Mayem has been tendered 6 (six) times, but, it has not generated

interest, due to gap in revenue and mismatch between the Government and bidder's plans.

Scheme for organising fair, festival and tourism related events

Scheme for Organizing fair & festival and tourism related events DOT (Department of Tourism) is in the process of submitting a proposal to MOT for conducting of Shigmo & Carnival under above scheme which offers grants of ₹ 50 lakh. As the said events attract mass gathering and due to Covid-19, the proposal may be delay from the Ministry of Tourism (MoT).

Central Financial Assistance to Information Technology

The Department is currently procuring software and hardware for various tourism purposes from the State's budget. Scheme that offers assistance up to 50% of the IT project can be utilized for upgradation/ introduction of websites and applications.

Market Research Professional Service Scheme

Market Research Professional Service Scheme Assistance to the State for undertaking research related activities in tourism sector such as surveys, market research, feasibility studies, publications, capacity building, skill enhancement, workshops / seminars conducted by institutes / universities etc. to the tune of max ₹ 25 lakh.

Goa Tourism (DOT and GTDC) has appointed KPMG as consultant for undertaking various studies pertaining to development of tourism in the State.

New Initiatives Proposed

- The Department through M/s GTDC (SPV) has constructed Helipad at Dhauji, Old Goa in the land belonging

to the Department of Tourism admeasuring 21,000 sq.mts to promote Heli tourism which will generate employment to local youth at the cost of ₹329.66 lakh.

- The Department through GTDC has supplied and commissioned of self-propelled (diesel) sweeping machine for municipality/beach area applications with comprehensive Annual maintenance and operation for the period of 5 years under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme at the cost of ₹ 210.63 lakh.
- Providing of basic amenities such as toilet block, drinking water facilities, cover seating area for students in RCPR Education Society at Savoi Verem under MPLAD Scheme.
- Preparation of base map and development of web based tourist information system for the State of Goa using GIS.
- Development of Coastal Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme-II, Reg. Supplying, Testing and Commissioning of Solar Street Light, CCTV and Gazebos.
- Supply, Installing, Testing and Commissioning of Portable Mobile Toilet blocks to be installed at KTC bus stand.
- Development of Coastal circuit-II under Swadesh Darshan Reg:- construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre and Public Utilities (3 nos) and Signages in South Goa.
- Tourism infrastructure at Mageshi at Priol village, Ponda Goa.
- Comprehensive Repairs, Maintenance and Replacement of 57 numbers high Mast Light fixtures with LED lamps inclusive maintenance of high mast lamps for five years.

- Development of hinterland Pernem Taluka. Reg. Development & Improvement of tourist destination of the road leading to Mopa airport by providing basic facilities, Pathways, Illumination, Signages at Shantadurga Temple, Ozari Mahkhan Varkhand, Pernem.
- GTDC launched new Goa Tourism App and GTDC Website for facilitating tourists and visitors all over the world.
- The Department through GTDC initiated the development of 2200+pax Convention centre at Patto, Panaji through funds received as part of Swadesh Darshan scheme.
- Development of new policies like O&M policy for various tourism properties, NTS policy for introduction of new tourism services in the State and Jetty Policy for regulating any vessels introduced for tourism purposes in the State.
- The Department through GTDC had undertaken bid process management and attracted private operators for operations and maintenance of various assets developed under Swadesh Darshan scheme such as Mayem Residency, Tourist Information Centers (TICs), Public conveniences across beaches in Goa, Ashwem beach Parking, Morjim Khind, Parking lot and hawkers pavilion at Anjuna beach.
- In addition, the Department through GTDC has also successfully invited private operators for development, operations and maintenance of (1) Santa Monica Jetty Terminal building and open jetty areas facilities and (2) Multi-Level car parking along with Open Bus parking in Panaji, Goa.

- The Department through GTDC is currently in advanced stages of tendering for development, operations and maintenance of wellness resort at Farmagudi to promote hinterland and wellness tourism.

Major Achievements

Beach Shacks/Deck beds in Government property

- With a view to create employment / business opportunities to the locals to earn their livelihood, tourism department has formulated the Tourism Shack Policy for erection of temporary beach Shacks for the tourist season 2019-22 which implemented w.e.f. 1st October 2019.
- As part of the Shack Policy 2019-22 (03 Years), Department has initiated the process of renewal of the beach shacks for the tourist season 2020-21.
- Allotment of shacks locations to the successful shack allottees on the nominated beach stretches across the State of Goa has been completed and final permissions have been issued to those allottees who have erected shacks in terms of shack policy and as per the SOP's of the State Government.
- Till date, the tourism department has issued 302 shack licenses to the shack allottees after completing necessary shack renewal formalities at North & South Goa.
- A request was received from the Shack Owners Welfare Society for waiver of shack fees for the current tourism season 2020-21. The State Government, considering the fact that the shack allottees had suffered losses during last tourist season due to the lockdown imposed owing to

Covid-19 pandemic, has granted 50% waiver/ reduction in Shack and Deckbed fees for the current tourist season 2020-21.

- The proposal has also been approved by the Council of Ministers in its meeting held on 14/10/2020 along with further approval to extend the time period upto 31/12/2020 for payment of renewal fees by the shack allottees.

Beach Lifeguarding and Water Safety Services

The Contract of Beach Lifeguarding and Water Safety Services is awarded to M/s. Drishti Lifesaving Pvt. Ltd., Dona Paula for the work of development, deployment, management and operation of Water Safety Services with all state-of-the-art facilities/systems on turnkey basis at 41 nominated beaches and 2 inland water bodies in the State of Goa.

Initial period of the Contract was of 5 years which has been culminated on 30/06/2019. The contract is now further extended for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 01.07.2019.

Since April 2020, 162 lives were saved from drowning by the Lifeguards.

Single Window System

Department of Tourism issued permission for conducting minor and major events in the State of Goa. Minor events are classified as an event which is of duration of less than three days, or involve an estimated attendance of persons not exceeding 750 persons such as beach weddings, etc., and major events are classified as an event which is of duration exceeding two days, or involve an estimated attendance of persons in excess of 750 persons such as EDM festivals, etc.

During the period 01/04/2020 to 31/12/2020, 33 minor events have been authorized by the Department under single window system which has revenue of ₹ 4.09 lakh.

The major segment of authorized events included destination weddings. The State endeavors to promote Goa as a perfect Wedding destination.

Beach Cleaning

The work of “providing comprehensive services for cleaning of various beaches in the State of Goa including collection, segregation, transportation and disposal of garbage etc.” has been awarded to M/s. Karnataka Commercial and Industrial Corporation Ltd., Bengaluru for a period of three years with effect from 01/10/2019.

The scope of the work involves rendering services at 37 nos. of beaches. The beach cleaning contractor has collected/ transported the following waste to G.W.M.C. at Saligao since April, 2020 for further treatment.

- Wet waste in Kgs. - 99,500
- Dry waste in Kgs. - 3,19,602
- Besides, the contractor has collected 2,27,090 Kgs. tree waste/log.

Mobilization of Resources

The revenue collection of the Department has been considerably increased owing to timely registration, timely renewals, timely collection of registration fees, imposition of fines for default, penalty for malpractice, etc.

For facilitation of the general public, the Department has created two full fledged offices of Deputy Director, North Goa and South Goa for timely and speedy registration of the various tourist trade activities. The Department has already started e-registration system for registration of the various tourist trades,

which saves time and resources of the Department and facilitate hassles free registration.

Awards and Accolades

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

- Best Destination Promotion Campaign of the year at IITM Kochi.
 - Best Decoration award at TTF Bangalore.
 - Best Decoration award at ITM Ahmadabad.
 - Best Decorative Stall award at TTF Chennai.
 - Best Decorative Stall award at BLTM Delhi.
 - Best Decorative Stall award at OTM Mumbai.
 - Best Innovative Stall award at ITM Goa.
 - Destination Leadership award 2019 at the 6th edition of the WTTCCII-Hotelivae State Ranking Survey 2019 held at New Delhi in January 2020.
 - The number one State in four categories i.e. overall performance, best economy, tourism & infrastructure awarded by India Today Magazine in the State of State survey, 2020.
 - Ranked number one in the “Best performing State in Tourism” category by India Today as per their “Best States of India” ranking.
- Goa tourism has received “Safe Travels” stamp, first State in the country, from World Travel and Trade Council (WTTTC).

Tourism marketing and promotion

The Department of Tourism along with tourism stakeholders participated at the following events:

- Fitur Spain from 23rd to 27th January, 2020.
- Satte Delhi from 8th to 10th January, 2020.
- IITM Kochi from 9th to 11th January, 2020.
- TTF Bangalore from 7th to 9th February, 2020.
- ITM Ahmadabad from 24th to 26th January, 2020.
- TTF Chennai from 24th to 26th January, 2020.
- BLTM Delhi from 31st January to 1st February, 2020.
- OTM Mumbai from 3rd to 5th February, 2020.
- ITM Goa from 14th to 16th February, 2020.
- IITM Kolkatta from 21st to 23rd February, 2020.

CHAPTER-12

AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT SWAYAMPURNA GOA

IMPACT OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC-Nation

On March 24th, 2020, Prime Minister declared a nation-wide lockdown as a response to the spread of the coronavirus: from March 25th, all non-essential services were suspended for 21 days. On April 14th the lockdown was extended till May 3rd, however, some states were allowed to relax their restrictions.

Entire nation has witnessed economic and social impact of Covid 19 pandemic. As a result several economic activities were hampered.

In order to overcome this crisis the Government of India has announced Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan & Aatmanirbhar Package on 12th May 2020 with aim to make every citizen of the country independent and self-reliant in all respect. Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan & Aatmanirbhar Package several measures in five phases were announced by Government of India.

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan and Aatmanirbhar Package**Status as on 31st December 2020****Package-I**

- Insurance cover of ₹ 50 Lakh per health worker - No Covid deaths reported among frontline workers in the State of Goa.
- An average of 5.1324 lakh of National Food Security Act (NFSA) beneficiaries per month i.e. from April to October 2020 have been distributed with an average of 25.6622 lakh kg of rice being distributed per month.
- 427.5 MTs of Turdal has been distributed for the months of April-June 2020 and 427.5 MTs of Chana whole has been distributed for the months of July-September 2020. Total of 855 MTs of pulses have been distributed.
- 73059 women have been benefited under Jan Dhan account holders to get ₹ 500 per month for a period of 3 months.
- Total number of Gas Cylinders distributed under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) is 2099 as per Petroleum Companies.
- Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme, during the year 2020-21 ₹ 91.34 lakh received from Ministry of Rural Development. The present wage rate in Goa is ₹ 280/- per day.
- Ex-gratia of ₹ 20.64 lakh received from Ministry of which ₹ 3.06 lakh given to 306 pensioners (upto March 2020). Presently, 11239 beneficiaries are identified under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) scheme.
- 24% of monthly wages to be credited into their Provident Fund (PF) accounts for a period of three months for wage-earners below ₹ 15,000 p.m. in businesses having less than 100 workers. Under this, 7355 beneficiaries received ₹ 6000/- and total disbursement is ₹ 4.41 crore.
- Five crore workers registered in India under Employee Provident

Fund (EPF) to get non-refundable advance of 75% of the amount or three months of the wages, whichever is lower, from their accounts. From April 2020 to December 2020, 19,534 members were benefitted in Goa and an amount of ₹ 4738.18 lakh is disbursed.

- Under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) Scheme, 107 Self Help Groups (SHGs) opted loan from Village Organizations for carrying out livelihood activities like food processing, agriculture, tailoring, coir, crochet, bamboo handicrafts, etc. amounting to ₹ 34.18 lakh.
- ₹ 30.53 crore has been spent from District Mineral Fund for purchase of equipment for COVID-19.
- ₹ 5.98 crore was received under Emergency Health Response Package (for treatment facilities, labs etc.) during 2020-21 which was fully utilized for all COVID activities.
- Under extension of filing GST returns, the total Number of beneficiaries are 28,120. Since the benefit is in the nature of extending time limit for filing GST returns, there is no financial implication.
- Emergency Credit Line to Businesses/MSMEs from Banks and NBFCs up to 20% of entire outstanding credit as on 29.2.2020: 8755 beneficiaries were benefitted through banks and through Non-Banking Financial companies (NBFCs), ₹ 1.89 crore sanctioned to 243 borrowers and ₹ 1.18 crore disbursed to 126 borrowers.

Package 2

- 15837 farmers out of eligible 17404 farmers availed agricultural loan amounting to

₹ 302.29 crore for the benefit of 3 months loan moratorium.

- 14137 farmers availed loan with a limit of ₹ 25,000 crore under new Kisan Credit Cards amounting to ₹ 169.64 crore
- 10,170 farmers availed loan amounting to ₹ 137.29 crore under liquidity support to farmers & rural economy provided post covid.
- Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situation (PM CARES) Fund amounting to ₹ 3.74 crore i.e. ₹ 1.87 crore to each collector is utilised for the migrants and as regards to CMRF, an amount of ₹ 13.19 crore is utilised by different departments.
- 20 Poor Self Help Groups were disbursed a revolving fund of ₹ 10,000/- each through Affordable Credit and Interest Subvention Access (PAISA) portal under Social Mobilization & Institution Development component of DAY-NULM. 42 Urban Poor individuals and 3 Urban Poor Self-Help Groups were disbursed with interest subsidy amounting to ₹ 27,814/- under the Self-Employment Programme of DAY-NULM for a period of 3 months.
- A total of 1154 Self Help Groups with 70% to 100% urban poor have been formed under DAY-NULM.
- 21600 Kgs of Rice has been distributed to 2160 migrants and 1598 kgs of Chana Whole to 1598 households of migrants through the officials of respective District Magistrates.
- Under One Nation One Ration, the distribution of Rice to the

migrant families, 1244 families have been benefitted during May-October 2020.

- Under Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi) scheme, 1293 loan applications were received out of which 693 applications were sanctioned. 511 loan application were disbursed as on 31st December, 2020.
- Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for Middle Income Group (Annual Income, ₹ 6–18 lakh): 1176 beneficiaries were sanctioned amounting to ₹ 280.25 crore out of which ₹ 241.36 crore were disbursed. An amount ₹ 26.95 crore was given as subsidy.
- Under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds, an expenditure of ₹ 4.08 crore were incurred for an area of 293.7 hectares with an employment generation of 100185 mandays.
- Out of 9400 farmers, 1,050 farmers have been registered under PM Kisan.

Package 3

- State Level and District Level committees have been formed and awareness is being created amongst stakeholders for implementation of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers
- The Scheme for Formalization of Micro Food Enterprise (MFE) is under discussion with implementing Agency i.e. TIMES which is suggested by Bio-diversity Board. Under Spurthi Project, one Cluster has been assigned to DRDA i.e. Food

processing through SHGs network.

- Department of Fisheries, Government of India has conveyed a sanction for release of 1st installment central financial assistance of ₹ 2.00 crore during the year 2020-21 to the Government of Goa to cover General category beneficiaries approved under centrally sponsored scheme component of "Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana" (PMMSY). Till date, 04 eligible beneficiaries have been issued sanction order for the subsidy amounting ₹ 5.13 lakh. 12 applications have been received under various components of PMMSY, amounting to ₹ 11.94 lakh which are under scrutiny.
- 65012 animal vaccinations have been performed & 64601 animals have been ear tagged under National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis
- 25 bee keeping boxes distributed and 202 farmers trained under Beekeeping initiatives.

Package 4

- Government vide Office Memorandum No. FD / PPP / 04 / Steering Committee / 2020 / 07 dated 23rd July 2020 has constituted a Steering Committee under Hon'ble Chief Minister to accelerate infrastructure development in the State on PPP basis. So far, 4 meetings of Steering Committee have been held. Request for Proposal (RFP) has been floated for setting up of International Convention Centre at Dona Paula on PPP basis.

Package 5

- Under MGNREGS, as on 31st December 2020 (2020-21), 38,350 mandays were generated against target of 2.00 lakh mandays, incurring an expenditure of ₹ 247.29 lakh

IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN GOA

The COVID Pandemic is the biggest event impacting socio-economic condition of the Society. The impact of Covid-19 on the State of Goa is much lesser, compared to many states, due to the timely measures and professional handling of the situation by the Government.

Due to lockdown, private sector suffered a lot & many people lost their jobs.

Goa economy mainly depends on tourism, manufacturing & mining. During pandemic period, the tourism-related businesses came down to almost zero.

Most of the Goan population is dependent on tourism. Goa depends on the labour force from the neighbouring states. Due to impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, hotel industry was unable to pay wages / salaries to the staff thereby maximum number of migrant labourers/workers including construction workers have been transshipped to their native place through rail and road.

Migrant workers in Goa have been hugely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown. With the full closure of the lucrative tourism industry and a pause on construction projects in the State, many lost their livelihoods overnight. Workers from all over India and other states found themselves seeking food and cash relief as they tried to decide

whether to attempt to return home or wait out the lockdown in Goa.

To study the impact of Covid-19 pandemic, economic revival committee under the chairmanship of Shri Shivanand Salgoankar was formed. The committee has submitted various economic measures to the Government for overcoming the crisis.

Moreover, to face this pandemic crisis people diverted themselves towards the agriculture, selling of agricultural produce grown in their backyards, sell fish and start other small business for earnings to improve their livelihood.

Goa's booming tourism, services & manufacturing industry offers variety of employment opportunities, however there is a mismatch between the expectations of the local youth and the offerings of the industry.

Many of Government schemes, both Central and State related towards skill development, Self-employment, promotion of MSMEs, finance for startups etc. remain under-utilised due to lack of interest, awareness and motivation among youth of the State & population at large.

Above factors has resulted in becoming increasingly dependent on other states not just for agriculture and industrial produce but also human resources that helps the economy to develop.

Changing this state of affairs was a high priority of the Government. However, as the english proverb goes "Necessity is the mother of all invention". The economic crisis and circumstances post COVID-19 pandemic brought this issue to the centre stage in early 2020.

In order to improve the livelihood of the people who suffered a lot during pandemic and to revive the economy of

the State, Government took an initiative to launch a programme named AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT SWAYAMPURNA GOEM (ABSG) to make the people self-reliant, self-employed and attain self-sustainability.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa

The beginning of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 led to a remarkable crisis for the people and administration of Goa. Following the lockdown on the movement of inter-state transportation of goods, it became apparent that Goa is largely dependent on the neighboring states for basic food items like vegetables, fruits, eggs, chicken, meat and even fish and rice.

A few decades back, most of these requirements were met by agricultural communities from the villages of Goa. However, due to the growth of tourism and mining industries and the resultant change in the income and lifestyle of people many agrarian communities abandoned agriculture and Goa progressively became dependent on neighbouring states.

With the announcement of Aatmanirbhar Bharat and Vocal for Local along with the ₹ 20 lakh crore relief and financial package by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Chief Minister has resolved to change scenario of the State and take the first step towards strengthening the village economy, rejuvenating the spirit of self-reliance and moving towards import substitution through increase in local production. Thus, a programme Aatmanirbhar *Bharat, Swayampurna Goem* came into existence.

The core idea of the programme is to encourage the people in reviving the economy and give a boost to agriculture and farming of rice, fish & dairy, promote

the use of modern technology, combine the efforts of people at the ground level into self-help groups and farmer clubs in order to meet the needs of people and also the demands of the hospitality & tourism industry.

Any program that envisages such a significant impact has to be founded on a strong foundation of ground level data. As the first step towards Aatmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa, the Government appointed Directorate of Higher Education (DHE) and Goa Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (GIPARD) to conduct a detailed research to understand the economy and conduct a strengths, weakness, opportunities & threats (SWOT) analysis of each panchayat. The study focused on the available talents and potential resources that could be utilized to revive the local village economy.

The report focused on the available talents and potential resources that could be utilized to revive the local village economy. Amid the lockdown, teams of professors and teachers of Government and aided colleges went to villages and cities and met key stakeholders and prepared panchayat wise and municipality wise reports.

A programme “Aatmanirbhar *Bharat, Swayampurna Goem*” was launched on 1st October 2020 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Goa. The key objective of ABSG program is to ensure Human Development through the Government beneficiary oriented schemes to reach at the door steps of the every eligible person, attain self-sustainability by identifying and tapping the potential, identifying the skills of the unemployed youth and needs of the people, thereby fulfilling the aspirations of the needy people with less Government and more Governance.

The Action Plan was also launched for Aatmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa which aims to upgrade and develop various important sectors of economic growth in the State. Every Village Panchayat needs to adopt various sustainable measures to gain economic empowerment for its village.

All Panch members should get involved in the programme with dedication and identify deficiencies in their own Panchayat Ward and further initiate action to resolve local issues.

Action plan for Aatmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goem consists various aspects of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Youth and Adolescent, Senior Citizens, People with disabilities, Women and SHGs, Tourism, Fisheries, Natural Resources, Various Schemes and their convergence and General-Good Governance.

Government aims towards making the villages into sustainable villages and also to have sustainable production by implementing various initiatives for which public participation is required.

Interactions are held every month with all Panchayats and progress of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa programme are reviewed. Government has decided to felicitate those Panchayat which implement the programme successfully.

The observation of the study indicated that villages have the potential to be self-sufficient to a great extent, if the awareness of several Government schemes, initiatives and subsidies is increased and the people are encouraged and facilitated to revive traditional occupations and also take up alternative economic activities.

To implement this initiative so far 16 sectoral goals, total 59 action points

have been identified by combining economic, employment generation and sustainable development goals.

These action points cover the areas of Agriculture & Horticulture (grains, crops, vegetables, fruits, flowers, spices), Animal Husbandry (dairy, meat, eggs, birds), Fisheries (sea, river, inland), Poverty Eradication, Water for all, Sanitation for all, Electricity for all, Shelter for all, Help to Divyangs (People with special needs), Skill Development, Employment & Jobs, Self-Employment, Women & Child Development (health, education, training, employment), Self Help Group Development (grants, finance, training), Senior Citizen (facilities, counseling, care) and Special Community Projects such as crematorium, pipeline, road, transformer, panchayat ghar etc.

The implementation of the programme demanded a novel system and a process that would work at the grass roots level and not merely remain on paper. Hence, it decided to bring about a 360 degree change in the way the implementation would function. Conventionally, it is the people who have to go to the departments and government officials to avail any scheme and its benefits. This time around, it has been decided to reverse this. In the first phase of the programme which will last for one year, 191 Government Officers designated as *Swayampurna* Mitras (SMs) visit each of the 191 village panchayats on Saturdays or Sundays to implement the programme.

The programme was launched on 2nd October 2020 on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti. After a brief conduct of training and preparation, the SMs hit the ground from November 2020 onwards

Despite the restrictions imposed by the pandemic, the support and cooperation received from the bureaucracy, the SMs

and the heads of the departments has led to a successful launch of the project on ground.

With the help of Link Officers (LOs) of relevant departments and the Panchayat Secretaries (PS) and Panch members the SMs are conducting programs, camps and drives to identify the beneficiaries and provide benefits of applicable schemes and initiatives of the state as well as central government to the needy people.

To monitor this implementation, 14 Senior Government Officers have been appointed as Taluka Nodal Officers (TNOs) and IAS officers have also been appointed as *Swayampurna Paryavekshaks* (SPs) to resolve any bottlenecks and thus facilitate the implementation of the program and ensure its success.

To ensure the success of the initiative, the Government is making use of technology to overcome the barriers of distance and time.

The reporting of the programme at 191 Panchayats is being done on a virtual platform. There are 3 reports that are maintained on a Google Drive which is remotely accessible to all concerned. The Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation is monitoring the reports and coordinating between the Government Departments, SMs, PSs & LOs.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister is personally reviewing the implementation of the same along with senior secretaries of various departments. Hon'ble Chief Minister has used the webinar platform to address SMs and Panch members to launch the event in order to sensitize, motivate and track its implementation. Thereby, reducing the time of getting this project up and running.

Basing on the over whelming response from the SMs and the citizens of rural

areas, Swayampurna Mitra project has been launched on 22nd February 2021 at the 13 Municipal Councils and Corporation of the City of Panaji. Tracking the implementation throughout the year and suitably, recognise the best performing panchayats, municipalities and officials.

For implementation, 14 *Swayampurna* Mitras have been appointed to visit allotted municipalities to conduct programs, camps and drives to identify the beneficiaries and provide benefits of applicable schemes and initiatives of the state as well as central government to the needy people.

The progress of Aatmanirbhar Bharat and Swayampurna Goem program is being continuously monitored by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Status of the programme

Swayampurna Goem is not just a dream or a slogan but an opportunity for the Government to reach out to every Goan in the remotest nook and corner of Goa and deliver on the *antyodaya* promise of the Government. The Government requests the people of Goa to take a keen interest in this project and make it successful.

If the people especially youth come forward to facilitate this process, help the SMs with ground level data and push their local representatives to implement it, the project will surely change the scenario of Goa. One of the first major initiatives that the Government took under *Swayampurna Goa* was to provide incentives to *divyangs*.

Through the assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances under ADIP of the Central Government, State Government have been able to provide aids and equipment worth ₹ 1.7 crore to

thousands of divyangs across the State. The Government will capitalise on all possible Central Government schemes for funding such initiatives.

The RDA has already received additional funds through MGNREG scheme and locals have been employed for the desilting work of canals of river Sal in North Goa and Selaulim in South Goa.

The Agriculture department along with the banks have started a state wide drive to issue Kisan Credit Cards to dairy farmers and remaining crop farmers. Thousands of new applications have been processed and sanctioned.

The Agriculture & Animal Husbandry departments are working towards creating hundreds of new farmers and ensuring a respectable income for them. The Fisheries department has started the process to create new entrepreneurial ventures in the area of sea, brackish and fresh water fish farming through the Matsya Sampada Yojana of the Central Government. Many more such initiatives are in the pipeline.

Skill Development Department has conducted training programs for youth as well as SHGs of the State such as welding, basic training on cosmetology, stitching & tailoring, cooking, etc.

This is just the beginning of a new Goa that Government plans to build slowly but steadily and is confident that 'Swayampurna Goem' will go a long way in transforming Goa from a prosperous but dependent State to a prosperous and a self-reliant State in the near future.

Table No.12.1

Activities carried out by departments under Aatmanirbhar Bharat and Swayampurna Goem as on 31/01/2021.

Sr.No.	Departments	Total number of activities
1	Agriculture	173
2	Animal Husbandry	147
3	Social Welfare	136
4	DRDA	77
5	Fisheries	72
6	Skill Development	72
7	WCD	71
8	Health	48
9	EDC	33
10	Tribal Welfare	28
11	Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB)	21
12	PWD	14
13	WRD	14
14	Electricity	12
15	Labour	11
16	Handicrafts, Textile & Coir	10
17	GHRSSIDC	8
18	Industries	7
19	Forest	7
20	Art & Culture	6
21	Panchayat	3
22	GIDC	2
23	Education	1
24	Civil Supplies	1
25	Goa Waste Management Corporation (GWMC)	1
26	Sports	1
27	Transports	1
28	Tourism	1
29	Bank & Post	17
30	Others	34
	Total	1029

CHAPTER 13

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Science and Technology and Waste Management (DS&T&WM) was established with the aim to popularize Science and Technology in the State by implementing various activities, programmes and schemes.

Promotion of Information Systems in Science & Technology

Grants are provided to science Association/ Goa State Council for science & Technology (GSCST) regularly for their activities and common facilities are also provided in school / institutions to cover maximum possible areas for promotion of information systems.

Major achievements of different schemes during 2020-21.

Financial assistance has been sanctioned to various educational institutions/ NGOs in the State for organization of science exhibitions/ workshops/ seminars/ awareness programmes.

Annual grants have been released to the Association of Friends' of Astronomy to conduct various annual science popularization and awareness programmes for students and public at the Public Astronomical Observatory (PAO) at Junta House, Panaji and also other branches of PAO in the State.

Goa State Innovation Council (GSInC) have been supported with yearly grants for functioning of Secretariat at Don Bosco College of Engineering, Fatorda and to conduct their yearly activities.

GSInC have also been supported financially, to take up programmes for school teachers, teaching science subject with the objective to train them in innovation and creativity.

Grants have been released to faculties from various Colleges, Goa University, BITS, Pilani and other researchers in Science & Technology to travel in India and abroad to attend various conferences for presentation of their posters / research papers.

A prestigious science event entitled "Manohar Parrikar Vidnyan Mahotsav" 2020 was organized in the month of December, 2020.

"Science Film Festival 2020" in the month of January 2020 was successfully organized through Vidnyan Parishad Goa.

Goa Waste Management Corporation (GWMC)

The Goa Waste Management Corporation (GWMC) under DS&T&WM is entrusted with the task of looking after the overall management of all types of wastes, collection of dry non-biodegradable waste from Village Panchayats, Municipalities, State & Central Government Institutions, Industrial Estates and other organizations for its safe and scientific disposal.

The Government of Goa has also mandated the GWMC to prepare a holistic Solid Waste Management Policy for the State. It has set an ambitious goal of achieving Zero-Waste and Zero Landfill philosophy adopted by the State.

This, amongst others, envisages a State with high social awareness on waste and public space hygiene at par with the best tourist destinations in the world.

Initiatives towards Solid Waste Management in context to the protection of environment

- The Saligao Solid Waste Management facility caters to the waste of 27 Village Panchayats. The facility for scientifically treating dry waste is extended to all parts of Goa at its Cacora, Verna baling station & Material Recovery Facility (MRF), Bicholim.
- The recyclable waste is disposed through recyclers and non-recyclable waste is transported to cement factories at Karnataka for co-incineration.
- The Goa Waste Management Corporation has supplied, installed, commissioned sanitary pad dispensers and sanitary pad incinerators in 35 colleges across Goa along with replenishment of sanitary pads in the dispensers at regular intervals under the control of Directorate of Higher Education.
- Community bio-toilets at 514 locations and over 6000 number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) units have been constructed in the State of Goa.
- Enhancement of Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Saligao, Bardez has been commenced from augmented capacity of 150 tonnes per day (TPD) to 250 TPD to treat and dispose solid waste scientifically as per SWM Rules 2016.
- Construction of Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Cacora is under process which will cater waste from villages of Sanguem, Dharbandora, Quepem & Canacona Talukas.
- The request for qualification (RFQ) for Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Bainguinim, Tiswadi is floated which is under process. The facility will cater to waste management from the Ponda and Tiswadi Talukas.
- The construction of common hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facility at Pissurlem is under process which will treat the hazardous waste from the state of Goa.
- The construction of common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Management facility (CBMWTF) at Kundaim is also under process which will treat the Bio-medical waste from the state of Goa.
- Selection of service provider to design, build and operate e-waste management facility in Goa is in process. As on date, a total 49.57 tonnes of e-waste is collected from the State of Goa, of which 23.1 tonnes has been sent to authorized recycler.
- Collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste from national highways, state highways and other district roads from the state of Goa. A total 770.04 tonnes of dry waste is collected from January 2020 to November 2020.
- Remediation of legacy waste dumpsites in the State of Goa.
 - Following remediation activities of legacy waste have been completed at below mentioned dumpsites:
 - Sonsoddo legacy waste dumpsite-50%
 - Campal legacy waste dumpsite

- Mapusa legacy waste dumpsite 50%
- Sada legacy waste dumpsite Completed fully

ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Environment was established with the aim to upgrade environment and abate pollution in the State through various schemes.

Major Achievement

Preparation and finalization of the “Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP)” for the State of Goa 2011 which is in final stage.

- Finalization of State Action Plan on Climate Change.
- Identification of wetlands in the State of Goa to harness water.
- Preparation of Action Plan for Noise Level Monitoring in the State.
- Khazan Lands Management Plan, Comprehensive Plan for Fisherman Community living in CRZ Areas and Mangrove Management Plan and Turtle Nesting and conservation plan.
- Action Plan for restoration of polluted river stretches.
- Establishment of seed bank for preservation of Germ plasm which is endemic and endangered.
- PPR for Integrated Coastal Zone Management through Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM) grant towards World Bank and Central Government.
- Action Plan for Plastic Waste Management in the State.
- Demarcation of Ecological Sensitive Areas (ESAs) of Western Ghats is under progress.

- Goa State Wetland Authority (GSWA) through local public participation and voluntary organizations, have taken initiative and started a project “Shram Shakti se Jal Samrudh” for restoration and management of water bodies in the State. This promotes public participation in conservation of wetlands and associated ecosystems in managing natural resources wisely with cost effectiveness.

FOREST

The forest cover in the State is 2,237.49 sq km which is 60.44% of the State's geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 538.00 sq km under Very Dense Forest (VDF), 576.09 sq km under Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and 1,123.40 sq km under Open Forest (OF). Forest cover in the State has increased by 8.49 sq km as compared to the previous assessment reported in ISFR 2017.

Tree Cover

Tree cover as a portion of geographical area as per FSI 2019 is 272 sq. km. Tree cover of Goa has decreased by 51 sq. km. as compared to previous assessment reported in ISFR 2017.

Wetlands Area

Wetlands are shallow water-bodies, transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems, with high biodiversity and productivity whereas lakes are relatively deep, perennial water bodies where substantial growth of macrophytes is undesirable.

The approach and strategies for conservation and management of both lakes and wetlands depend upon the functions they perform and their ecological characteristics.

Wetland categories such as Lake/Pond, Cut-off meander, River/Stream, Reservoir, Tank/Pond, Sand/Beach and Mangrove are covered under Wetland Area. Number of wetlands are 71 and total Wetland Area is 1025 hectares.

Mangroves

As per India State of Forest Report 2019, total mangroves cover area in the State of Goa is 26.00 sq. km.

Afforestation

Area covered under different afforestation schemes to the total geographical area during the year 2019-20 is 249.5 hectares.

The Forest Department endeavours to serve the people of Goa in many fields. The main objective of the Forest Department is conservation of the forests & wildlife of the State.

Large stocks of seedlings are provided every year by the Department to individuals, Companies, Schools, Panchayats, etc. to plant in areas available with them.

Protection of wildlife is another important area in which the Department plays a vital role. The Forest Department has taken initiative to promote wildlife/eco-tourism to enable people to see and appreciate the rich biodiversity and scenic beauty of the forests in the State.

Conservation and Improvement of Forest, Biodiversity and Tree Cover

Tree plantation and environment awareness programmes in various schools and colleges and other locations in the State of Goa were conducted on the occasion of Van-Mahotsava 2020.

Around 3,56,728 saplings of forestry and ornamental trees were distributed free of cost to public and institutions from the nurseries raised by the divisional offices of the Forest Department.

1,73,504 number of seedlings were planted during current year. 235.16 hectares have been achieved under Compensatory afforestation during current year and 8.3 R/kms have been covered under avenue plantation.

Protection of Wildlife

The Wildlife Awareness campaign was held in the month of October 2020 with the participation of schools and colleges in different competition like online drawing, video on activity, Build a Bird Nest, Photography, Poster making, Essay competition etc. through online media/web and Essay competition in English, Marathi and Konkani, Debate/Quiz competition. 815 number of wild animals were rescued and re-habilitated during the current year:

Table No. 13.1
No of wild animals rescued

Sr. No.	Type of Wild Animals	wild animals rescued and re-habilitated
1	Mammals	32
2	Birds	19
3	Reptiles	764

A revenue of ₹85.95 lakh has been generated from entry fees and other Eco-tourism activities and ₹ 59.41 lakh has been generated through sale of forest produce in the current financial year.

Turtle Conservation Programme

Turtle Conservation Programme was initiated at Agonda, Galgibag and Morjim beaches. Total 33 number of nests of Olive Ridley Sea turtle were recorded during the year 2019-20. A total 3,949 number of eggs laid of which 2,677 number of hatchling successful emerged out and released back to sea. During current year, emergencies of live hatchling was approximately 68%.

Promotion of Nature Education and Ecotourism in Protected Areas

Nature Interpretation Centre and Ecotourism Complexes are being strengthened in forests to create public awareness and provide nature and environmental education. Such activities are being done by involving local communities to improve their livelihoods.

Monsoon tourism is also promoted by opening Dudhsagar waterfall trek during current year by deploying trekkers from villages located on fringe areas of Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park, Mollem, resulting in gainful employment for the youth of nearby villages.

Soil and water Conservation measures

Under Soil Conservation measures, 148 number of check dams of various sizes have been constructed, generating an employment of 9,815 man-days as on date. Under the Tribal Sub Plan and Schedule Caste Development Scheme, 5 nos. retaining walls of various sizes have been constructed at the cost of ₹ 10.32 lakh.

The department has maintained one year old 9,000 number cane seedlings involving an expenditure of ₹ 34020/- and generated an employment of 84 man-days under the Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Scheme.

Apart from this, department has created 50 number of water pond /lake, waterholes under Soil and Moisture Conservation work in the forest during the current year.

Conservation of Medicinal Plants

State Medicinal Plants Board, Goa have taken efforts by organising awareness programmes and workshops for farmers to sensitize towards development and cultivation of Medicinal Plants. Around 1,18,877 number of Medicinal Plants

species seedlings have been distributed to the public.

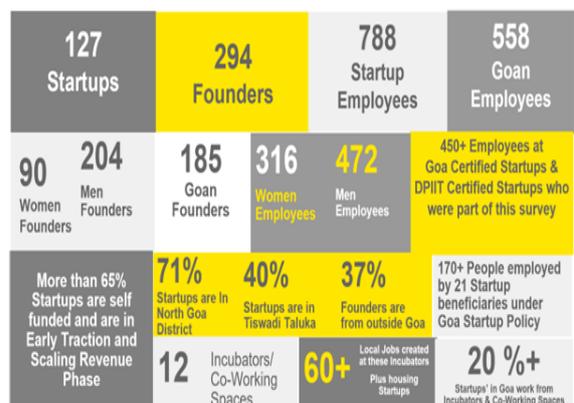
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Information Technology (DoIT) has been created for evolving a suitable IT ecosystem with an aim to consume the benefits of ICT tools for efficient citizen service delivery in a convenient, affordable, accessible and transparent manner for making Goa IT destination in the country.

Goa Start-up Policy 2017

The Goa Start-up Policy 2017 was notified in 2017 and the Department has formulated 14 set of Schemes for disbursement of Incentives under the Start-up Policy. Around 150 have been applied for start-up policy of which 108 have been certified and 41 have been incentivized in the year 2020-21.

Start-up Promotion Cell conducted a survey of Certified Start-ups as well as Start-ups which are not certified by Government of Goa but are certified by Start-up India, DPIIT. 127 Start-ups participated in the said survey conducted in the month of August-September 2020.



Start-up Promotion Cell has conducted virtual events due to the pandemic times, where over 200+ Founders, Start-ups from Goa participated in these Start-up Ecosystem Program.

Goa IT Policy-2018

Since the launch of the policy, Visteon Corporation and WoWjobs Inc. have already set up their offices in the State. The department is currently reaching out to various multinational companies to set up their operations in the State who have reacted positively towards the proposal.

Setting up of Hybrid IT Park at Penha de Franca Village, Bardez Taluka

The Government of Goa is in the process of setting up a Hybrid IT Park at Porvorim in Bardez Taluka. The Park would be developed in an area admeasuring 12,455 sq. mts. The proposed Hybrid IT Cluster Project shall have a modern iconic structure.

The area has been notified as “Hybrid IT Park” as per section 38 of The Goa Information Technology Development Act, 2007 (Goa Act 10 of 2007). M/s Assure Design Studio and M/s Space Group Co. Ltd. (Consortium) has been awarded the work of “Appointment of Consultant / Master Planner for providing complete design services in Architectural and Engineering for the Hybrid IT Cluster Project”.

The project has also been granted Environmental Clearance under the provision of EIA Notification, 2006 by the Goa State Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

e-District (MMP)

The e-District is one of the Mission Mode Projects (MMP) under Digital India Scheme of Government of India (Erstwhile National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)). Currently, 134 end to end services of 21 departments are under purview of the Project. A total number of 129 Services are provided by 20 departments during the year 2019-20.

As on date, goaonline.gov.in has 3.2 lakh registered users with 13.5 lakh completed applications/payments of the various e-Services of the departments.

During the year 2019-20, there was an increase of 65% in user registration in Goa Online, while an increase in 13% of the total services with 25% increase in departments who have on-boarded their services in Goa Online.

The portal Integration with Digi Locker and RAS is ongoing.

All e-Services recommended under BRAP 2020 by DPIIT, Government of India to improve the Sate ranking and to facilitate investment in the State are developed through goaonline.gov.in. It acts as a single window for all such types of services.

During the year 2020, goaonline Portal stood 2nd in the All India Survey conducted by NeSDA, Department of Personnel, Administrative Reforms, Government of India.

CITIZEN SERVICE CENTRE /COMMON SERVICE CENTRE (Managed by GoI through CSC SPV).

Citizen Service Centre

Citizen Service Centre is managed by Government of Goa. Citizen Service Centres are playing an important role in bridging the gap between Government and Citizens (even though there are online services Delivery Platforms like www.goaonline.gov.in.) Thus, CSCs were conceptualized so the Citizens can visit nearest CSC outlets and avail various Government benefits and business services.

The Revenue Department is providing 7 services through these CSCs of DOIT operated by GEL. Till date, 2,55,910 applications are processed. 6 CSC outlets are operational across 6 talukas in the State i.e. in Salcete, Quepem,

Sattari, Ponda, Sanguem and Canacona. During the year, in the month of November 2020 additional CSC was set up at Mapusa in Bardez taluka, thereby increasing the number of CSCs to 7.

Common Service Centre

Common Service Centre is managed by GoI through CSC (SPV). In order to extend the digital delivery of services at doorstep of the Citizens, a MoU was executed with CSC E-Governance Services Ltd, Government of India to deliver Goaonline.gov.in services to around 70+ Common Service Centres(CSCs) managed by Village Level Entrepreneur(VLEs).

Currently, 24 high volume Citizen Centric Goaonline services of 7 departments are delivered through Common Service Centres.

As on date, 1482 applications (since October 2020) are processed by VLEs through Common Service Centers.

MyGoV

In line with the central MyGov portal, goa.mygov.in was created in Goa. MyGov is an innovative platform to build a partnership between Citizens and Government with the help of technology for growth and development of the State.

The Portal was launched in September 2020. Through various quizzes, discussions, blogs citizens can engage with various initiatives of the Government.

In a short span of time the goa.mygov.in is emerging as a popular citizen engagement online platform and currently, it is having 4.08k registered users.

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Sakshtra Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)

The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) scheme of the Central Government aims at making six crore people in rural India digitally literate, reaching to around 40% of rural households by covering one member from every eligible household.

The objective of PMGDISHA scheme is to make a person digitally literate, so that he/she can operate digital devices (like tablets, smart phones, etc), send and receive emails and browse internet for information and undertake digital payment etc, being one of the integral components of the Prime Minister's vision of "Digital India".

As of now, there are 49 registered centres in Goa; 28 Centres in North Goa and 21 Centres in South Goa. Total 739 citizens have been registered under PMGDISHA in Goa; 342 in North Goa and 397 in South Goa. Out of these, 186 citizens have been certified under PMGDISHA in Goa; 85 in North Goa and 101 in South Goa.

IT KNOWLEDGE CENTRES (ITKC)

The Department of Information Technology (DoIT), Government of Goa, through M/s Info Tech Corporation of Goa (ITG), has set up various IT Knowledge Centres (ITKCs) across the State.

These ITKCs impart Information and Communications Technology (ICT) training to the citizens, right from Basic Computer Course to Diploma Courses, thus helping the citizens, acquire the desirable IT skills.

A total of 148 beneficiaries were trained during the year 2020-21 (till December 2020).

Table No.13.2
No of trainees trained under different course
during 2020-21 (upto Dec 2020)

Sr. No.	Courses	No of Benef.
1	Accounting with Tally	20
2	Certificate in Basic IT Skills	56
3	Certificate in Basic Internet	42
4	Certificate of MS Office Skills	23
5	Diploma in MS Office and Web Designing	6
6	Diploma in MS Office and DTP	1
Total Beneficiaries		148

Empowerment of ST/SC Communities using ICT Tools through IT Knowledge Centres (ITKC)

The Department of Information Technology has formulated the scheme "Empower ST/SC Communities using ICT Tools through IT Knowledge Centre (ITKC)" under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP). This scheme is implemented through M/s ITG through the IT Knowledge Centres (ITKCs) located at various areas in the State. 122 ST and 25 SC beneficiaries have been benefitted,

Table No.13.3
Course-Wise no of SC /ST beneficiaries during
2020 – 21

Course	No. of Beneficiaries
Accounting with Tally	20
Certificate in Basic IT Skills	56
Certificate in Basic Internet	42
Certificate of MS Office Skills	23
Diploma in MS Office and Web Designing	6
Total	147

COVID Related IT works

Facility of Temporary E-Pass

Facility created for getting a temporary 2 hour pass on Goa-Online portal <https://goaonline.gov.in/> for easing the movement of senior Citizens, Pregnant Women, differently abled people and

others for Essentials, Medical Emergency and for going to ATMs. Till date, about 27000+ passes have been issued.

Dedicated webpage for COVID-19 information

Webpage created on goaonline.gov.in for public at large to access all Orders / Circulars/ Advisories issued by the various departments with respect to COVID-19. All the helpline numbers of the State have been mentioned for a one stop information to the public. A total number of 170+ documents uploaded till date on the portal <https://www.goa.gov.in/covid-19/>

Social Media

Twitter Handle and Facebook profile management -Started Twitter Handles for North (@coll_northgoa) and South Goa Collectorate.

- Dissemination of all the information for COVID-19 related efforts of Goa Government on Twitter and Facebook.
- Proactive Complaint redressal related to essential services delivery also managed on Twitter.
- Around 250+ complaints resolved across Goa via the Twitter handles. Tweet Impressions – 500000+

Online Groceries Delivery Platform

e-Commerce Food ordering and delivery platform was created like Swiggy, Zomato (ZomatoMarket), SabkaMandi on boarded to supply groceries as well in Margao, Panjim, Porvorim, Vasco and Calangute, Talegaon areas.

Aarogya Setu App

Aarogya Setu Mobile App developed by NIC for tracking of one's interaction with someone who has been tested as Coronavirus positive. The App provides authentic information pertaining to

Corona Virus and also provides a self assessment test facility. Around 1.38 lakh downloads of the App have been reported.

Border Vehicle Management system

Web Application “OMEGA” was developed on April 20, 2020 for effective implementation and monitoring of Central Government guidelines issued by Ministry of Home Affairs.

This application will be used at all major border check-post of the State of Goa to monitor for interstate movement of vehicles. It will monitor the vehicles entry & exit at the border check-post and will monitor the vehicle management using cellular network and web-based software to show the status of the desired vehicle, passengers, operators travelling in the vehicles and report for any inconsistencies.

The significant feature of this application is to track illegal and unauthorized movement of people. Reports generated will be flagged to the concerned authorities on real-time basis in order to take appropriate cognizance with regards to the vehicle, drivers, helpers, passengers, etc.

The application has made operational started at 5 check-posts namely, Patradevi, Dodamarg, Keri, Mollem and Pollem

ITG being a Government of Goa Undertaking has offered the solution free of cost to the State of Goa under its social responsibility along with the IT staff to oversee the implementation in these difficult and testing times impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Food Helpline

Two dedicated helplines numbers were put in place for North (94238 90077) and South Goa (94238 90066) to provide cooked food/ dry ration to the needy and homeless people.



Passes for IT and ITeS

Director IT had been authorized to issue passes to the IT and ITeS companies. A total of 63 companies and 513 employees have been given passes. QR code based passes were sent to the respective company's authorized representatives.

Usage of COVID 19 Savadhan, Pincode based targeted messages

Developed by Department of Telecommunication along with CDOT – This system has been used to circulate police advisories and information regarding Aarogya Setu.

GEL has facilitated the citizens to make online contribution to the CM Relief Fund-Goa and Goa State COVID-19 relief fund using the SBI online payment-gateway, through the Goa State Single window Portal (www.goaonline.gov.in), Goa State Portal (www.goa.gov.in) and The Goa State Disaster Management Authority Portal (www.sdma.goa.gov.in).

The system not only facilitates citizens to pay online and generate a receipt, but also facilitates the authorities to derive reports of all deposits made for any period.

Applications utilized by Health Department

COVID Locator App, Medical tele-consultation App, Call DOC App, wellbeing volunteer App, Test urself App, Cobot-19 App were utilized

“Asterisk” software, developed by M/s ITG, for tracking of people entering Goa through various modes.

Geographic Information System (GIS)

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a tool used to visualize spatial data to make better decisions. GIS is among one such initiatives envisaged by Department of Information Technology (DoIT), Government of Goa (GoG) in implementing its vision for having centralized single window access mechanism for all the spatial data

acquired by various agencies in Government of Goa using State’s resources primarily to support planning activities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), district/state line departments, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and civil society organizations in the State.

The System has been designed to provide comprehensive end-to-end solution that integrates & automates the entire processes involved in recruitment, thus facilitating online registration, online application, online payment, application scrutiny, online hall ticket, computer-based testing & computer-based assessment. The system offers greater accuracy, efficiency, transparency, reliability, flexibility, scalability, efficient administration, minimum effort, instant results, time saving, cost saving etc.

CHAPTER 14

DEMYSTIFYING STATE ACT SHEET OF NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5) 2019-20

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion.

The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. It has its own limitations.

However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of

each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time.

Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the selected household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey and the ownership and use of mosquito nets.

The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual

behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years;

and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites and Vitamin D3

Table No.14.1
Goa-Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
I. Population and Household Profile				
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.2	87.2	89.0	85.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.8	18.1	19.1	23.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	985	1,092	1,027	1,018
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	822	864	838	966
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source (%)	99.0	97.8	98.5	96.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%)	89.0	86.4	87.9	78.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking (%)	98.8	93.1	96.5	84.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.7	97.4	97.6	95.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	65.1	67.5	66.0	15.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	19.5	(18.2)	19.0	na
II Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate (%)	92.6	93.4	93.0	na
15. Men who are literate (%)	94.9	98.5	96.3	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	73.0	69.3	71.5	58.2
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	75.0	79.4	76.6	63.6
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	78.1	68.3	73.7	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	86.1	76.6	82.9	na
III Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	7.7	3.2	5.8	9.8
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(12.1)	*	(8.9)	8.4
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	17	11	14	16

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
IV Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	*	*	(5.6)	(12.9)
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	*	*	(5.6)	(12.9)
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	*	*	(10.6)	(12.9)
V Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method (%)	72.3	61.1	67.9	26.3
29. Any modern method (%)	65.0	52.4	60.1	24.8
30. Female sterilization (%)	33.2	24.9	29.9	16.3
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.5	2.2	2.4	0.9
33. Pill (%)	3.4	1.7	2.7	0.3
34. Condom (%)	24.6	21.1	23.2	7.1
35. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
VI Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need (%)	7.3	10.1	8.4	17.5
37. Unmet need for spacing (%)	3.5	4.7	4.0	8.3
VII Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.2	28.4	27.7	44.2
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method (%)	86.4	(83.1)	85.5	(76.0)
VIII Maternal and Child Health				
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.5	76.2	70.3	84.4
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	92.9	93.1	93.0	89.0
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus (%)	98.0	94.2	96.5	96.2
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	87.0	88.2	87.5	67.4
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	61.4	70.5	65.0	52.8
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.7	100.0	99.8	96.3
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	96.5	93.7	95.4	92.1
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (₹)	3,875	3,706	3,804	5,012
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	97.4	95.7	96.7	na
X Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	99.6	100.0	99.7	96.9
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	53.1	61.1	56.2	58.2

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6	100.0	99.1	97.5
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.1	40.1	39.5	31.4
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	46.6	56.6	50.0	51.3
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.9	29.6	31.5	19.9
X Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	(77.9)	(88.1)	81.9	88.4
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only (%)	(87.7)	*	91.0	95.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(96.5)	(100.0)	97.9	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	(83.8)	(95.1)	88.4	92.9
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(89.3)	(92.9)	90.8	94.2
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(92.9)	(92.9)	92.9	96.5
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(23.2)	(19.5)	21.7	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(2.3)	(12.3)	6.3	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(95.2)	(89.2)	92.8	85.2
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	94.4	88.1	91.9	91.8
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(90.8)	(95.6)	92.7	77.2
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(9.2)	(4.5)	7.3	22.8
XI Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.1	5.0	3.2	3.8
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	*	*
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	*	*
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	*	*
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	2.4	0.9	1.4

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(82.2)	*	86.6	89.0
XII Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	60.7	62.9	61.6	73.3
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	*	*	(61.4)	(60.9)
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk (%)	*	*	*	*
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	18.9	(21.8)	20.2	9.1
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	*	*	*	(15.1)
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	21.1	(22.2)	21.5	10.4
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)	24.3	28.2	25.8	20.1
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%)	17.7	21.5	19.1	21.9
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)	6.4	9.4	7.5	9.5
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	22.5	26.6	24.0	23.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) (%)	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.7
XIII Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	13.1	15.0	13.8	14.7
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.3	18.4	12.5	10.8
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	38.1	33.1	36.1	33.5
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	32.5	32.8	32.6	32.6
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	51.1	51.0	51.1	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	34.2	37.8	35.4	na
XV Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	53.3	53.1	53.2	48.3
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	39.9	37.5	38.9	31.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(46.1)	*	(41.0)	(26.7)
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	40.0	37.4	39.0	31.3
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (%)	43.5	45.7	44.5	30.5
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	13.3	9.5	12.0	11.0
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	(11.9)	*	(15.8)	6.6

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
XVI Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	8.2	9.1	8.6	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	9.7	9.5	9.6	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood Sugar level (%)	20.6	21.1	20.8	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	10.3	10.3	10.3	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	10.8	12.9	11.6	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood Sugar level (%)	23.0	25.9	24.1	na
XV Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.6	11.5	12.1	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	3.8	3.6	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.6	27.4	27.5	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.4	15.5	14.8	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.7	4.7	4.7	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.9	28.2	26.8	na

Source: Ministry of Health and family Welfare,GoI

CHAPTER 15

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in his statement at the Sustainable Development Summit in New York, on 25th September 2015, strongly affirmed India's commitment to agenda 2030 and the SDGs. The agenda for SDGs was adopted by 193 members States at a historic United Nation General Assembly Summit in September 2015 and came into effect on 1st January 2016.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were eight international development goals for the year 2015 that had been established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the

United Nations Millennium Declaration. The universal Agenda for Sustainable Development with 17 Goals and 169 targets seeks to build on the Millennium Development Goals with an aim to accomplish the unrealized goals. They integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development, viz: the economic, social and environmental (Table No. 15.1) that intends to ensure carrying forward with the momentum generated by the Millennium development goals beyond 2015 - to provide a life of dignity to all by finally ending poverty and deprivation in all forms, leaving no one behind (The United Nations, 2016).

Table No. 15.1
Category wise classification of MDGs with that of SDGs

Category	MDGs (effective from 2000-2015)	Number & Name of the SDGs (effective from 2016 - 2030)
Poverty	1: Eradicate extreme hunger & poverty	1: No Poverty
Hunger	1: Eradicate Extreme hunger & poverty	2: Zero Hunger
Education	2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	4: Quality Education
Gender equality	3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	5: Gender Equality
Health	4: Reduce Child Mortality 5: Improve Maternal Health 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases	3: Good Health and Well-Being (Non Communicable diseases have been included)
Environmental sustainability	7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	6: Clean Water and Sanitation 7: Affordable and Clean Energy 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities 12: Responsible Consumption and Production 13: Climate Action 14: Life Below Water 15: Life on Land
Economic	8: Global Partnership and Development	8: Decent Work and Economic Growth 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
Global/Cultural		10: Reduced Inequalities 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions 17: Partnerships for the Goals

The SDGs are a bold universal set of 17 Goals and 169 targets to help organize and streamline development actions for greater achievements of human well-being, while leaving no one behind by 2030. The spectrum of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets range from poverty eradication, human health and sanitation to urban settlements and to safe guarding the ecosystems on which humanity depends on its survival. A set of 169 targets is shown in Annexure-33.

The State of Goa have its visionary aim to identify indicators which best capture the essence of the SDGs and becoming achievers of SDGs by 2029. The State has adopted the National Indicator Framework (NIF) prepared by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and is working persistently under the able leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister to accomplish the roadmap in achieving the three pillars of SDGs. viz. economic, social and environmental.

SDG INDIA INDEX

The NITI Aayog released the Baseline Report of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index, which comprehensively documents the progress made by India's States and Union Territories towards implementing the 2030 SDG targets. The first baseline publication was release for the year 2018 (1.0), followed by 2019-20 (2.0).

As per the SDG India Index report of NITI Aayog, the score is classified based on four categories viz. Aspirant (0-49), Performer (50-64), Front runner (65-99) and Achiever (100). Based on the scoring pattern the ranking system of the States are developed.

On analyzing the baseline report 1.0 for 13 SDGs, excluding SDG 11,12 & 13 it is found that Goa State have become Achiever in SDG 15, the position of Front

runner have been achieved for 8 SDGs (SDG-1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11 & 16), whereas there are two SDGs namely SDG 7 & SDG 10 in Performer category. The State is lagging as an Aspirant in SDG 5 & SDG 9. The composite score of SDG for the State of Goa is in Performer category by securing a score of 64, against all India composite score of 57. Overall the State stood at 4th rank in the Baseline SDG India Index Report 2018, thereby sharing its ranking with the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra, who also scored 64.

The State of Himachal Pradesh and Kerala stood at 1st rank by gaining 69 score each, followed by the State of Tamil Nadu by securing 3rd rank having 66 score.

On examination of the SDG India Index Report publication of NITI Aayog for the year 2019-20 (2.0), it is concluded that the State have achieved Front Runner position for 8 SDGs (SDG-2,4, 6,7,8,11,15 & 16) and Performer in 3 SDG (SDG-1,3 & 12). The State is lagging as an Aspirant in 5 Goals (SDG- 5, 9, 10, 13 & 14). The composite score of SDG for the State of Goa has risen by 1 point i.e. 65, thereby changing its category from Performer (50-64) to Front Runner (65-99).

The overall composite score of all India in its 2.0 publication was 60. Overall the State stood at 7th rank in the SDG India Index Report 2019-20 (2.0), thereby sharing its rank with the State of Sikkim, who also scored 65.

The State of Kerala stood at 1st rank by gaining 70 score, followed by the State of Himachal Pradesh at 2nd Rank by securing 69 score. The State of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana scored 67 and secured the 3rd Rank each. The State of Karnataka stood at 6th Rank having 66 score.

The State Government under the able and dynamic leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister is deliberately and prominently examining the SDG India Index 1.0 and 2.0 and accordingly have taken initiative for becoming Achievers by 2029. The Hon'ble Chief Minister under his able guidance held orientation programme on SDGs from 19th to 21st October 2020, for all the nodal and line departments implementing SDGs towards sensitizing the importance of SDGs in our State. This initiative will predominantly uplift our State for gaining economic, social and environmental well-being for the people of Goa.

National Indicator Framework (NIF) & State Indicator Framework (SIF)

Government of India has constituted a High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Statistician of India (CSI) & Secretary, MoSPI with members from NITI Aayog, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Ministry of Finance and MoSPI to periodically review and refine the NIF.

Recently, several changes (refinement/deletion/addition) were proposed to be incorporated in the NIF after due consultation with the line ministries, decisions taken in the Sectoral Committees on SDGs (constituted by the MoSPI for data related matters on NIF and Global Indicator Framework (GIF)) and taking the revision in GIF after 2020 comprehensive review into consideration.

All the proposed changes were placed before the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), constituted in pursuance of the Terms of References of HLSC under the chairpersonship of Director General (Statistics), MoSPI inter-alia to examine and review the proposal of refinement/deletion/addition of indicators in NIF. Further, the recommendations of TAC were placed before HLSC for approval. The approval accorded by the HLSC was included in the revised NIF, termed as NIF (version 2.1), consisting of 302 National Indicators covering all 17 SDGs.

The Goal-wise distribution of NIF (original as well as version 2.1) is shown at Annexure-34.

The State of Goa have its visionary aim of becoming achievers of SDGs by 2029. The State has adopted the National Indicator Framework (NIF) prepared by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and is working persistently under the able leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister to accomplish the roadmap in achieving the three pillars of SDGs. viz. economic, social and environmental.

CHAPTER 16

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME / CENTRAL SECTORS SCHEMES

The Union Government supports several developmental initiatives at the State level. The Central Government has designed several schemes to provide financial support to the States for the development of the States. The central welfare schemes at the state level fall into two broad categories. The first category is centrally sponsored schemes and the second is the central sector schemes. While Union Government fully funds the central sector schemes, centrally sponsored schemes are jointly funded by the Centre and States.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Centrally Sponsored Schemes are aimed at supplementing the efforts made by State Governments since the Central Government has more resources at its disposal.

The category of centrally sponsored schemes comprises programmes that have a national character or a regional character. Earlier, there were nearly 67 centrally sponsored schemes, but many of them were phased out after the suggestions of the 14th Finance Commission were implemented.

There are several models of funding of centrally sponsored schemes, but a large part of the funding comes from the Centre. In most of the cases, the Union Government and the states fund these schemes at a 60:40 ratio. In some cases, the funding ratio could be 80:20. Union Government spends nearly 12% of its

annual budget on centrally sponsored schemes.

Further, after disbanding of Planning Commission and formation of NITI Aayog, Government of India decided to rationalize these centrally sponsored schemes based on the recommendation of the sub group of Chief Ministers and after consultation with various ministries / departments and other stakeholders.

The following sectors were formed as part of the National Development Agenda.

- Poverty Elimination- Livelihood, Jobs and skill development
- Drinking water and Swachh Bharat Mission
- Rural connectivity- Electricity, Access road and communication
- Agriculture, including Animal Husbandry , Fisheries , integrated watershed management and Irrigation
- Education including Mid-Day Meal
- Health, Nutrition, Women and Children
- Housing for All: Rural and Urban
- Urban Transformation
- Law and Order, Justice delivery system
- Others which include :Wild Life Conservation and Greening

The earlier 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) have been rationalized into 28 umbrella schemes in the year 2016.

Out of 28 umbrella schemes, 6 schemes have been categorized as core of the core schemes, 20 schemes as core schemes and remaining two as optional schemes. The six core of core schemes are as follows:

Core of Core Schemes

1. National Social Assistance Programme
2. MGNREGA or Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
3. Umbrella scheme for development of scheduled castes
4. Umbrella scheme for development of scheduled Tribes
5. Umbrella scheme for development of Minorities
6. Umbrella scheme for development of other vulnerable groups

Core schemes

1. Green Revolution
2. White Revolution
3. Blue Revolution
4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
5. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
6. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
7. Rural Drinking Water Mission
8. Swachh Bharat Mission
9. National Health Mission
10. Mid-Day Meal
11. National Livelihood Mission Aajeevika
12. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission
13. Rasthriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)
14. Rasthriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
15. National Education Mission
16. Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

17. Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women
18. Jobs and Skill Development
19. Environment Forestry and Wildlife
20. Urban Rejuvenation Mission: AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission
21. Modernisation of Police Forces
22. Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary

Optional Schemes

1. Boarder Area Development Programme
2. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

If required related schemes could be merged and implemented as “Umbrella Schemes” with flexibility to State to administer the admissible components in line with State specific requirement.

The funding pattern of CSS for the State is 60% Centre & 40% State and for the optional schemes funding is Centre 50% and State 50%.

Grants for CSS is meant to supplement the resources of the Government who are responsible for the implementation of these schemes and who are expected to contribute a matching contribution. These schemes are designed by the Central Ministries who pass on the funds to the states from the central budget that Ministries control.

The outlay and nature of the individual scheme determined by the provision and guidelines attached to schemes are relatively flexible and cannot be altered by the States.

Central Schemes

Central schemes are those schemes which are fully funded by the Central Government i.e 100% which are of national character/ importance. There are 45 schemes of central sector.

Some of them are as follows

1. Family Welfare Scheme
2. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
3. National Means Cum Merit Scholarship Scheme
4. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
5. Capacity Building –Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyaan
6. National Social Assistance Programme
7. Crop Insurance Scheme
8. National Coastal Zone Management Programme
9. Startup India
10. National Mission On Food Processing (SAMPDA)
11. Labour Welfare Schemes
12. National Scheme For Incentives to Girl Child For Secondary Education

Utilizations Certificate

Utilization certificate (UC) is required to be submitted to the concerned Ministry after incurring expenditure for a particular financial year for facilitating the next installment. UC should be submitted after completion of the financial year even if there is no expenditure incurred during that particular period.

Release of installment is not predicted on producing utilization certificates (UCs) of the last instalment and that release is based on the furnished UC of the last to last instalment.

Tracking of expenditure is important as monitoring tool. Hence, the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) is suitably integrated with the State Treasuries.

Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

In order to monitor release and utilization of funds under all schemes of Government of India, Public Financial Management System was started from 2009 with the aim of tracking funds released under all schemes of GOI and real time reporting of expenditure at all level of programme implementation.

Government has designated Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim as Nodal Department to monitor the implementation of PFMS as per the guidelines of Government of India.

In order to implement the central scheme State Project Management Unit (SPMU) has been set up in the State which provides handholding /technical support for the proper implementation of PFMS. Most of the Central Scheme (100% central fund) and centrally sponsored scheme (Sharing of Central and State) have been mapped.

The State treasury has been integrated with the PFMS for both schemes. Registration of State Implementing agencies have been done on PFMS portal.

Benefits of PFMS to the State Government

- Near real time data helps in efficient and informed decision making. It enables higher level agencies to monitor expenditure by subordinate agencies in an effective manner.
- State Government receives details of funds devolved from Government of India immediately.
- Timely re - appropriation of funds is possible

- Utilization certificate is generated electronically.
- Data can be stored and/or incorporated into another system for further utilization

Release of funds from Government of India

Government of India transfers the funds in two ways: 1) Funds are transferred directly to the banks of the concerned departments or Institutions. 2) Funds are released from GOI through State treasury to the concerned departments.

Release through Special Purpose Vehicle Route (SPV)

Government of India has released an amount of ₹ 2007.05 crore during the year 2019-20 as compared to an amount of ₹ 1895.46 crore released during the year 2018-19 which shows an increase of 105%

Moreover, it can be seen from the Table No. 16.1 that release of amount during 2017-18 to 2019-20 shows an increasing trend. During the year 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 1003.09 crore has been released till 31st January 2021 which is less as compared to previous years. During the pandemic period no releases could be made.

Table No. 16.1

Government of India release through Special Purpose Vehicle route (SPV)
(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount Released
2017-18	1623.71
2018-19	1895.47
2019-20	2007.05
2020-21 (upto 31 st Jan 2021)	1003.09

Source: State Project Management Unit (SPMU), Goa

Release of funds through treasury to the concerned

The Government of India releases funds to the State for the implementation of the schemes of different sectors. These funds released from GOI are utilized by the State Government Department through State treasury for the implementation of the schemes

From the Table No. 16.2, it is revealed that State has not utilized the funds up to the mark. There is increasing trend of release of funds from GOI from the year 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Table No. 16.2

Consolidated Fund from Government of India
(₹ in crore)

Year	Release	Budget	Expenditure
2017-18	572.03	712.01	486.57
2018-19	881.11	1145.04	408.22
2019-20	1227.30	1038.78	650.81
2020-21 upto 31 st Jan 2021	1549.67	760.86	261.04

CHAPTER 17

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION (UID)/AADHAAR

Traditionally, residents of India have lacked a nationally acceptable unique identity and have long used alternate identity documents like Driving License, PAN card, EPIC voter card, Ration card, Passport etc. to prove their identity and address. The lack of easily verifiable identity has led to the exclusion of genuine beneficiaries on one hand and inclusion of duplicates and fake entries in various beneficiary databases on the other hand.

Vision

This issue has been a matter of concern to the Government as the absence of unique identification of residents has resulted in social and financial exclusion of the poor and marginalized. Moreover, leakages in the delivery system cost huge losses to the State Exchequer adversely impacting the limited resources of the Government. To mitigate such challenges and to improve inclusion, the Government of India in 2009 launched the Unique Identification (UID) programme with a vision “to empower residents of India with a unique identity and a digital platform to authenticate anytime anywhere in an easy cost-effective manner”.

Definition

Unique Identification (UID) is a random 12 digit unique number termed as “Aadhaar” issued by the Government of India to its residents, after satisfying the verification process laid down by the Regulatory Authority. Aadhaar which means “Foundation” in English is the brand name given to the Unique Identification number (UID) issued to all

residents of India. The first Aadhaar was issued in September 2010.

Aadhaar Logo

Aadhaar logo is the Sun in red and yellow with a fingerprint traced across its centre. The logo effectively communicates the vision of Aadhaar i.e. a new dawn of equal opportunity for each individual that emerges from the unique identity that the UID number guarantees for each individual.

The brand name and logo has been developed keeping the transformational potential of Aadhaar. Together, they communicate the essence and spirit of UIDAI’s mandate to people across the country. The Sun symbolizes a promise that shines on all residents equally i.e. the UID number enables access to services and benefits to the targeted and the fingerprint within the Sun indicates that the promise of Aadhaar stems from its uniqueness. The red and yellow colours of the logo represent the shades of the Sun and also the festive Indian colours.

Features of Aadhaar

1. Aadhaar is a random 12 digit Unique Identification (UID) number issued by the Government of India to its residents, after satisfying the verification process laid down by the Authority. The Aadhaar number does not bear any relation to the identity or attributes of the holder.
2. The uniqueness of Aadhaar is determined through the biometric and demographic details of every single individual. It uses demographics such as name, date

of birth, gender, address, mobile number and email (optional) and biometrics of residents to achieve uniqueness (10 finger prints, 2 iris scan and photograph) of every single individual.

3. Aadhaar is robust enough to eliminate duplicate and fake identities and it can be verified real time and authenticated in an easy, cost-effective manner.
4. An Aadhaar number issued to an individual cannot be re-assigned to any other individual.
5. Aadhaar, subject to authentication can be accepted as proof of identity.
6. Aadhaar/UID is a strategic policy tool for social and financial inclusion, public sector delivery reforms, managing fiscal budgets, increase convenience and promote hassle-free people-centric governance. The Aadhaar identity platform is one of the key pillars of 'Digital India', wherein every resident of the country is provided with a unique identity.
7. The Aadhaar program has already achieved several milestones and is by far the largest biometrics based identification system in the world and the world's first identity platform where identity of the resident can be verified online.
8. Aadhaar identity platform with its inherent features of uniqueness, authentication, financial address and e-KYC, facilitates financial inclusion of the underprivileged and weaker sections of the society and is therefore, a tool of distributive justice and equality.
9. It enables the Government of India to directly reach residents of the country in delivery of various subsidies, benefits and services by using the resident's Aadhaar only.
 - a. **The Aadhaar number or the authentication thereof by itself,**

does not confer any right or proof of citizenship or domicile of the Aadhaar holder.

Authority

Aadhaar is issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), on behalf of the Government of India. The UIDAI was created as an attached office under the aegis of the erstwhile Planning Commission of India to develop and implement the necessary institutional, technical and legal infrastructure to issue Unique Identification (ID) numbers to the residents of India. It is notified as a statutory authority under the provisions of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 by the Government of India, under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Aadhaar Act, 2016 (Central)

- The Aadhaar (*Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits & Services*) Act, 2016 has been notified in the Gazette of India dated 26th March 2016. This Act has come into force w.e.f. 12th July, 2016. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India (GoI) has framed several Rules & Regulations, which have been published through a Notification dated 12th September 2016.
- The Aadhaar Act provides for good governance, efficient, transparent and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services to individuals residing in India by assigning them unique identification numbers termed as Aadhaar. The Act provides for the use of Aadhaar for establishing the identity of an individual for any purpose, whether by the State or corporate or person, pursuant to any law, for the time being in force, or

any contract to this effect. The Act has incorporated stringent measures to protect the confidentiality/privacy of residents' data collected, stored and shared.

- All Government Departments implementing Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes/subsidies/services (State and Central) which have Aadhaar as an identifier for availing benefits are required to notify all such schemes/subsidies/services as required under Section 7 of the Central Aadhaar Act, 2016 to ensure that all these schemes are made Aadhaar compliant so as to migrate on the Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) to bring in total transparency in the implementation of Government programs thus eliminating ghost beneficiaries.
- Where proof of Aadhaar is a condition/pre-requisite for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service from the Central/State Government, in case of an individual to whom no Aadhaar has been assigned, till such time that the individual gets an Aadhaar, alternate and viable means of identification shall be offered for extending the subsidy/ service/ benefit.

Table No. 17.1

What Aadhaar is	What Aadhaar isn't
1. A number (12 digits)	Not a card
2. For every single individual	Not one per family
3. Enables identification and is for every resident of the country	Not only for Indians and does not establish citizenship
4. Collects demographic and biometric data to establish uniqueness of individual	Does not collect profiling data such as caste, religion, language
5. Voluntary	Not mandatory
6. For every resident irrespective of documentation	Not only for residents possessing identification documents

7. One individual = One Aadhaar	One individual cannot possess multiple Aadhaars
8. UIDAI will enable an universal identity infrastructure that any ID based application can use like passport, PAN, ration card	Aadhaar will not replace all other IDs
9. For any identification authentication queries, only a 'Yes' or 'No' response is given	UIDAI information will not be accessible to public and private agencies

Eligibility for Aadhaar

- Any resident of India irrespective of age and gender including new born infants, NRIs and foreign citizens residing in India for 182 or more days during the year immediately preceding the date of application for Aadhaar is eligible for enrolment. In case of Aadhaar enrolment of new born infants since the biometrics are (liable) to change with advancement in age, it is mandatory to update the Aadhaar on attaining the age of 5 years and again on attaining of 15 years of age.
- A resident willing to enroll for Aadhaar has to provide minimal demographic and biometric information such as Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) during the enrolment process which is totally free of cost.
- An individual needs to enroll only once and after de-duplication only one Aadhaar shall be generated as the uniqueness is achieved through the process of demographic and biometric de-duplication.
- Most Non Resident Indians (NRIs)/ Persons of Indian Origins (PIOs)/ Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) may not be eligible for Aadhaar enrolment as per Section 2(v) of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 for availing services/benefits etc. that are directly

or indirectly connected with them. In such cases, the implementing agency may devise a mechanism to ascertain the genuineness of status of such NRIs/PIOs/OCIs by offering alternate and viable means of identification as stipulated vide Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016.

- Under Section 29 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016, core biometric information collected or created under the Aadhaar Act cannot be shared with anyone for any reason or used for any purpose other than for generation of Aadhaar number and authentication under the Act except with the prior consent of the individual to whom it relates.

Use/Benefits of Aadhaar

Aadhaar serves as the single source of identification that can be used in various services like ticket booking, opening of bank accounts, transfer of welfare benefits and services provided by the Government and the private sector to the targeted beneficiary. It also serves to provide migrants mobility of identity.

- ✓ One Aadhaar = One beneficiary- Aadhaar is robust enough to eliminate duplicate and fake identities.
- ✓ Inclusion - Individuals without any form of identification have an acknowledgement of existence from the Government.
- ✓ Portability - Aadhaar is a universal number and provides entitlement to a universal identification to all service providers across the Country.
- ✓ Convenient authentication through technology - The identity of a beneficiary can be verified real time and authenticated by the service providers from the Central Unique Identification database from anywhere in the country.

- ✓ Electronic benefit transfers - UID enabled bank accounts network offers a secure platform to directly remit benefits to residents in an easy, cost-effective manner.
- ✓ Empowerment - Possession of Aadhaar empowers the poor, marginalized and the underprivileged access to Government benefit schemes and banking system.
- ✓ Improved services through greater transparency - Clear accountability and transparent monitoring ensures greater trust between the public and the private as well as public agencies.
- ✓ It gives migrants mobility of identity across the country.
- ✓ Self-service puts residents in control - Using Aadhaar as an authentication mechanism, residents are able to access information about their entitlements, demand services and redress their grievances directly from their mobile phone, kiosks etc. In case of self-service from the resident's mobile phone, security is assured using 2 factor authentication (i.e. by proving possession of the registered mobile and the Aadhaar) These standards are compliant with RBI's approved standards for mobile banking and payments.
- ✓ Direct access to Government benefits eliminating middlemen/ middle agencies.

Aadhaar Kendras

Aadhaar Kendra/Aadhaar Enrolment Agency refers to the Permanent Aadhaar Enrollment Centres (PECs) set up for providing Aadhaar enrollment and other related services. An Aadhaar Kendra may have a number of Aadhaar kits operating in the Centre. Each Aadhaar kit operated is commonly known as Permanent Aadhaar Station (PES)

As per UIDAI guidelines, Aadhaar Kendras/PECs can be set up in Government premises or bank branches and post offices. A resident willing to enroll for Aadhaar or for availing any Aadhaar related services has to approach any Aadhaar Kendra (with the required documents). The details of the Aadhaar Kendras are available on the UIDAI website appointments.uidai.gov.in/leasearchinternal.aspx.

Registrar

Registrar refers to any entity authorized or recognized by the Governing Authority for the purpose of enrolling residents under the Aadhaar Act.

Introducer

A person who is authorized to introduce a resident who does not possess any supporting documents for Aadhaar enrollment in order to help them to establish their identity.

Queries or Complaints

Residents/Complainants can directly write to the UIDAI at their designated regional office or they can file their complaints with the State Registrars who are authorized to set up Grievance Cells or access the UIDAI helpline number as under:

- Telephone Number: 1947 (Toll-free)
- Mailing Address: PO Box 1947, GPO Bangalore – 560001
- Email Address: help@uidai.gov.in
- UIDAI website appointments.uidai.gov.in/leasearchinternal.aspx.

Fee Structure

The following Table gives the fee structure approved by UIDAI for various

Aadhaar services. The same is revised from time to time.

Table No.17.2
Fee structure approved by UIDAI for various Aadhaar services

Sl. No.	Services	Amount in Rs.
1	New Enrolment	Free of cost
2	Mandatory biometric update of children	Free of cost
3	Other Biometric update (non-mandatory) includes Photo updates	100/-
4	Biometric update/Demographic update (any type- Name, Address, DOB, Mobile, Gender, Email)	50/-
5	Aadhaar Search using eKYC/Find Aadhaar/ any other tool and colour print out A4 sheet	30/-

Aadhaar Project in Goa

The UID/Aadhaar project was launched in Goa on 8th August, 2011 by virtue of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation (DPSE), Government of Goa and the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Government of India on 18th December 2012 for implementation of the UID project in the State of Goa. As per the MoU, DPSE has been appointed as the Registrar/Nodal Department for all Aadhaar related activities in the State.

The UID/Aadhaar project is being implemented successfully in the State of Goa and ranks 7th in the country with an impressive Aadhaar generation of over 100%.

The Age band wise Aadhaar coverage summary for the State of Goa as on January 2021, is as under:

Table No.17.3
The Age band wise Aadhaar coverage
summary

Age Band	Percentage
0 to < 5 years	47.60%
5 to < 18 years	91.20 %
18 years and above	113.40 %
Goa State	104.60 %

Aadhaar Centres/Kendras in Goa

There are 78 Permanent Aadhaar Enrolment Stations (PESs) in the State, extending Aadhaar enrolment and allied services to the public. Out of these, 34 PESs are operated by the State Registrar i.e. DPSE through M/s Goa Electronics Limited (GEL) the agency on board the State Registrar and through Government Departments implementing beneficiary oriented schemes which require Aadhaar as an identifier for receiving benefits under the scheme. The remaining PESs are established by India Posts and Banks throughout the State. The updated details of the Aadhaar Kendras /PESs are available on the UIDAI website appointments.uidai.gov.in/easearchinternal.aspx.

The Goa Aadhaar Act, 2017

The State has enacted the Goa Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2017 and notified the same in the Official Gazette, Government of Goa dated August 22, 2017 by which it has come into force with effect from October 19, 2017.

As per **Section 4** of the Goa Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2017, the Government shall within a period of 3 months from the date of commencement of the Act and thereafter from time to time, notify the list of schemes/subsidies/services/benefits for which authentication or proof of Aadhaar is required for (as required under **Section 3** of the Goa Aadhaar Act, 2017)

Initiatives taken by State Government to attain 100% Aadhaar enrolment and enhance Aadhaar Services in the State

- ✓ M/s Goa Electronics Limited (GEL) has been on-boarded as an Aadhaar Enrolment Agency/ Centre (PEC) to set up Aadhaar centres at various places in Goa for providing Aadhaar services.
- ✓ 17 Aadhaar Enrolment Kits are being operated at various centres and 3 kits are operated in camp mode given the countless requests for camps from Local Bodies, MLAs, Charity Homes, NGOs, Old Aged Homes, Hospitals and Other Institutions.
- ✓ Child enrolment TABs have been acquired to enroll new born infants at 5 major Government hospitals.
- ✓ DPSE has provided 60 Child enrolment TABs to the Dte. of Women & Child Development to enroll all anganwadi children (0-5 years).
- ✓ DPSE has organized taluka level camps in Government primary schools to cover school children.
- ✓ In keeping with the UIDAI policy to extend Aadhaar enrolment and allied services to the beneficiaries of various Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes, in Government departments itself, 100 enrolment kits have been acquired to set up PECs in identified Government Departments and their sub offices.
- ✓ Hand holding support is extended and trainings/refresher trainings are organized for the Operators and Supervisors engaged in delivering Aadhaar related services.
- ✓ The Nodal Department i.e. DPSE operates as a Grievance Cell to address grievance cases related to Aadhaar referred by other Aadhaar Centres operating in the State.

- ✓ Home enrollment facility is provided to senior citizens, old and infirm, physically and mentally challenged as well as bed-ridden residents as per requests/ applications received.
- ✓ Special Enrollment Drives/short duration camps of 1-3 days are also organized in Medical Institutions, NGOs, Old age and Children's homes, Government primary schools, Local Bodies and in other cases of emergency.
- ✓ Special camps are organized at Village Panchayat level to facilitate the beneficiaries/
- ✓ applicants of the Atmanirbhar Bharat – Swayampurna Goa program.

Acceptance of Aadhaar as proof of Identity and Address

The Government has issued a Circular to officially recognize Aadhaar issued to residents as a valid document for establishing proof of identity and proof of address for availing benefits under various schemes and services being offered by the State Government/ Autonomous bodies/Corporations of the State to the residents of Goa.

Table No.17.3
Aadhaar enrolments carried out by the State Registrar (DPSE) as on January 2021

Sl. No.	Means	No. of enrollments
1	PECs operated through GEL	488369
2	Anganwadi Camps	17619
3	Panchayat Camps	99372
4	Mobile/Home enrolments of bed ridden/physically & mentally challenged residents	1055
5	New born infants	7528
6	TAB based enrolments (0-5 years)	32529
	Total	6,13,943

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is a major reform initiative launched by the Government of India on 1st January 2013 to redesign the existing tedious and complex delivery processes of transferring Government benefits and subsidies by using modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT). This programme aims to transfer benefits directly into the bank/postal accounts (preferably Aadhaar seeded) of accurately targeted or intended beneficiaries.

In a meeting of the National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers held by the Prime Minister, a decision was taken to roll out DBT initially for 24 selected Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in 43 districts in a phased manner and then to be extended to all beneficiary oriented schemes across the country.

Vision

To ensure a simple and user friendly "Government to People" (G2P) interface and directly deliver entitlements to eligible individuals and households in a fair, transparent, efficient and reliable manner.

Mission

To facilitate an exemplar shift in the process of delivering entitlements to all those who are eligible through:

- Accurate identification and targeting of the intended beneficiaries.
- Re-engineering Government processes for simpler flow of information and funds.
- Promotion of financial inclusion
- Setting up of digital platforms that are accessible, attainable and reliable, providing user friendly interfaces between the Government and the beneficiaries.

In a nutshell, the motto of DBT is:

1. The benefits under the schemes devised for the people should reach out to the last person in the country for whom the benefit of the scheme is intended.
2. We should plug or cut down the leakages in subsidies and not the subsidies themselves.

Initially, the scheme envisioned transfer of benefits (cash) accruing from various beneficiary oriented schemes implemented by the Government directly to the bank/postal accounts of the beneficiaries. Subsequently, the initiative has been further expanded to include in kind benefits to individuals/group beneficiaries and transfers such as honorarium, incentives etc i.e. collective benefits made to various enablers of Government schemes based on Aadhaar for better service delivery. For e.g. in Public Distribution System (PDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution has adopted distribution of food grains to the beneficiaries after biometric authentication of Fair Price Shops through Aadhaar enabled Point of Sale (PoS) devices. Other examples of in-kind benefits are books/uniforms/laptops to students, vaccines to citizens etc.

Authority

The DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi is in charge of the project and monitors the progress of DBT for all CS and CSS schemes implemented by the States on the DBT Portal/ Bharat Portal. The PMO is also actively monitoring the progress of Aadhaar seeding into the database of DBT schemes in its PRAGATI review meetings to ensure that maximum schemes which are beneficiary oriented are made Aadhaar compliant so as to bring in total transparency in the implementation of the schemes.

Key Stakeholders in DBT

The key stakeholders in the implementation of DBT are Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Public Financial Management System (PFMS), National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs), National Informatics Centre (NIC) etc.

1. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)

Aadhaar is mandatory for availing DBT in any of the welfare schemes of the Government. However, as per Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016, where proof of Aadhaar is a condition/pre-requisite for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service, in case of an individual to whom no Aadhaar has been assigned, till such time that the individual gets an Aadhaar, alternate and viable means of identification shall be offered for extending the subsidy/service/benefit.

Aadhaar as an identity proof ensures correct identification of intended beneficiaries and eliminates fake/ghost beneficiaries through de-duplication of beneficiary database. The process of de-duplication which seeks deletion of non-existent beneficiaries from the database will lead to tangible savings to the Government and other stakeholders.

Aadhaar Seeding is a process by which Aadhaar of consenting residents is accurately included in the beneficiary database of service providers and Aadhaar number is linked with the bank account of the beneficiary in the Core Banking System (CBS). Aadhaar seeding in the beneficiary database and bank accounts is necessary to achieve DBT in the true sense. It facilitates the following:

1. Aadhaar enabled service delivery.
2. Enables residents to easily establish their identity and claim their benefits/obtain services.
3. Prevents de-duplication of beneficiaries' database and leakage of benefits.
4. Increases reach and efficiency in delivering goods and services.
5. Provides a faster channel for receiving all welfare payments without any middle men.
6. Eliminates the use of multiple identity proofs and avoids repeated Know Your Customer (KYC) checks on beneficiaries.

In case a beneficiary seeds Aadhaar in multiple bank accounts, the previous mapping in the NPCI mapper gets overwritten by the fresh seeding and the beneficiary will receive his/her entitlement in the bank account of fresh seeding.

2. National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)

NPCI is an umbrella organization for all retail payments in India. It was set up with the guidance and support of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Indian Banks Association (IBA) to offer a range of payment services like cheque clearance, Immediate Payments Services (IMPS), electronic benefit transfer, Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS), National Automated Clearing House (NACH), RuPay Cards, etc.

As per the Government of India Order released by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, all DBT transactions are to be routed through NPCI. While Aadhaar linked DBT transactions are routed through APBS, non-Aadhaar linked DBT transactions are routed through NACH. NPCI mapper is a repository of Aadhaar numbers maintained by the APB

System and used for the purpose of routing the APB transactions to the destination banks. The NPCI mapper contains the Aadhaar along with the Institution Identification Number (IIN) of the bank to which the beneficiary has seeded his /her Aadhaar. NPCI does not maintain any bank account details of the beneficiaries on the mapper like account number, IFS code, branch address, etc.

Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

PFMS is a web based online software application to establish and facilitate an efficient fund flow system as well as a payment cum accounting network for Government of India. PFMS has been made mandatory for payment accounting and reporting under DBT w.e.f. April 1, 2015. It is the payment platform for disbursement of funds for the schemes covered under DBT. It helps in tracking the utilization of funds from the Central Government up to the beneficiary and provides all the stakeholders of DBT with a real time, reliable and meaningful Management Information System (MIS) for effective decision making.

Role of the DBT Cells in States/UTs

DBT Cells have been created in all the States – The role of the DBT Cell is as follows:

- To regularly conduct meetings with the scheme implementing departments/agencies and other key stakeholders (UIDAI, PFMS, NPCI, SLBCs, NIC, etc.)
- Take necessary steps to address challenges with respect to Aadhaar, internet connectivity and financial inclusion.
- To monitor and oversee that all beneficiary records across Government Departments are

- digitized in scheme management system.
- Beneficiary authentication (Aadhaar-based) to be carried out for DBT schemes.
 - Monthly progress reports to be reported on State DBT portal and DBT Bharat portal.
 - Estimated benefits/gains/savings to be reported (a) in case of CSS and CS schemes to the Central Ministries/Departments after due consultations regarding the methodology to be adopted for estimating benefits/gains/savings. (b) For CSS schemes, reports are also to be sent to DBT Mission besides reporting to the concerned Central Ministries/Departments.
 - For State schemes, directly report to DBT Mission.
 - Organize trainings for the staff of the DBT implementing departments.

Schemes which come under the purview of the DBT framework

All schemes or components of schemes which come under the purview of the DBT framework can be classified as under:

- ✓ Cash transfers from the Government to the individual beneficiary e.g. Pratyask Hanstantrit Labh (PAHAL) MGNREGA, NSAP, etc. PAHAL/DBTL (Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG Subsidy) is a scheme which provides the LPG subsidy amount applicable on the domestic LPG cylinder directly into the consumer's bank account. At the time of delivery of the LPG cylinder, consumer has to pay the full rate and subsequently, the subsidy amount is credited in the bank account of the consumer.
- ✓ In-kind transfers from the Government to the individual beneficiary e.g. food grains,

kerosene through PDS, medicines, books, vaccines, etc.

- ✓ Payments from Government to service providers for running the schemes. e.g. anganwadi workers under ICDS, teachers in aided schools, sanitation staff in ULBs etc. are not beneficiaries themselves but they are given salary, training, incentives, etc. for providing their services to the beneficiaries/communities.

Aadhaar based Direct Benefit Transfer/Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS)

Based on APBS and the property of 'uniqueness' of Aadhaar, Direct Benefit Transfer is by far the largest and most impactful of all the applications launched so far, initiated in the year 2013. As on date, crores of transactions have been carried out covering various major schemes such as PAHAL, MGNREGA and Pensions etc. This is a significant governance reform to ensure greater transparency and accountability in public service delivery through effective use of technology. Aadhaar as an identity proof ensures correct identification of intended beneficiaries and eliminates fake/ghost beneficiaries through de-duplication of beneficiary database. The process of de-duplication which seeks deletion of non-existent beneficiaries from the database will lead to tangible savings to the Government and other stakeholders.

DBT Project in Goa

The Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation (DPSE) is the Nodal Department for monitoring the implementation of the DBT Project in Goa. Even before the Centre had conceived the DBT initiative, the State of Goa had initiated DBT way back in 2002 for payment of salaries of Government employees. Goa is the

foremost State in implementing DBT since the year 2012 and all cash benefits under beneficiary oriented schemes implemented by the Government are disbursed through the ECS mode directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

Goa State DBT Cell

As per the guidelines of the Central DBT Mission for State DBT Cells, the State has constituted the 'DBT State Advisory Board' under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Goa, and the "Implementation Support State DBT Cell", for which, the State NIC is the Nodal Agency for lending Technical Support for DBT.

Role of Goa State DBT Cell

- ✓ Regular trainings and refresher trainings are being held for the DBT staff of all DBT implementing departments on feeding of data/monthly reports on the DBT portal.
- ✓ Training programs have been conducted for the officers and dealing hands of key DBT implementing departments on the way forward to adopt the Aadhaar Payment Bridge for disbursement of cash and in kind benefits to the beneficiaries.
- ✓ Workshops cum hand holding training programs on Aadhaar Seeding and Authentication have been organized through UIDAI Resource Persons, Regional Office, Mumbai for officers/officials of the stakeholder departments, Lead Bank, Directorate of Accounts, National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) on implementation of payment of salaries and other cash benefits (DBT) etc. to the beneficiaries of various State/Central Schemes through Aadhaar payment bridge.
- ✓ The State DBT portal has been set up and it has gone live (<https://dbtgoa.gov.in>) from 09/02/2018. It is integrated with DBT Bharat portal and data is reported through web service by the DBT implementing departments.
- ✓ As on January 2021, the State has identified 161 nos. of DBT schemes implemented in Goa (76 Central schemes and 85 State (schemes). All these schemes are on-board the Goa DBT Portal. Efforts are on to identify all DBT schemes implemented in Goa so as to board all these schemes on the portal in order to bring in total transparency.
- ✓ Under the flagship scheme of the State Government viz. Griha Aadhaar, as on January 2021, out of the sanctioned 1,62,505 beneficiaries, cash benefits to 55504 beneficiaries are disbursed on the Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB).

CHAPTER 18

SOCIAL SECTORS

HEALTH SERVICES

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the capacity of health systems to continue the delivery of essential health services. While health systems around the world are being challenged by increasing demand for care of COVID-19 patients, it is critical to maintain preventive and curative services, especially for the most vulnerable populations, such as children, older persons, people living with chronic conditions, minorities and people living with disabilities.

Measures taken during COVID-19 Pandemic

On 26th January 2020, a traveler from China was the 1st suspect, after that the department tested 27 samples collected from suspects and found first three cases in Goa out of 61 samples sent for testing at National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune on 25th March 2020. Since then a number of imported cases were detected owing to the opening up of state borders.

An attempt has been made to reflect on the strategies and response adopted to overcome crisis arising due to the pandemic. While attempting to proselytize the commendable and collective work done, by the Public Health Department, Goa Medical College and State Government, the document critically analyses each measure and provides data to support the claims made.

Given the unpredictable nature of this outbreak and the systematic relaxation of the lockdown measures by the centre, the State might have to further modify or amend. It can still be said with a certain

degree of confidence that the Public Health Department in Goa has the tenacity and expertise to deal with a crisis of this scale and magnitude.

The State of Goa welcomes lakh of national and international tourists every year, including from the so called “hot spot” countries. This put Goa at a more severe risk of spread of the virus compared to several other states. Being aware of the state’s vulnerability to the virus, the Public Health Department got into action as early as January, 2020.

The State’s strategy has evolved with the situational requirements and has been in complete coherence with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) guidelines. Goa’s foundational strategy was based on principles of epidemiology to delay the first case as long as possible.

The interventions by centre like Janta Curfew and Lockdown with gradual relaxation, helped in building the State’s capacity in terms of infrastructure and man power mobilisation. The State was also helped by the experience and response of other States which had seen cases much before Goa.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

This programme monitors SARS Cov-2 (COVID-19) situation in the State and conducts the surveillance and containment measures through all the peripheral unit. Throat swabs of suspected cases are sent to designated Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) laboratory located in the periphery at North Goa District Hospital, Mapusa and South

Goa District at Margao, Ponda and Chicalim and at Goa Medical College, Virology laboratory.

Due to rise in suspected cases, isolation facility at Goa Medical College, Bambolim with two private rooms was initially started which was further increased to 30 bedded wards with ventilatory support.

Initially, Goa did not have Virology testing center as all samples were outsourced to NIV, Pune and Kasturba Hospital, Mumbai. Due to increasing load of samples, the ICMR started approved (RT-PCR) testing facility at Goa Medical College, Bambolim with testing capacity of 30-50 samples per day. In due course of time it was ramped up to 400-450 samples per day.

The list of hospitals dedicated to Covid-19 with isolation beds and ventilators is given in the Table No.18.1 below.

Table No: 18.1
Dedicated COVID-19 Hospital

Sr. No	Facility Name	Total Isolation beds (excl ICU beds)	No. of Ventilators
1	Goa Medical College Bambolim	227	20
2	ESI Hospital, Margao	220	87
3	South Goa District Hospital	150	30
4	Sub District Hospital, Ponda	136	10
5	Sub-District Hospital, Chicalim	12	0
6	North Goa District Hospital, Mapusa	38	20

First Covid Care Center was started at Farmagudi Residency on 1st May 2020. Since then, the facilities have been upgraded and the same is given in Table No. 18.2

Table No: 18.2
LIST OF COVID CARE CENTERS

Sr. No.	Name	No. of beds
North Goa		
1	Calangute Residency	88
2	Calangute Annex	34
3	Keshav Seva Sansthan, COVID Care Centre, Bicholim	71
4	Sai Girls Sports Hostel	76
5	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Stadium	275
6	Panaji Residency	45

South Goa		
1	Farmagudi Residency	68
2	Fatorda Residency	50
3	Colva Residency	62
4	MPT Hospital, Marmugao	162
5	Primary Health Centre Shiroda	120
6	Margao Residency	103
7	Goa Engineering College, Hostel, Farmagudi, Ponda	75
8	IIT Hostel Covid Care Centre, Farmagudi	360
9	National Institute of Technology Hostel, COVID Care Centre, Farmagudi	72

Home Isolation

A Covid positive patient (asymptomatic) can avail the facility for home isolation by applying online. Home isolation permission is granted based on the patient's medical condition and family details and Medical Health Officer's recommendations under the authority of the respective District Magistrate. If approved, the patient will need to remain under home isolation for a period of 17 days and will need to follow the guidelines laid down by MoHFW Government of India and Directorate of Health Services, Government of Goa.

Goa is the first State to launch free kits for COVID patients in Home Isolation on 9th October 2020.

Home Isolation Kit Content:

- Pulse Oximeter (1unit)
- Digital Thermometer (1 unit)
- Paracetamol (15 tablets)
- Multivitamin including zinc (30 tablets)
- Vitamin D3 (2 sachets)
- Ivermectin 12 mg (10 tablets)
- Doxycycline 100 mg (10 tablets)
- 3 Ply Masks (5 pcs)
- N-95 masks (2pcs)
- Sanitiser (100 ml)
- Alcohol Wipes (1 Box of 20 pcs)
- Disposable Gloves (2 pairs)

Goa has 5 Laboratory services working 24X7. All 5 centres are having RT- PCR testing facilities with testing capacity of 1500- 2000 per day. List of hospitals that

carried testing facilities is given in the Table. No. 18.3.

Table No: 18.3
List of Hospital that carried Testing facilities

Sr.No	Lab Name
1	Goa Medical College, Goa
2	North District Hospital, Mapusa, Goa
3	South Goa District Hospital (Hospicio hospital), Margao, Goa
4	Sub District Hospital, Chicalim, Goa
5	Sub District Hospital, Ponda, Goa

The current status of Covid -19 in Goa is given in the Table No. 18.4

Table No: 18.4
Current status in Goa – COVID-19 as on 24/02/2021

Total Cases*	54648
New Cases*	57
Active*	479
Recovered*	53381
RR	97.68%
Death*	788
CFR	1.44%
Total Samples	485451
New Samples	1776
SPR	11.26%
Pending samples	328
Sample Tested per Million**	332832

From 29/01/2020 till 23/02/2021, 485451 total samples were tested out of which, 54648 were positive cases and 788 death cases were reported.

District Mental Health Programme

Under this programme, Covidav web and cloud based telemedicine platform was used by the general public affected directly or indirectly as a result of Covid-19 to get on demand video based mental health consultation from a registered psychiatrist/ mental health professional. It has been functional in the State since 7th April 2020 providing free counseling services to those in psychological distress due to Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown. The partners involved are Psychiatry Society of Goa, Sangath, Antarman and COOJ. 2000 counseling cum consultation sessions were conducted from April 2020 to October

2020 and 52 sessions were for home/facility quarantine.

Deen Dayal Swasthya Seva Yojana (DDSSY)

Under this scheme, 447 medical procedures are covered. A total of 35 private hospitals and 6 Government hospitals, 1 Government aided hospital in Goa and 10 private hospitals outside Goa have been empanelled.

Total active cards for the policy year 2020-21 is 2,16,885. Under this scheme, 4907 card holders were benefitted as on 30th November 2020.

Goa Mediclaim Scheme

Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹ 56.22 lakh has been incurred benefitting 48 patients during the year 2020-21 (upto November, 2020).

Maternal Mortality (MM)

The institutional deliveries in Goa is 99.7 %. (as per the NFHS 5 2019-20 report). Around, 11,470 deliveries were reported for the year 2020-21 (April to November 2020) and the Maternal Deaths reported are only 8. The total Fertility Rate is 1.3.

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

Under PMSMA scheme for the year 2020-21 upto November 2020, 2317 beneficiaries availed antenatal care.

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)

Under PMSMA scheme for the year 2020-21 upto November 2020, 10,145 beneficiaries availed free of cost services like diet, diagnostics, drugs, drop back home facility to the delivered mothers at all health centres/hospitals.

Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC-PNDT)

There are 176 genetic clinics registered under PC-PNDT Act. The Beti Bachao

Beti Padhao Program is also implemented in the State to ensure survival, protection and education of Girl Child.

Family Planning

Promotion of various spacing and permanent methods of contraception are undertaken. Till November 2020, 982 sterilizations have been conducted.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Under this scheme, women belonging to BPL/SC, ST communities who have delivered in Government institutions are given monetary benefit of ₹ 700/- in rural and ₹ 600/- in urban area. 192 beneficiaries have availed benefit to the tune of ₹ 1.34 lakh during the year 2020-21 (upto November 2020).

LaQshya

For the State of Goa, 5 facilities (Goa Medical College, 2 District Hospitals and 2 Sub-District Hospitals) have been taken up under LaQshya which is an initiative to provide quality health care to all delivering patients.

National Certifications under LaQshya in Goa

The Labor Room & Maternity Operation Theatre of Sub-District Hospital, Ponda is LaQshya Certified along with the Labor Room of Goa Medical College. North Goa District Hospital has got National certification under LaQshya for Labor Room and Operation Theater in 2020.

New born screening for inborn errors of metabolism and congenital defects has been initiated in GMC, both District Hospitals, Sub District Hospitals and other delivery points in CHCs/PHCs from August 2018. Since inception till October 2020, 23155 babies have been screened out of which 90 were confirmed positive and managed.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant Mortality Rate for Goa is 5.6 per 1000 live births (NFHS 5, 2019-20).

Pulse Polio Immunization Programme

During the year 2020-21, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme was conducted in the State on 19th January 2020 and 1,19,013 children were administered oral polio vaccine dose for children less than five years of age in addition to the routine immunization.

National Deworming Day

The 1st round for the year 2020-21 was delayed due to COVID-19 Pandemic and was conducted on 12th October 2020 and 3,24,350 (87.48%) children were de-wormed with a single dose of Albendazole tablet.

District Early Intervention Centres (DEIC)

1628 children in the age group 0-18 years reached both the DEICs for the year 2020-21 (April to November) who were confirmed with 4 Ds and of these 1616 received secondary or tertiary care and 12 children were referred out to higher centers for further management.

Kayakalp

This scheme is an initiative by the Government of India (GOI) for promoting "Cleanliness" or "Swachta" in the public health facilities. For the year 2020-21, under District Hospital Category the winner of the commendation award was North Goa District Hospital and under Sub District Hospital / CHC Category was CHC Canacona, CHC Pernem and CHC Sanquelim.

Also under PHC Bedded Category, North Goa winner was PHC Aldona and South Goa winner was PHC Sanguem and under PHC Non Bedded Category, North Goa commendation winner was PHC Mayem & PHC Corlim and South Goa commendation winner was PHC Ponda & PHC Chinchinim.

NQAB

National Quality Assurance Standards are a benchmark to ensure quality care to the patients. During the year

2020-21, the facilities namely Hospicio Hospital Margao, CHC Sanquelim, CHC Canacona are State Certified and will be taken up for National Certification.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

Malaria

During the financial year 2020-21 (upto 30th November 2020), 80,607 patients were tested for malaria and 82 patients were found to be positive with 27 being Plasmodium Falciparum. Local population affected by malaria is 18 patients. 78.05% cases were among migrant population at the construction sites.

Filaria

After successful implementation of Mass Drug Administration (MDA) for 8 years (2004-2011) and with a coverage more than 85% and microfilaria rate <1%, the State of Goa qualified for Transmission Assessment Survey for stoppage of MDA.

Dengue Fever/ Chikungunya

During the financial year 2020-21 (upto 30th November 2020), 196 cases were tested positive for Dengue. Nil cases of Chikungunya were confirmed.

Japanese Encephalitis

During the financial year 2020-21 (upto 30th November 2020), there was no reported confirmed JE case.

National Tobacco Control Programme

Enforcement of Cigarette and other Tobacco Product Act, 2003 (COTPA Act-2003) in Goa.

Table No. 18.5
Fines Collected under COTPA Act and Smoking & Spitting Act

Year	North Goa		South Goa	
	No. of Cases (Under Section4)	Amount Collected in Rupees (Fines)	No. of Cases	Amount Collected in Rupees (Fines)
2020-21 (April - Nov)	2645	527400	8261	791000

National Programme on prevention & control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVDs and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Opportunistic screening at all levels in the health care delivery system from sub-centre and above for early detection of diabetes, hypertension and common cancers. Population based survey by house to house activity to identify patients suspected of Diabetes, Hypertension, Anemia, etc.

Table No: 18.6
The total number of patients who have received treatment (April to November 2020)

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Total No. of persons attended NCD clinics (New and Follow Up)	105537	111606	217143
No. of Newly Diagnosed With:			
Diabetes Only	1986	1828	3814
Hypertension Only	1851	1789	3640
HTN & DM (Both)	1998	1975	3973
CVD's	475	429	904
Stroke	666	567	1233
COPD	420	378	798
CKD	257	201	458
Oral Cancer	2	1	3
Breast Cancer	0	1	1
Cervical Cancer	0	1	1
Other Cancer	5	4	9

ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI)

Goa project was launched on 15th December 2018 with Medical College & Hospital, Bambolim being the PCI capable Hub and 12 selected peripheral institutions being the spokes. This is done to ensure patient reaches the nearest Hub centre in shortest possible time, within golden hour and get diagnosed using Tele – ECG and thrombolysed for ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction with newer thrombolytics such as Reteplase and Tenecteplase. The patient once stabilized and thrombolysed is transferred to the apex (tertiary) institution, Goa Medical College &

Hospital using either specialized Cardiac/ALS equipped ambulances.

Doctors from these centres have received BLS, ALS and hands on trainings in management of Cardiac Emergencies. Government has partnered with three PCI capable private hubs i.e. Victor hospital, Manipal hospital and Healthway, so as to decrease load on Goa Medical College and Hospital and also for easy access for the patients depending on the hub centre. The report of the STEMI project is given in the below Table.

Table No.18.7
Report of STEMI- Goa Project for the month of April-2020 to November 2020

No. of Centres	No. of critical ECG diagnoses	No. of STEMI diagnosed	No. of STEMI's thrombolized
12	2114	699	516

Changing Diabetes Barometer: A Diabetes Registry is launched which has a standard treatment protocol for management of diabetes and hypertension which are formulated in consultation with Endocrinologists and Physicians. This programme is also being integrated with Diabetic Retinopathy Project and Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).

Table No. 18.8
Report of Diabetic Retinopathy and RNTCP. (upto to November 2020)

No. of patients counselled	No. of Patients newly detected	No. of follow up patients
72109	3207	66438

Health and Wellness Centre (HWC)

Trainings have been conducted for the implementation of Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) portal for Doctors and Paramedics. Computers along with printers have been procured and installed at all the HWCs. At present, 244 Tablets are being used by Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs) for NCD Screening (application) for population enumeration and Community Based Assessment Checklist (CBAC) at the level of Sub - Centre.

National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)

Table No 18.9
Services provided to Elderly from April 2020 to November 2020

Sr. No	Care Services provided	Total
i	Number of Elderly persons attended OPD	83406
ii	Number of Cases admitted in wards	1652
iii	Number of Persons given rehabilitation services	1701
iv	Number of Lab. tests performed on elderly	44459

Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme

Under the Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, hemodialysis services are provided under public private partnership (PPP) mode under the Directorate of Health Services. Number of care services provided under the scheme is given in the Table No. 18.10

Table No. 18.10
Care services provided under the Pradhan mantra National Dialysis Programme (April to November 2020)

Sr. No.	Care Services provided	Total
i	Total number of functional dialysis machines under the agencies	116.
ii	Total number of patient's availed services	4277
iii	Total number of sessions held	33119

National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI)

The main objective of the programme is to reduce blindness incidence from 1.10% to 0.30% by year 2020.

The Directorate of Health Services implements the National Programme for Control of Blindness to render ophthalmic service at three levels.

Table No. 18.11
OPD attendance, cataract operations performed during 2020-21.

Year	Number of patients examined	Cataract operations performed	
		Target	Achievement
2019-20 (till Nov.)	47,107	12000	723

Under NPCB, 22 free spectacles were distributed to aged citizens against the target of 2000 for adults for the year 2020-21 (upto November 2020).

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

During the year 2020-21 (till November 2020), 37 new leprosy cases were detected. 56 patients are under Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) Treatment. Reconstructive Surgery is conducted by Goa Medical College, Bambolim throughout the year & incentive of ₹ 8000/- is given for the beneficiary and ₹ 5000/- for the institution performing the surgery.

Achievements under National Leprosy Eradication Programme

- Sustained Prevalence Rate is 0.36 per 10,000 populations.
- Annual New Case Detection Rate is sustained between 3.5 to 4.5 per 100,000 populations.
- One Grade II Deformity case found upto December 2020.
- 53 Micro Cellular Rubber foot wears (MCR) & 71 self-care kits have been provided to all Grade I & Grade II deformity PALs (Patient Affected with Leprosy).
- Special activities in high risk areas were undertaken in 72 areas under 33 PHC/CHC/UHC till December 2020. 17,301 houses were covered and 62,663 population was examined for signs of leprosy and 32 suspects referred to Goa Medical College for validation.
- Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) with single dose Rifampicin is given to contacts of all newly detected index cases of leprosy. Total 631 contacts were given PEP till November 2020.
- Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Programme (STDCP)

- In order to create awareness and prevent spread of Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) in community, the following activities are carried out through the CHC/PHCs.
- Awareness programmes are being conducted among adolescent population through sex education.
- Early diagnosis and prompt treatment at all health centres on syndromic approach with referral to Skin & VD Department, Goa Medical Collage Bambolim for specialized treatment.
- Promoting contact tracing and counseling through the STD clinic and Government Health Centres.
- Reducing the sexually transmitted disease stigma though Information, Education, Communication (IEC).
- Promoting condoms, safe sex and behavioral changes through health education.
- Screening antenatal cases in all Primary Health Centers to rule out syphilis, to prevent adverse effect on the newborn.
- Spreading of STD/RTI/HIV/AIDS awareness to rural population and urban slums.
- Popularizing the syndromic management of STD at PHCs /UHCs/CHCs.

Table No: 18.12
Activities of STD Control Programme for the year 2020-21 (till November)

	STD Control Programme	North Goa	South Goa	Goa
1	No of STD Clinic under Goa	1	2	3
2	No of STD cases (excluding GMC)	514	1329	1843
3	Persons found Positive for RPR testing patient	263	545	808
4	Conducting RPR test on STD Patient	99	638	737
5	Conducted RPR test on Antenatal Patients	1893	3361	5254
6	Antenatal Patients found Positive	2	1	3

Monitoring of Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Program (IDSP) monitors H1N1 Influenza (Swine Flu) situation in the State and conducts the surveillance and containment measures through all the peripheral units. Throat swabs of suspected cases of H1N1 are sent to Manipal Centre for Viral Research, Manipal, Karnataka for testing.

Table No: 18.13
Total number of samples tested for H1N1

H1N1	01/01/2020 to 07/06/2020
Total samples tested	21
Positive cases	1
Death cases	0

Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Program (IDSP) monitors Kyasanur Forest Disease situation in the State. Sample of suspected cases of KFD are sent to Manipal Centre for Viral Research, Manipal, Karnataka for testing.

Table No: 18.14
Total number of samples tested for Kyasanur Forest Disease

KFD	01/01/2020 to 07/06/2020
Total samples tested	20
Positive cases	1
Death cases	0

National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)

- The goal of Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is to decrease mortality and morbidity due to TB and cut transmission of infection until TB ceases to be a major public health problem. The following are activities carried out:
 - Diagnosis of TB is done by Sputum / X-Ray Chest and Cartridge-based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CBNAAT).
 - Sputum examination done in 24 designated Microscopy Centres all over the State.

- Diagnosed TB patients are put on treatment within 7 days of diagnosis at the various Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) centres.
- Regular follow-up of TB patients is done till the completion of treatment (6-8 months).
- All oral longer regimens has been introduced for Multi Drug Resistant (MDR) patients.
- TrueNAAT facility is now available for diagnosis of tuberculosis.
- Under Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) ₹ 500/- per month is provided to the TB patients during their course of treatment. Digital Signature Certificate is used for faster payment of NPY beneficiaries.
- TB Notification is improving with the PPM coordinators co-ordinating with all private practitioners, private hospitals, private nursing homes, clinics, laboratories for TB notification.



- Sensitization of all private consultants and practitioners through Indian Medical Association (IMA) on daily regimen, New Programmatic Management of Drug-resistant Tuberculosis (PMDT) Guidelines etc. is ongoing.
- Active case finding in vulnerable population viz. diabetes, HIV patients, old age homes, special schools, slum areas are focused by conducting house to house activities

in high risk areas undertaken by PHCs to detect early TB.

- Contacts of diagnosed TB patients are screened for tuberculosis and children < 6 yrs are started on chemo prophylactic treatment.
- The State is shortly moving towards UPFRONT NAAT for all presumptive TB cases.

During the year 2020-21 (upto November 2020)

- Number of TB suspects for sputum examination - 6958
- Total Registered TB Cases are 1475.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)

- For the year 2020-21 (till November 2020), 213 salt samples from household level were tested of which 201 (94.4%) were tested to be adequately iodized. As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), consumption of Iodized salt is at 97.6% for Goa.

AYUSH

- State AYUSH Society Goa celebrated 6th International Yoga Day 2020 at Multipurpose Hall, Sankhalim. Programme were also organised at all Health Centres under Directorate of Health Services.
- Besides, State AYUSH Society Goa celebrated World Homoeopathic Day on 10th April, 2020 and Ayurveda Day on 13th November, 2020.
- Funds have been utilised for development of AYUSH activities, procurement of medicines, set up of AYUSH hospital, AYUSH wellness centres, trainings, medical camps etc.
- AYUSH prophylactic medicines against corona infection have been distributed at COVID care centres, home quarantine patients and general public.

- Post COVID (AYUSH) Clinic has been started at all Health Centres for clinical management through Ayurveda and Yoga for Post COVID patients.
- Seminars, awareness talks, poster competition for school children, powerpoint presentation for AYUSH Medical officers have been organised.

Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)

The objective of AB-PMJAY is to reduce catastrophic health expenditure, improve access to quality health care, reduce unmet needs and reduce out of pocket healthcare expenditures of poor and vulnerable families falling under the deprivation criteria. The eligible AB-PMJAY beneficiary families are provided coverage for secondary, tertiary and day care procedures for treatment of diseases and medical conditions through a network of Empanelled Health Care Providers (EHCP).

A total of 36,974 families are eligible for AB-PMJAY in the State. As on 30/12/2020, 21,781 individuals are registered under AB-PMJAY and in that registered identified families are around 8,417. Also, there are 12 public hospitals & 13 private hospitals empanelled under AB-PMJAY in the State.

A four day virtual event “Arogya Manthan 2.0” was organized from 22nd to 25th September 2020 on completion of its four years.

A virtual event was organized by the State Health Agency Goa to felicitate the top performing health facilities in terms of beneficiary identification under AB PM-JAY on 23rd September 2020.

Goa State AIDS Control Society (GSACS)

During the year 2020-21 (upto November 2020), 17542 HIV

cases have been detected at the Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTCs). The number of persons having availed the facility of HIV testing at ICTCs, Facility Integrated Testing Centre (FICTC), Public Private Partnership (PPPs) and Community Based testing have risen from 22,917 in 2007 to 56,357 in 2020 (till November 2020); whereas the number of persons detected HIV positive have declined from 1,094 in 2007 to 176 in 2020 (Till November 2020) which is a true indicator of effective programme implementation.

However, following are new initiatives planned and under execution by GSACS for year 2020-21.

- Increase in HIV testing facilities
- Elimination of mother to child transmission
- Increase in Community Based Testing Services
- Increase in blood collection in the Blood Banks
- Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centre
- Viral load testing facilities
- Targetted Intervention (TIs) project by NGOs
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
- Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST) Centre
- Social Security Scheme for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs)

The Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centre, at GMC Bambolim provides treatment to PLHIVs and till (Nov) 2020, 6482 patients have been screened for ARV eligibility out of which 4224 patients enrolled for ARV treatment and 2,380 patients are alive on ART till November 2020

Financial assistance of ₹ 2000/- per month is provided to eligible PLHIVs under DSSS and till date, 387 beneficiaries have been covered. The benefit of 100% travel concession is extended to the PLHIVs residing in Goa

for travelling on KTCL buses and till date, 1625 PLHIVs have availed the facility.

Table No. 18.15
Route of transmission of sero positive cases detected in Goa 2020.

Sexual	164
	(96.4)
Infected syringes and needles	1
	(0.5)
Blood & blood Products	0
	(0)
Parent to child	1
	(0.5)
Others / not specified	4
	(2.3)
Total	170
	(100)

GVK EMRI Services

Operations and Fleet related

- Are in a position to serve the community more effectively with increased number of fleet
- Ambulance uptime increased from 95% to 98%
- Ambulance KMPL increased from 10.30 kmpl to 10.75 kmpl
- Successfully completed scheduled servicing of the ambulances within timeline
- All fleet related issues are being sorted out which in turn helps to maintain ambulance uptime

Table No. 18.15

Contribution of EMRI towards fight against Covid-19

Calls March 2020	10165
Calls April 2020	7412
Calls May 2020	7324
Calls June 2020	5329
Calls July 2020	5079
Calls Aug 2020	3057
Calls Sept 2020	2171
Calls Oct 2020	1377
Calls Nov 2020	792
Total Calls Received	42706

The entire team of 104 and other crew members, Junior and Senior Doctors of GMC have been extremely supportive and are fighting the war against COVID 19 as an Emergency Medical Service Provider beyond their capacity and line of duty.

Due to COVID- 19, the Government has declared 104 as the official helpline for providing COVID related assistance across Goa. The helpline provided all the necessary information and guidance on COVID - 19.

Institute of Nursing Education

Institute of Nursing Education provides opportunities for students to pursue diploma, graduate and post graduate nursing studies through the following programs:

- Auxiliary Nurse and Midwifery with an enrollment capacity of 44 students per year.
- B.Sc Nursing with an enrollment capacity of 113 students per year.
- M.Sc Nursing Program with an enrollment capacity of 20 students per year.
- Post Basic Diploma in Cardio-thoracic Nursing with an enrollment capacity of 10 students per year.
- Post Basic Diploma in Neo-natal Nursing with an enrollment capacity of 10 students per year

Achievements

B.Sc. Nursing Program

489 students have successfully completed the program till date. Total 91 students of Batch XII enrolled in 2016-17 have appeared for the B.Sc. Nursing examination during the financial year 2020-21.

M.Sc. Nursing Program

The 2-years programme started in October 2014 with enrollment capacity of 20 students per year. 18 students have successfully completed the program since inception

Post Basic Diploma in Neonatal Nursing and Cardio-thoracic Nursing

The program was introduced in January 2019 and 6 students have successfully completed the program since inception.

Auxiliary Nurse and Midwifery

274 students have successfully completed the program till date. 44 students have enrolled for the program in the year 2020-21.

Initiatives/Achievements

- Procurement of new educational aids to enhance practical knowledge of students.
- The Institute is conducting online classes for students through Google Classroom.
- Website of the Institute has been launched in October 2020.
- The Institute has adopted “SB Collect” for online collection of academic fees.

Medical Stores Depot (MSD)

In view of combating COVID-19, appliances like Ventilators Philips Trilogy 100 Respirators of 9 (Nos) were supplied to ESI, Margao, Surgical Items like Disposable Face Mask, Three Layered Tie type, Face Mask /N95, Personal Protective Face Shield, Personal Protective Equipment, Thermal Guns, Solutions like Liquid Hand Rub Antiseptic with Triple Action (Sterimax), Bottle 500 ML Hand Sanitizer containing atleast 70% Alcohol and also items like Bio Safety Cabinets were placed and supplied to all Hospitals and Centers including ESI, Margao amounting approx ₹ 45.62 lakh in the current financial year so that the health warriors would serve the people of Goa during Covid-19 crises.

Dental

Root Canal treatment facility is proposed in all district hospitals and once approved public will not have to travel to Goa Dental College (GDC) , Bambolim. However during the year 2020-21 (upto November 2020), 18200 patients were screened at GDC, out of which 8070 were from North Goa and 10130 patient were from South Goa.

Similarly, 17748 patients were examined out of which 7923 were from North Goa and 9825 from South Goa.

Environmental and Pollution Control Wing

The work of analysis of water samples, procurement of Instruments, Glassware, and Chemicals etc. were undertaken and substantial revenue was earned by way of analytical fees. The activities of the laboratory from April 2020 to December 2020 is given in the Table below

Table No. 18.17
The activities of the laboratory from April 2020 to December 2020

1.	No. of Water samples analyzed	1047
2.	Analytical fees collected	₹ 507150/-

GOA MEDICAL COLLEGE

- The Department of Urology on 08/12/2020 performed the 1st Organ Retrieval from a Brain Dead Donor and performed Cadaveric Renal Transplant on two patients. This achievement was a major milestone in the history of Goa Medical College and the State of Goa.
- During Covid-19 Pandemic, Goa Medical College and Hospital was the 1st Institution in the country to set up and commission Flu OPD as OPD 30 at Foyer Block.
- During Covid-19 Pandemic, laboratory was set up at Microbiology office as per the Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) guidelines.
- Modular OT has been commissioned in Goa Medical College along with good treatment facilities for Covid operated patients.
- Commissioning of the new Cardiology Ward.
- Specific Covid protocols for the management of routine and

emergency patients were created and deployed successfully.

- Education and mentoring of future generations of highly skilled medical professionals -MBBS & MS, dental, nursing and allied health services
- Post Graduate exams were held in the online mode for the first time in the history.
- Newer diagnostics tests have been introduced like serum methotrexate and plasma insulin.
- In spite of COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Paediatric Surgery unit was able to handle all neonatal and paediatric emergency and routine cases thereby providing timely treatment to various children in need of surgical treatment.
- Vitreoretinal surgery services commenced in August 2020.
- The Emergency Department was ever prepared to timely plan and execute all emergency services.
- Triage E was set up to immediately screen suspects for Covid-19 and Triage B to immediately treat and isolate suspicious Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI) Patients
- Neurosurgery Department treats and manages a wide range of brain and spine diseases both traumatic and non-traumatic and about 900-1000 surgeries are conducted per annum at par with any other premier centre for neurosurgery in India.

DENTAL COLLEGE

The Department of Public Health Dentistry has initiated a telephonic tobacco cessation counseling service from 23.11.2020 as an extension of its existing tobacco cessation services.

Digital Anti-tobacco campaign created by the Department of Public Health

Dentistry, Goa Dental College and Hospital in collaboration with State Tobacco Control cell, Directorate of Health services, Goa with the objective to provide accurate, reliable, and important information pertaining to tobacco use and ill effects and to attempt to address common question regarding tobacco.

Under Atmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goa programme conducted community- based activities like screening of patients, counselling for youth on tobacco etc. in collaboration with PHCs/ CHCs twice a month since 17.11.2020

During the academic year 2020-21, total 50 students have been given admission for B.D.S. course and 18 students have been give admission for M.D.S. course.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR (IPHB)

Counsellors under Directorate of Health Services were trained in COVID-19 related mental health issues in patients of home isolation. This Institute has set up a COVID ward to treat Covid-19 positive mentally ill patients of IPHB.

IPHB has procured Hematological Cell Counter. Previously, blood investigations like Hemoglobin, Total WBC Count, Differential WBC count and Platelet count were being done manually at Laboratory.

A fully auto biochemistry analyzer has been purchased for the laboratory. Emergency samples can be run on STAT basis. Many new tests have also been introduced in laboratory like Calcium, Phosphorus, HDL Cholesterol etc. Hence, samples sent to GMC have been minimized.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

The State of Goa has recorded 88.70 percent literacy as per Population Census 2011 and a high attainment

level. The need of the hour is to reinforce its educational policy towards bridging regional and gender gaps, reducing the drop-out rate, emphasizing skill development and vocational programmes to curb unemployment, improving quality of education, infrastructure development in schools, orientation of teachers, computer integrated education and upgradation of libraries.

Table No.18.17
Number of students covered under various schemes 2020-21 (upto December 2020)

Schemes and objectives	Number of students benefitted	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
Mid Day meal (Std. I-VII)	158272 beneficiaries	
	Primary stage	3.20
	Upper primary stage	3.59
Uniforms supplied to students of Std. I & III	12000	40.44
Raincoats supplied to students of Std. I & III	11000	19.55
Notebooks supplied to students of II, III & IV	56000	44.40
Vocationalisation of Education at +2 stage 15 vocational courses are provided in 40 Aided higher secondary schools in the State.	5900 students of Std. XI & XII have benefitted	21.20

School buses have been provided for proper transportation to the students studying in both Government and Government Aided schools and strengthen the educational infrastructure. The recurring grants have been enhanced from ₹ 3.00 lakh to ₹ 3.66 lakh per bus for the academic year 2020-21.

Special Grants of ₹ 400/- per student is provided to aided primary Schools imparting primary education in Konkani/Marathi in order to encourage the primary schools to impart education in the mother tongue of the child. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹ 259.55 lakh has been incurred.

Various educational facilities are made available for Children with special needs in the State through special schools. An

expenditure of ₹ 1.37 lakh has been incurred upto 30th November 2020.

Various trainings have been imparted to hearing impaired, mentally retarded, physically handicapped, slow learners etc. through the six schools in the State under the control of Sanjay Centre for Special Education. An expenditure of ₹ 9.07 lakh has been incurred upto 30th November 2020.

Goa SAMAGRA SHIKSHA

Under the quality interventions:

- 1,40,284 students were supplied sets of free text books incurring an expenditure of ₹ 450.34 lakh and 17679 students under the category of ST/SC boys and girls of Class I to VIII from Government schools were provided two sets of free uniforms incurring expenditure of ₹ 106.07 lakh.
- 740 Government elementary schools conducted activities for safety and security as per the Covid guideline funds ₹ 500/- per school costing total of ₹ 3.7 lakh. Covid- 19 orientation programme was conducted to encourage teachers to function as first level councillors for dissemination of basic information for teachers @ ₹ 1000/- per teacher from 740 Government elementary schools for which of ₹ 20.86 lakh was incurred.
- Creative wall painting to enable the State to formulate appropriate strategy for improving performance of the student currently access the status of all the schools @ ₹ 15000/- per school for 48 schools incurring cost of ₹ 7.2 lakh.
- Under the learning enhancement programme students are equipped with core learning pre-requisite particular grade story books and magazines review printing and supply to schools @ ₹ 1400/- per school preparation review printing of 1000 books of worksheet @ 100 to 1000 schools making a total cost of ₹ 31.8 lakh and @ 522/- per books to 100 schools @ 172/- per school incurring an expenditure of ₹ 22.6 lakh.
- Organizing self-defence training upto class VIII to strengthen girl's enrolment and retention, self-defence training was organised to 40 Government middle schools @ ₹ 3000/- for 3 months incurring expenditure of ₹ 3.6 lakh.
- Around 1180 students are pursuing sanskrit education under the Development of Sanskrit Education in the five sanskrit institutions in the State that receive grant- in - aid. An expenditure of ₹ 38.76 lakh has been incurred under the scheme.
- Under vocationalisation of Education at +2 stage at present, 15 vocational courses are provided in 40 aided higher secondary schools and approximately, 5900 students of Std. XI & XII have been benefited during the academic year 2020-21. An expenditure of ₹ 2673.94 lakh has been incurred.
- Under the pre vocational scheme, 185 students of Std VIII, XI & XII of old schemes and 540 students of Std IX & X of new schemes in 21 aided high school have been benefitted incurring an expenditure of ₹ 5.82 lakh during the academic year 2020-21.
- 18 Aided Educational Institutions have been benefited under the Revised Infrastructure Loan cum Grant Scheme for the purpose of upkeep and maintenance. An amount of ₹ 26.69 crore have been disbursed through Goa Education Development Corporation.
- Under the scheme for providing counselling to the students,

15 supervisors and 65 counsellors have been employed on contractual basis and are deployed in 53 Government high schools, 151 aided high schools, 05 Government higher secondary schools and 53 Aided Higher Secondary schools in Goa.

- Under the one time grants scheme, 18 Aided Educational Institutions who have successfully completed 100 years and 75 years have been benefited. An amount of ₹ 6.25 crore has been disbursed.
- Only one institution has been sanctioned loan under the revised infrastructure Loan cum Grants to Special School Scheme.

The State Council of Education Research & Training

The State Council of Education Research & Training (SCERT) is purely an academic body, mainly undertaking the work of teachers training, textbook printing and research based activities.

SCERT have conducted the following activities:

- Improvement of Science Education by organizing Science activities like Science seminars/ workshops/ fair/ exhibition/ drama/ competition/Talent Search Examination. Besides National Science day is celebrated every year in collaboration with the Science Technology and Environment and Waste Management Department.
- Improvement of Quality Education aims to revise the curriculum at all level based on the principles of joyful learning.
- Incentives scholarship examination have been granted for students of Std. IV to identify the hidden talent search examination for students in rural, urban and slums areas in Government/ Government Aided primary schools in Marathi, Konkani

& Urdu medium so as to provide them financial assistance to pursue education upto class Xth. Exams are conducted in all taluka headquarters every year in April. The Scholarship amount has been enhanced from ₹ 400/- to ₹ 2000/-

- The SCERT conducts National Talent Search Exam for Students of Std. X and National Means cum Merit Scholarship Exam for Std. VIII at 12 talukas / centres in Goa.
- Inspire Award Scheme gives one time award of ₹ 10000/- to the students who would utilize 50% of the amount in making science project/model and balance 50% towards cost of bringing project/model at district level exhibition centre for display
- Rajiv Gandhi Students meritorious scholarship scheme cash prizes of ₹ 4000/-, 3000/- & 2000/- are given for students of Std XII and ₹ 3000/- 2000/-, and 1000/- to Std X who secure first, second and third position in their SSCE and HSSCE Examination.
- Under the Teachers Education scheme, central assistance has been approved under the revised scheme in sharing pattern of 60% GOI and 40% State.
- The SCERT alongwith Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) entered into partnership with Google (India) and its partner by learning links foundation for "transforming" education using Open Web learning. 6 learning centres at Porvorim, Ponda, Sanquelim, Verna, Curcholem and Vasco have been established.

District Institute of Education and Training (DIET)

It shoulders a major responsibility of conducting pre-service training course

of fresh incumbents in the form of Diploma in Elementary Education. The intake capacity of the Institute is 100 students per annum, comprising of 50 students each in english and marathi medium

The Scheme DIET comes under school education with 60% central Government share and 40% State Government share. Since 2018 Teachers Education, Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are under one umbrella as Goa Samagra Shiksha(GSS).

All classes are provided with computer and LCD projectors to equip the classrooms to facilitate IT enabled teaching & learning for D.El.ED Trainees.

The DIET conducts a centrally sponsored scheme of Restructuring and Reorganization of Teachers Education through IFIC- wing. Under this scheme, In service teachers impart training by organizing different workshops and orientation courses.

Nine teachers were felicitated with State Award 2020 and one teacher was felicitated with National Award 2020.

Under the scholarship to economically backward classes scheme, 120 students have been benefited.

Under the Freeship to the Children of Service Personnel scheme, 4 students have been benefited upto December 2020.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Directorate of Higher Education has taken up various initiatives towards achieving Education Excellence through holistic and conducive knowledge ecology. These initiatives are focused on maximizing the benefits for students in particular and teachers at large.

Achievements

- Digital Integrated system for holistic teaching and virtual orientation – DISHTAVO is a comprehensive and holistic program to create e-content in form of video lectures of syllabus pertaining to the colleges affiliated to the Goa University.
- Initiatives in upgrading Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Government colleges such as the establishment of smart classrooms, virtual classroom studios, digital commerce/economics laboratories, digital language laboratories, providing high-speed internet using fibre optic cables, setting up of MOODLE Servers which has been increasing the technology index of the teachers and students and improving the digital environment in the Government colleges. The implementation of the Integrated Academic Information Management System (IAIMS) enables to computerize the various processes in all the aided colleges using an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based system. Using the ‘Admission’ module of IAIMS the admissions to the programmes in all the aided colleges was done online thereby helping students in the COVID-19 pandemic to apply from home.
- Promote and enable innovative research ideas by providing a platform to showcase innovative research projects by the college students across Goa. The inaugural three day event named “Kalpak” was held in February 2020 at the Adil Shah Palace, Panaji Goa. Among several other exhibits, the first Kalpak witnessed several innovative exhibits including a coconut climbing robot called ‘Cocobot’, a ‘MaaRobot’ that can automatically feed differently-abled people, etc.

- Establishing Research, Development & Innovation Centres in Colleges across Goa, to promote and develop research-oriented projects and teaching that will take Goan research to the international level. To facilitate and accelerate research training among researchers and college faculty, in the first phase of this initiative, Research, Development & Innovation (RD&I) centres have been set up at three Government colleges.
- To coordinate and accelerate research activities at these research centers, each centre has been assigned a Research Director and a Research Team.
- In line with National Education Policy 2020, promotion of languages and social science research has been taken up. In order to foster Indian languages and implement multilingual teaching and learning, NEP stresses on promoting India languages. In addition, Commerce & Economics Laboratories have also been set up to impart practical knowledge to students, and impart skills that are region-specific such as eco-tourism, business tourism, etc.
- Every year, 20 outstanding students are conferred Goa Scholars whereby they are provided with scholarship. The scholarship amounting to ₹ 8.00 lakh for pursuing studies in India and USD 25,000 for studies abroad is given to pursue their post-graduation and doctoral studies.
- Directorate has initiated a Master Class Series for teaching faculties of Universities & Colleges in order to build capacity & to enhance the quality of Higher Education through exposure to new thoughts & ideas.
- 9 master class series were conducted by inviting prominent speaker/experts from various field to interact with the faculties.
- 42 faculty development programmes workshop/seminars were conducted to build capacity and enhance the quality of higher education in the State of Goa. Seven training programmes were conducted for the staff/teaching faculty to improve the efficiency in performance of staffs/teaching faculties.
- Interest free loan is provided to undertake approved degree and diploma courses at undergraduate and post graduate levels in India or abroad. Any person below the age of 30 years, resident of Goa for a period of 15 years and fulfilling the necessary conditions is entitled to receive loan under the scheme. Actual “entitled fees” subjected to maximum of ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum, (maximum of ₹ 10 lakh is disbursed over 5 years). For studies abroad actual “Entitled fees” subject to a maximum of ₹ 8.00 lakh per annum, (maximum of ₹. 16 lakh is disbursed over 2 years). 602 students were benefited under the scheme with an aggregate sanction of ₹ 7.63 crore for the financial year 2019-20.
- The Directorate has also undertaken a study on the Revival of State Economy post-COVID pandemic to identify ways of making panchayats and municipalities in Goa self-sustaining. The final report is submitted to the Government.
- Two Government Colleges and Three Aided colleges have been placed in the list of top 101-200 colleges in NIRF-2020 while Goa University has been placed in top 100.

Chart No: 18.1
Total number of students enrolled in Institutions

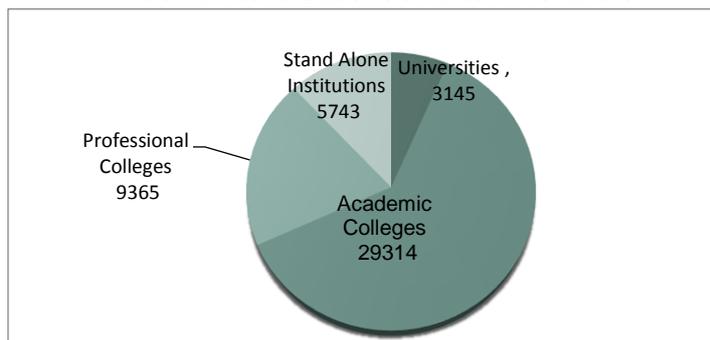


Table 18.19. Total Number of Higher Education Institutions and its Enrollment in the State

Institutions	Universities (includes Goa University, IIT and NIIT)		Academic Colleges (includes Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Music and Agriculture Colleges)		Professional Colleges		Stand Alone Institutions		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Numbers	3		38		19		10		70	
Enrollment	1606	1539	10712	18602	5172	4193	4835	908	22325	25242
Total Enrollment	3145		29314		9365		5743		47567	

Source: AISHE Report 2019-20

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Over 3000 Goa Common Entrance Test GCET applicants were tested and results were processed. Over 2100 seats in professional Degree and 1300 seats in Diploma level courses have been filled in an open and transparent manner and solely on basis of merit.

The Department has constituted a centre for New Masters Programme i.e. M. Arch in Sustainable Habitat, M. Arch in Urban Design, M.F.A. in Applied Art and M.F.A in Painting have been introduced from this academic year 2020-21.

A tie up has been initiated with IBM under the Centre of Excellence for employability enhancement at Directorate. Many graduates are likely to receive specialized training under this initiative.

PHARMACY COLLEGE

College has been ranked 47th by the National Institutional Ranking Framework, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), New Delhi.

Goa College of Pharmacy, in collaboration with G-CEIP organized the 5th Annual International Conference on "Intellectual Property rights" on 7th and 8th December 2020, where resource persons from India and abroad deliberated.

Out of 70 M. Pharm students, 43 GPAT qualified students have been receiving PG scholarship of ₹ 12,400/- per month from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC

Government Polytechnic, Panaji has conducted programme under the Community Development scheme for rural masses wherein 84 students benefitted.

In the year 2020-21, 11 students were trained and 06 students found employment, 02 programmes were conducted under dissemination of information and 24 benefited.

A short term course in Refrigeration and Air conditioning was commenced in the Department in association with local Regulatory Affairs Certification (RAC) workshops in Panaji, Mapusa & Vasco under Community Development schemes.

Government Polytechnic, Bicholim conducted the annual community mela to showcase the activities done by the students incurring an expenditure of ₹ 2.19 lakh.

The Government Polytechnic, Curchorem successfully conducted online industrial training of 02 weeks in the reputed organization” Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. for fifth semester students of Mechanical Engineering and Electronics engineering branch. Also successful 02 weeks online training for fifth semester students of computer engineering was conducted through a start up in Personal Home Page (PHP) & Webpage development in the Covid -19 pandemic situation.

GOA INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (GIPARD)

GIPARD has conducted 78 training programmes in the areas of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Public Administration and a total of 3091 participants have been trained during the year 2020-21 upto November 2020.

Most of the programmes have been held through online mode, due to the restrictions on account of COVID-19 pandemic. Guidelines documents on home quarantine on COVID-19 for use in Village Panchayats and Municipalities are prepared.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Online Admission System has been launched in the State for admissions to ITIs for the academic year 2020-21. 2223 candidates were admitted in National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) and State Council of Vocational training (SCVT) affiliated trade courses through online process.

3416 trainees appeared for various examinations like ATs, Human Resource Development Foundation (HRDF), CoE, CTS etc. in September-December 2020.

Various courses have been introduced under the dual training system such as Multipurpose Health Worker (Male) at Panaji Govt. ITI, Housekeeper and Food Production (General) at Pernem Govt. ITI, Food and Beverages Service Assistant and Food Production General at Govt. ITI Margao and Welder at Vasco Govt. ITI.

329 trainees documents have been verified to appear for SSC & HSSC Education Equivalency Examination conducted by Goa Board.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2.0 flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship was launched on 28th February 2020. 2119 candidates were enrolled, out of which 1427 trained, 1137 assessed, 869 certified and 64 are placed.

803 apprenticeship seats have been located in 415 various establishments under the Apprenticeship Act and 280 apprentices were engaged in the year 2020-21.

Under Human Resource Development Foundation (HRDF) Society, 51 institutes are registered with 36 courses of 6 months duration and 33 courses of one year duration with an intake capacity of 3340 trainees. 340 trainees are enrolled for the HRDF courses for the year 2020-21.

COLLECTORATE- NORTH GOA

During the COVID-19 Pandemic, the North Goa Collectorate Disaster Management Cell has dealt with the transit passes, quarantine Centers, shelter homes, food helpline, Covid care centers, requisition of officials, requisition of vehicles, home isolation, Covid awareness, health survey vaccine, compensation, wedding permissions, meeting permissions, report regarding positive cases, Home isolation reports, violations of SOPs report, Covid awareness report, show cause notices to violators, door to door survey, fair price survey etc.

COLLECTORATE- SOUTH GOA

The lockdown imposed during the COVID-19 Pandemic as a measure to break the chain of infection and curtail the spread of the virus, various tasks were carried by the Collector south

- The Government shouldered the task of safely ferrying thousands of stranded migrants to the native places. Shramik Trains across various states were organised by the Government Awareness programmes. Were conducted
- 34,105 migrant workers were served dry ration and 2,56,727 food packets were distributed. 9,968 migrant workers were served with cooked meals and around 43,992 migrants from south Goa were safely sent to their native places.
- South Goa Disaster management authority along with the Collector

disbursed an amount of ₹ 16.58 lakh to 213 victims who suffered huge loss/damages to their houses during the monsoons.

- A sum of ₹ 2.00 lakh each was disbursed through the Prime Minister Relief Fund to the victims who lost their life due to natural calamities.
- Under the Public Money Recovery of Dues Act, 1986, the hearings of 127 cases were disposed in the year 2020-21. An amount of ₹ 48,769/- were recovered.
- An amount of ₹ 13.19 lakh has been collected towards the issue of new Arm Licence, renewal of existing licenses and allied services of arm licences.
- Smoothly conducted the elections for Zilla Panchayat constituencies of South Goa District. The new Government Office building complex at Dharbandora was inaugurated on 14/02/2020 giving effective services and facilitation to public.
- The revenue collected by the Collectorate south is given in the Table No. 18.20.

Table No. 18.20
Revenue collected by Collectorate south

Sr.no	Description	Amt. Collected (in ₹ lakh)
1.	Conversion of Land	360.34
2.	Deficit Stamp duty under Indian Stamp Act	3.12
3.	Stamp duty of Foreign documents	19.26
4.	Other Administration Services	88.28

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The Directorate undertakes the registration and licensing of the food business operators, only by online mode method. The Directorate has received around 34782 applications from the various categories of the Food business operators as on date.

The Food Safety Officers have also enforced the Act to check the quality of food articles being manufactured and sold in the State by their random sampling programs and those samples which have been declared un-safe or misbranded, the cases have been filed before the Adjudicating Officers for which Designated Officers are notified for compounding of petty offences; and such cases are compounded.

The Quality Council of India (QCI) have tested 15758 numbers of fish samples since 15/06/2019 till 01/12/2020 at the border check posts. Further; QCI also conducts daily tests on fish at South Goa Development Planning Authority (SGPDA) Market, Margao; as per the directives of High Court of Bombay at Goa; with effect from 10/07/2020 and 12521 fish samples have been tested till December 2020.

Under Central scheme of Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI); the Directorate has been provided by FSSAI Mobile Food Testing Laboratory Van (Food Safety on wheels) fully equipped with instruments for analysis of milk and milk products, edible oil, spices and condiments etc

During the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown, the Directorate worked round the clock so that the patients could get their required medicines at their homes. A helpline number was shared among the public to address any difficulty which they faced during lockdown.

In order to tide over the shortage of hand sanitizers, the Directorate granted manufacturing licences to 16 distilleries for manufacture of hand sanitizers as per the directives from Central Government post COVID-19 outbreak. Four allopathic drug manufacturing firms and two Ayurvedic drug manufacturing firms were granted licenses to manufacture hand sanitizers in record time.

State of Goa for the second consecutive year has been ranked first in the Food Safety Index (FSI).

LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

The Enforcement Cell carried out 166 inspections, under various labour laws during April to November 2020.

The Industrial Tribunal-cum-labour Court and the Labour Court disposed off 16 cases each during the period April to December 2020.

Joint collaboration with self-help groups undertake Skill Development Training Programme under which short term training courses are conducted.

The Goa Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board constituted under the Building and Other Construction Worker (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 implements the welfare schemes designed for the building workers. The total amount of cess collected from April 2020 to December 2020 is ₹ 2019.65 lakh.

36 workers benefitted under the Retrenched Workers Assistance Scheme. An amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh has been disbursed from April 2020 to December 2020.

2 fatal and 7 non-fatal cases under Employees Compensation Act, 1923, 8 cases under payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, 7 cases under the payment of Wages Act, 1936, 2 cases under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 were disposed off during the period from April 2020 to December 2020

An amount of ₹ 122.64 lakh has been collected as revenue under different Labour Legislations during April 2020 to December 2020

Approximately, 2,09,270 insured persons and their family members are covered under ESI scheme Margao.

The ESI hospital, Margao is made fully functional and designated as COVID-19 Hospital. The beds are increased to 220 including ICU 06 beds, dialysis unit 07 beds and ITU 16 beds.

The State Executive Committee constituted by the Government monitors the scheme, takes all the decisions that have been delegated to E.S.I Corporation which in turn helps in streamlining the health care facilities to the insured person and their families.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Employment Exchange has registered about 23618 number of job seekers in the State during period from April to December 2020. Around, 6075 number of vacancies have been notified by different employers. The Department has sponsored names of 104314 number of job seekers against the vacancies notified by different employers during the period. 217 jobseekers have been placed in different Government & Private/ Public sector organizations.

The Model Career Centre (MCC) was inaugurated on 15th October 2020 with the initiative to connect all the job seekers/career aspirants with the relevant career and employment opportunities according to their skills, aptitude, qualifications and interest by bringing talent closer to opportunities across the State.

The MCC has organized various outreach activities online as well as offline. Series of sessions, seminars /workshop on placement drive, employability and enhancement programme have been conducted.

FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Regional Training Center, Goa has imparted training to 28 candidates of 45th Sub Officers Course sponsored by the National Fire Service College,

Ministry of Home Affairs, Nagpur from January 2020 to July 2020.

Thirty-Five Coastal Security Police Personnel, Goa Police were trained in Basic Fire Safety Awareness Training Programme. 154 Police Personnel at Goa Reserve Police Headquarters and 40 employees at Dry Waste Treatment facility of the Corporation of the City of Panaji in the Basic Fire Safety Awareness Training Programme with the help of Fire Safety Educational Van were also trained.

During the year 2020-21 from April 2020 till 31st December 2020, the Fire & Emergency Services have collectively attended 4699 Fire and Emergency Calls (1307 Fire and 3392 Emergency calls), during which 71 human lives and 455 animal lives were saved. Property worth ₹ 14.25 crores have been saved/salvaged due to timely action of the Fire Personnel.

On 30th May 2020, Ninety-Nine (99) numbers of Fire Personnel of various ranks were awarded Commendation Certificates for Good Discipline and General Behavior, Exemplary performance in the field of Fire Fighting and Rescue Operation, Best Fire Fighter and Outstanding Performance. Seven Fire Fighters were granted cash reward for the commendable work in Fire Fighting & Rescue Operation in the financial year 2020-21.

FACTORIES & BOILERS

Inspections of 16 new factories falling under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 were conducted for not obtaining factory license

25 new factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and 03 new Boilers registered under the Boiler Act, 1923 were granted licenses.

One programme was conducted on chargeable basis for drivers on “Safe Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Road” wherein 22 drivers were trained.

03 legal proceedings were initiated in the Court of law against defaulters of the provisions under the Factories Act, 1948.

Revenue generated during the year 2020-21 upto December 2020 is ₹ 209.55 lakh.

COMMERCIAL TAX

The Department announced the Recovery of Arrears of Tax through Settlement Act, 2020 One time settlement Act, 2020 (OTS) with an aim to settle disputed and undisputed tax due cases.

The department has formed the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU) which is headed by the Deputy Commissioner Level officer alongwith the team. Till date, 54 inspections search and seizures and 53 e-way bill verification drives were conducted by the EIU of the department.

NOTARY SERVICES

The Registration Department has generated revenue by levying registration fees on documents, registration of marriages, fees for issue of Birth and death certificates, fees towards Registration of notarial deeds, change in name, land registration, partnership firms, societies registration Act, 1890, marriage certificate correction etc.

The marriage registration has been made online ([url:https://reg.goa.gov.in](https://reg.goa.gov.in)). The previously scanned marriage records from year 1914 - 2010 are made available online for public search and can be viewed/ searched on Goa OnlinePortal ([url:https://reg.goa.gov.in](https://reg.goa.gov.in)).

Improvements and updation are carried out to the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) software for making it more user friendly and catering the needs of general public.

Committees consisting of Sub-Registrar and retired State Registrars are formed for proposing amendments to the Registration Act, 1905 and the Society Registration Act, 1860 and Rules made there under.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

During the outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic and lock down period in the State, the department played a vital dominant role by ensuring that essential supplies were maintained and ensured there is no shortage of foodgrains.

Necessary actions were initiated and ensured implementation of the same in the larger interest of General public by adhering the guidelines issued by the Government of India as well as the State from time to time

Various new initiatives have been taken up by the Department to improve the service delivery.

The Department took a novel initiative of “Grocery on wheels” and brought groceries/essential commodities to the people at their doorstep and effectively enforced “Stay Home Stay Safe” during the COVID-19 pandemic period.

Necessary orders were issued for availability and supply of diesel/petrol for essential vehicles in petrol pumps and also delivery of LPG Cylinders to the consumers by LPG companies.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, free Tur dal from April to June and Channa whole upto November 2020 were distributed to NFSA beneficiaries in the State. Also, 05 kgs of rice for free through Fair Price Shops to NFSA beneficiaries from April to November 2020 was distributed.

Additional 05 kgs rice was supplied to the Above Poverty Line (APL) ration card holders by procuring it under Open Market Sale scheme of FCI and bearing the total subsidy amount

During COVID-19 Pandemic, department also procured additional quota of 2000 MTS of rice and wheat under OMMS (D) scheme to provide to stranded labourers / tourists and had supplied 234.30 MTS of rice to the Collectors (North & South).

Distributed dry ration /food to the stranded labourers / tourists in the State of Goa were distributed.

1 kg onions were distributed to all the beneficiaries at the subsidized rates.

The department has started a new helpline short code service No. 14445 for One Nation One Scheme as a part of Integrated Management of PDS (IM-PDS) which is used for facilitating registration of Migrant beneficiaries awareness generation/ information dissemination to them, registration of complaints/ grievances related to national portability, receiving distress calls and feedback.

LEGAL METROLOGY

The department has collected an amount of ₹ 1.18 crore towards verification fees, ₹ 11.16 lakh towards compounding fees ₹ 1.628/- towards other fees, thereby collecting total revenue amounting to ₹ 1.30 crore. 146 cases were booked against offenders till November 2020.

The department started online services to the public with respect to registration /renewal and issue of licenses of manufacturer, dealers, repairers of weights and measures.

It has installed overhead proving measure having capacity of 1000 liters and 500 litres make MS, for calibration of vehicle tanks at the Office of the

Assistant Controller, Legal Metrology, North Zone Mapusa.

POLICE

Goa Police is making all efforts to enhance the capability of Goa Police to deal with emerging challenges. The focus is on augmenting infrastructure through Modernization of Police Force.

There are 28 Police Stations in Goa, of which 11 are in North District and 17 in South District. Besides, there are 07 Coastal Security Police Stations functioning under the Coastal Security Scheme.

2684 cases were registered under Indian Penal Code (IPC) during the current year from 1st April 2020 to 31st December 2020 out of which 2474 cases have been detected which implies a detection rate of 92.17 per cent.

VIGILANCE

The Vigilance Department plays an important role in keeping control over corruption in the State. During the year 2020-21, Vigilance department has received 417 complaints out of which 191 were disposed and 226 are under process.

22 complaints have been closed by Complaint section and 72 complaints of previous year have been closed by the Anti-Corruption branch (vigilance) during the current year.

Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 08 Gazetted officers, and 05 complaints have been disposed after issuing penalty order. FIR has been registered in 3 cases and 3 cases have been charge sheeted.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Various schemes are being implemented by Government to support the needy and vulnerable section of the

society. Schemes implemented for SC and OBC communities are given in the Table no. 18.21

Table No. 18.21
The performance under various Schemes as on
31stDecember 2020

Names of Schemes	Beneficiaries	Expend. (₹ in lakh)
Dayanand Social Security Scheme	1,36,772 Beneficiaries (₹2000/- p.m.)	17896.46
Education Programme OBC/SC		
Post Matric Scholarships to OBC students	767 OBC Students	224.42
Post Matric Scholarships to SC students	64 SC Students	14.65
Pre Matric Scholarships to OBC Students	445 OBC students	15.51
Welfare of Backward Classes		
Housing Scheme to OBC-	22 Beneficiaries	16.50
Welfare Of Persons with Disabilities (PwD)		
Welfare of Handicapped-	112 beneficiaries	2.44
Awards for marriage with Disabled Persons	4 Couples	2.00
Awards for encouraging Disabled Persons	3 Beneficiaries & 1 NGO.	1.50
Grants to NGO's/Special Schools for PwD	6 NGOs	6.17
Setting up of Braille Library	3 NGOs	7.44
Scheme to manage special homes for person with physical & mental disabilities	1 NGO	2.50
Welfare of Handicapped Persons Scheme	10 Beneficiaries	0.10
Concessions granted to Senior Citizens & Disabled	-	205.05
Various Welfare Schemes		
Ummid - Day care centre	20 Centres	20.03
Awards for Best Social Worker	12 Social Workers	3.23
Welfare Scheme for Senior Citizens	-	0.18
Pre Matric Scholarships to Children of Safai Karmachari	26 Students	0.78

Extension of ST Schemes to SC's

The main objective of the scheme is to empower the Scheduled Caste

Community and for overall welfare of SC Communities.

Merit Based Award and recognition of high performance in the Board Exams of SSC and HSSC for SC Students thereby motivating the students by giving merit based award based on the benchmark of the performance and to provide financial incentive to high performing students who are economically weak.

Table No. 18.22
Financial assistance to SC's under this scheme

Students securing marks in the range between 50% to 59.99%	₹ 5000/-
Students securing marks in the range between 60% to 69.99%	₹ 8000/-
Students securing marks in the range (between 70% to 74.9%)	₹10,000/-
Students securing 75% marks and above	₹15000/-

Atal Asra Yojana

Financial assistance is provided for construction, reconstruction and repairs of houses to economically weaker SC population which is in addition and/or irrespective of the amount already sanctioned under Rajiv Awas Yojana or Indira Awas Yojana or any other similar scheme.

Table No. 18.23
Financial assistance provided to SCs

construction of new house & reconstruction of existing house	₹ 2.00 lakh
repairs of existing house	₹ 75,000/-

Scheme to support Orphan Child/Children of widow belonging to SC Community

Financial assistance is provided for meeting the expenditure on food, clothing and shelter till the children attains the age of 18 years.

Table No. 18.24

Fixed maintenance allowance per child of a widow	₹ 1500/- per month
Fixed maintenance allowance per child who is an orphan	₹ 2000/- per month

“Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana” to Scheduled Castes

Financial assistance is provided to Dhangar students are given to meet the expenses on food and travel. It also aims to cover the expenses on disability.

Table No. 18.25

Day Scholar	₹ 750/- p.m.
Staying in Hostel (for ten months)	₹ 1500/- p.m.
Additional disability allowance	₹ 750/- p.m.

“Antya Sanskar Sahay Yojana”

Financial assistance is provided for conducting funerals and religious ceremonies related to last rites of the deceased SC families. Under the scheme, ₹ 20,000/- or actual cost whichever is less is provided.

“Mundakarache Ghar”

Financial assistance is provided to the needy Mundkars of SC Community to purchase dwelling house of mundkar at the price determined by the Mamlatdar under the provisions of the GDD Mundkar Act. Maximum financial assistance under the scheme for purchase of dwelling house is ₹ 30,000/-

Prashikshan Yatra Scheme

Financial assistance is provided for conducting Study Tours (Excursion) for SC Community Students during vacations up to ₹ 1.00 lakh. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹ 11.80 lakh was incurred benefitting 74 beneficiaries.

Welfare of Dhangar Community

The following eight schemes have been notified for implementation so as to extend all the facilities and benefits to Dhangar Community on par with the other ST communities in the State.

Grant of financial assistance to

- Antya Sanskar Sahay Yojana.
- Atal Asra Yojana.

- “Sanskriti Bhavan” construction of Multipurpose Community Halls.
- “Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana” to Dhangar Students.
- “Mundakarache Ghar” to purchase dwelling house of Mundkar.
- “Prashikshan Yatra” for conducting Study Tours (excursion) for Dhangar Community Students during Vacations.
- Scheme to support orphan child/children of widow belonging to Dhangar community
- Merit Based Award and recognition of high performance in the Board Exams of SSC and HSSC for Dhangar Students. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹ 1.80 lakh was incurred benefitting 9 beneficiaries.

Detention Centre

The Centre has been set up at Old Judicial Lock Up, next to Mapusa Police Station, Mapusa Bardez Goa for illegal immigrants/ foreign Nationals awaiting deportation after expiry of visa or of sentence due to non-confirmation of Nationality to accommodate in the Detention Centre. An expenditure of ₹ 19.41 lakh was incurred.

Protection of Civil Rights (PCR Act) The scheme aims at providing maximum relief to Scheduled Caste population who has been suffering from various types of disabilities/ untouchability in the Society. An expenditure of ₹ 4.62 lakh was incurred.

Various other achievements/ programmes for the year 2020-21 are as follows:

- On 14th April, 2020 Birth Anniversary of Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was celebrated.
- Nasha Mukta Bharat Campaign was launched on 15th August, 2020 in the State of Goa in order to spread out the

message to the youth so as to achieve the Drug Demand Reduction Plan.

- Felicitated 19 senior citizens on the occasion of “International Day for Senior Citizen” on 1st October, 2020.
- Felicitated 12 Best Social Workers, 3 Best Disabled Employees, 1 Best Employer and 1 Best Disabled NGO and were given cash award of ₹ 25, 000/- in each category.
- Under the banner of Atmanirbhar Bharat/ Swayampurna Goa, taluka Level Assessment Camps were held from 4th December, 2020 to 22nd December, 2020 for Persons with Disabilities in the State of Goa under Assistance to Disabled Persons (ADIP) for providing assistance, aids and appliances to the persons with disabilities in collaboration with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, (Divangjan), Government of India, and Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO).
- A separate counter for registration of Unique Disability Identity Card (UDID) for Person with Disabilities was also set up in these Camps. The total identified eligible beneficiaries out of these Camps are 2157 and the total number of equipment's which would be provided to these beneficiaries is 10799 at the cost of ₹ 1.72 crore sponsored by the Central Government.
- The total number of data collected for UDID registration is approximately 3600 applications.

TRIBAL DEPARTMENT

The Department looks into the various schemes and programme for the welfare

& development of Scheduled Tribes in the State.

Under Schedule Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006, 147 Forest Right Committees have been constituted and these committees all together have received 10136 claims. Till now, 57 claims have been disposed off at all level.

Table No. 18.26

The performance under various Schemes as on 31st December 2020

Names of Schemes & objectives	Beneficiaries	Expend (₹ in lakh)
Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students	2669 students	98.76
Pre- Matric Scholarships to S.T Students (IXth to Xth)	1842 students	42.81
Vidya Laxmi, girls of ST community	314 girls	78.75
Post Matric Scholarships to S.T Students	384 students	151.67
Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana	374 students	42.31
Merit Based Award and Recognition of High Performance in the Board Exams of SSC and HSSC in the State.	323 students	24.89
Pre-primary schools for ST children in remote areas	4 schools	11.84
Grants to Voluntary Organizations for ST students	8 hostels	84.20
Sahayata scheme- create awareness	4 NGO's , Village Panchayats and FRC	1.75
Atal Asra Yojana	721	1081.50
Support Orphan Child / Children of widow belonging to ST community	404 Children	70.76
Antya Sanskar Sahay Yojana	397	78.78
Adivasi Vikas Yojana-	15 nos. of work	191.25
Special Central Assistance	4 projects	103.28
Udyog Adhar Yojana (ST)-	488	48.43
Matrutva Yojana Scheme under IVF/UI	51 applicants	255.00

Goa State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

The Corporation is presently implementing three loan schemes as given in Table No. 18.27

Table No. 18.27
Schemes and Disbursed amount

Scheme		Beneficia- ries	Disbursed amount (₹ in lakh)
Ashray Adhaar Scheme		281	687.51
Self-Employment Scheme		6	38.26
Short term Loan	Education Purpose	16	10.16
	Business Purpose	3	3.00
	Medical Purpose	1	1.00

Ashraya Adhar Scheme

Under this scheme, loan up to ₹ 5.00 lakh at the rate of 2% interest per annum with repayment of up to 10 years is provided for repair/ renovation/ reconstruction of existing house belonging to ST community.

Self-Employment Scheme

Under this scheme loan up to ₹ 10.00 lakh is provided to the unemployed person belonging to ST Community and also loan upto ₹ 15.00 lakh is provided to the Association/Society/ Partnership /Self Help Groups (SHG)/Companies formed exclusively by the members of ST Community.

Short Term Loan Scheme

Under this scheme, loan up to ₹ 1.00 lakh is provided at the rate of 2% interest per annum, with the repayment period of 20 months for Education loan and 10 months for Business and Medical loan including moratorium period of 3 months to any person belonging to ST community.

SMALL SAVINGS AND LOTTERIES

The State Government is operating online/paper lotteries through the Department through Marketing Agents viz. M/s Summit Online Trade Solutions Pvt. Ltd., M/s Future Gaming and Hotel Services Pvt. Ltd. and M/s B.S Enterprises unit of Goldwin Healthcare Pvt Ltd. for selling /distributing the Goa State online/ paper lotteries thus

generating additional revenue for the Government.

The Directorate is also appointing agents for collecting deposits under Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana (MPKBY), Standardised Agency System (SAS) and Public Provident Fund (PPF). It also sanctions Grant-in-aid to Institute of Public Assistance (Providoria) to meet the expenditure on the various welfare schemes and maintenance of ten old aged homes, two orphanages and to meet the establishment expenditure of the Institute.

Table No. 18.28
Achievements during the financial year 2020-21 as
on 31/12/2020

Achievements during year 2020-21	As on 31/12/2020
Receipt of Revenue collected from sale of lottery tickets unclaimed and other receipts	₹ 15.82 crores
Small savings renewal of Agencies	
Standardized agency system	127
Mahila Pradhan Kshatriya Bachat Yojana	19
Public Provident Fund	2

SPORTS

The Directorate has provided the youth such opportunities that will contribute in developing their talent through the systematic and successful implementation of the various sports and youth related activities.

Projects under National Games at Indoor Stadium-Campal, Hockey Stadium - Peddem, Indoor Stadium – Pernem and Navelim, Multipurpose Hall Fatorda, Refurbishment of Multipurpose Hall - Ponda, Renovation of Tilak Maidan – Vasco have been completed during the year 2020-21.

Under Financial Assistance to Sportspersons in Indigent circumstances, ₹ 23.03 lakh was released to 60 Sportsperson in various categories for 7 months from April to November 2020.

Goa Liberation Day was celebrated at State Level at Parade Ground Campal and District Level at Bardez Taluka. 100 cadets participated at State Level and 30 students participated at North District Level.

1534 Students of Schools & Colleges attended camps/ activities conducted under the scheme "Promotion of Bharat Scouts & Guides".

Sports Authority of Goa

Directorate of Sports & Youth Affairs has taken up creation of 11 major Sports Infrastructure Projects. This infrastructure will fulfill the demand of all vital Sports disciplines in the State and will also enable the State to host important Sporting events of National and International repute in future.

The Government of India has entrusted the State with the discipline of Swimming under the Scheme of "One State One Sport" wherein sufficient emphasis shall be laid further into the progress of this Sports.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Digitalization of the following schemes for general public on the e- District portal i.e. Goa Online has been completed.

- Scheme for welfare of children in need of care and protection.
- Grant-in-aid scheme to provide financial assistance to the Mahila Mandals (Swalambhan)
- Financial incentives to mothers who deliver a girl Child (Mamta)
- Internship scheme for students of Counseling/ Psychology /Social work/ Home Science
- Shelter home for women (SHW)
- Retirement Benefit scheme for Anganwadi workers and Helpers.

During the initial lockdown enforced by the Government of India due to COVID-19 pandemic, the Anganwadi centres were closed w.e.f. 22/03/2020. Since then, the department has distributed supplementary nutrition in the form of Take Home Ration instead of hot cooked meal to children in the age group of 3 years to 6 years as well.

Poshan Abhiyan – India Flagship programme aimed to improve nutritional outcomes of children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers on 60:40 sharing pattern. 2654 community based events were conducted at the Anganwadi centres during 2020-21 under the programme.

Table No. 18.29
The performance under various Schemes as on 31st
December 2020

Names of Schemes & objectives	Beneficiaries	Expend. (₹ in lakh)
Internship scheme for students of counseling/ Psychology / social work/ Home Science	07 students	8.30
Financial incentives to mothers who deliver a girl Child (Mamta)	1959 beneficiaries	168.25
Retirement Benefit scheme for Anganwadi workers and Helpers	23 Anganwadi workers and 09 Anganwadi Helpers	87.85
Supplementary Nutrition Programme	66063 beneficiaries (12733 pregnant & lactating women, 34221 children (6mth-3 yrs), 18925 children (3-6 yrs))	1770.36
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	2915 beneficiaries	159.79
Griha Aadhar Scheme	131331 beneficiaries	9935.49
Financial Assistance to the Mahila Mandals (Swalambhan)	39 Mahila Mandals/ Self Help Group	11.60

Beti Bachao Beti Badhao scheme seeks to address the issues of decline of Child Sex Ratio and aims at preventing gender biased sex selective elimination, ensuring survival & protection of girl child and ensuring education and

participation of girl child through awareness programme.

Child Protection Services (CPS) caters to children in need of care and protection as well as children in conflict with law. There are 61 registered Institutions in the State and 655 children are availing services.

The Goa State Commission for protection of Child has organised a series of training on:

- Mental well being of children during the outbreak of Covid -19
- Prioritizing issues of care and protection during COVID-19 for children in difficult circumstances
- Navigating through the Juvenile Justice System in times of COVID-19
- Protecting and empowering children with Disabilities
- Understanding Child protection mechanism in Goa.

Under the Ladli Laxmi scheme since inception, 66,667 applications have been sanctioned as on 31/12/2020.

Under the Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme, the Agnel Entrepreneurship Development Institute, Verna is authorized as Project Implementing Agency to undertake activities under the State Resource Centre for Women, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, District Level Centre for Women for North and South Goa.

ART & CULTURE

This is the only State Government Department in the entire country having “Sevottam IS 15700:2005” standard of excellence devised by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India.

Table No. 18.30

The performance under various Schemes as on 31st December 2020

Names of Schemes & objectives	Beneficiaries	Expend (₹ in lakh)
Kala Samman Scheme released to the age old artists who are in indigent circumstances	2323 artists	469.79
Annual Maintenance Grants for conduct of cultural activities	5 Cultural institutions	1.90
Upliftment of Rangabhumi encourage the festive theatre of Goa	12 Institutions	3.30

Under the scheme to provide financial assistance to students seeking education outside Goa in any field of Art & Culture, 9 students have been approved for continuing their studies for the year 2020-21.

Under the scheme for Establishment of Music Centres in Schools” towards imparting music education in high schools of Goa, 21 music centres in two schools has been established and total of 285 Government Aided / Govt. Schools are availing the benefit and 356 Music Trainer have been recruited during the year 2020-21.

Department has organized training programme on the scheme “Atmanirbhar Bharat, Swayampurna Goa” on 11/11/2020 at Audio Visual Hall, 2nd Floor, Sanskruti Bhavan, Pato, Panaji-Goa.

Krishnadas Shama Goa State Central Library, Panaji-Goa organized a programme to observe 100th death anniversary of Shri Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak on 1st August, 2020 on the first floor of Central Library.

Department has produced awareness film on Covid 19 viz. “Let’s Rise Again” which has been released on 28/12/2020.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The department is the press and publicity wing of the Government and the nodal agency for dissemination of information through the print and electronic media. For effectively publicizing policies and programs of the Government. The Department works as a communication medium between the Government and the media.

The Department conducted the activities / programmes in connection with the 60th year of Goa's Liberation beginning from December 19, 2020 and will go upto December 19, 2021.

ARCHIVES AND ARCHEOLOGY

Research Facilities were extended to 22 scholars including 04 foreign scholars and 197 books were issued for their research work. The department attended to nearly 6500 public visitors who were provided property documents, court files/notarial deeds/ village community records, birth Baptism, marriage, death records etc.

About 5856 certified documents comprising of 17800 photocopies were issued to the public and 164 digital images of records on CD ROMS were issued to research scholar. Revenue collected during the year 2020-21 was to the tune of ₹ 10.76 lakh.

Acquired 6944 volumes of Birth & Death records (1914 -1970) of all the talukas of Goa. Nearly 23,049 files of Courts of Bardez, Ilhas, Comunidade records of Salcete, records of Directorate of Accounts, Birth and Death, Marriage, etc. were verified and sorted.

57,164 records of land registration books of Bardez, Bicholim and Ilhas, have been scanned and digitized in-house.

ANNEXURES

Annexure – 1
State wise distribution of Population– 2011 Census

Sr No	Name of the State	Males	Females	Total	% of Population to Total Population
1	Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	199812341	16.51
2	Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	112374333	9.28
3	Bihar	54278157	49821295	104099452	8.60
4	West Bengal	46809027	44467088	91276115	7.54
5	Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	84580777	6.99
6	Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	72626809	6.00
7	Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	72147030	5.96
8	Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	68548437	5.66
9	Karnataka	30966657	30128640	61095297	5.05
10	Gujarat	31491260	28948432	60439692	4.99
11	Odisha	21212136	20762082	41974218	3.47
12	Kerala	16027412	17378649	33406061	2.76
13	Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	32988134	2.73
14	Assam	15939443	15266133	31205576	2.58
15	Punjab	14639465	13103873	27743338	2.29
16	Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	25545198	2.11
17	Haryana	13494734	11856728	25351462	2.09
18	National Capital Territory of Delhi	8987326	7800615	16787941	1.39
19	Jammu & Kashmir	6640662	5900640	12541302	1.04
20	Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	10086292	0.83
21	Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	6864602	0.57
22	Tripura	1874376	1799541	3673917	0.30
23	Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	2966889	0.25
24	Manipur	1438586	1417208	2855794	0.21
25	Nagaland	1024649	953853	1978502	0.16
26	Goa	739140	719405	1458545	0.12
27	Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	1383727	0.11
28	Puducherry	612511	635442	1247953	0.10
29	Mizoram	555339	541867	1097206	0.09
30	Chandigarh	580663	474787	1055450	0.09
31	Sikkim	323070	287507	610577	0.05
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202871	177710	380581	0.03
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193760	149949	343709	0.03
34	Daman & Diu	150301	92946	243247	0.02
35	Lakshadweep	33123	31350	64473	0.01
	TOTAL	623270258	587584719	1210854977	100.00

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure-2

Decennial Growth of population, Goa

Sr. No,	Year	Males	Females	Persons	Decennial growth (%)
1.	1900	2,27,393	2,48,120	4,75,513	-
2.	1910	2,30,923	2,55,829	4,86,752	+2.36
3.	1921	2,21,429	2,48,065	4,69,494	-3.55
4.	1931	2,41,936	2,63,345	5,05,281	+7.62
5.	1940	2,59,591	2,81,334	5,40,925	+7.05
6.	1950	2,57,267	2,90,181	5,47,448	+1.21
7.	1960	2,85,625	3,04,372	5,89,997	+7.77
8.	1971	4,01,362	3,93,758	7,95,120	+34.77
9.	1981	5,10,152	4,97,597	10,07,749	+26.74
10.	1991	5,94,790	5,75,003	11,69,793	+16.08
11.	2001	6,87,248	6,60,420	13,47,668	+15.21
12.	2011	7,39,140	7,19,405	14,58,545	+8.23

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Goa

Annexure -3

Comparison between Census 2011 and 2001

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	14,58,545	13,47,668
Male	7,39,140	6,87,248
Female	7,19,405	6,60,420
Population Growth	8.23%	14.89%
Percentage of total Population	0.12%	0.13%
Sex Ratio	973	961
Child Sex Ratio	942	938
Density/km ²	394	364
Density/mi ²	1,021	943
Area(Km ²)	3,702	3,702
Area mi ²	1,429	1,429
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	1,44,611	1,45,968
Male Population (0-6 Age)	74,460	75,338
Female Population (0-6 Age)	70,151	70,630
Literacy	88.70%	82.01%
Male Literacy	92.65%	88.42%
Female Literacy	84.66%	75.37%
Total Literate	11,65,487	9,85,562
Male Literate	6,15,823	5,41,032
Female Literate	5,49,664	4,44,530

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

Annexure – 4

Goa Rural and Urban population at a glance, Census 2011

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	37.83%	62.17%
Total Population	5,51,731	9,06,814
Male Population	2,75,436	4,63,704
Female Population	2,76,295	4,43,110
Population Growth	-18.51%	35.23%
Sex Ratio	1003	956
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	945	940
Child Population (0-6)	54,014	90,597
Child Percentage (0-6)	9.79%	9.99%
Literates	4,31,271	7,34,216
Average Literacy	86.65%	89.95%
Male Literacy	91.71%	93.21%
Female Literacy	81.92%	82.31%

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

Annexure – 5 State wise Sex Ratio - 2011 Census

Sr. No	Name of the State	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	Kerala	16027412	17378649	1084
2	Puducherry	612511	635442	1037
3	Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	996
4	Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	993
5	Manipur	1290171	1280219	992
6	Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	991
7	Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	989
8	Odisha	21212136	20762082	979
9	Mizoram	555339	541867	976
10	Goa	739140	719405	973
11	Karnataka	30966657	30128640	973
12	Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	972
13	Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	963
14	Tripura	1874376	1799541	960
15	Assam	15939443	15266133	958
16	West Bengal	46809027	44467088	950
17	Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	948
18	Lakshadweep	33123	31350	946
19	Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	938
20	Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	931
21	Nagaland	1024649	953853	931
22	Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	929
23	Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	928
24	Gujarat	31491260	28948432	919
25	Bihar	54278157	49821295	918
26	Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	912
27	Punjab	14639465	13103873	895
28	Sikkim	323070	287507	890
29	Jammu & Kashmir	6640662	5900640	889
30	Haryana	13494734	11856728	879
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202871	177710	876
32	National Capital Territory of Delhi	8987326	7800615	868
33	Chandigarh	580663	474787	818
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193760	149949	774
35	Daman & Diu	150301	92946	618
	TOTAL	623121843	587447730	943

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure – 6
Taluka wise distribution of population of the State from 1961 Census to 2011 Census

Taluka	Rural/ Urban/ Total	Taluka wise distribution of population					
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Pernem	R	40244	49976	55377	62111	62386	45681
	U	1994	2930	3975	4578	9613	30066
	T	42238	52906	59352	66689	71999	75747
Bardez	R	89527	104102	109402	105068	94250	74321
	U	8198	20001	44511	84315	133445	163119
	T	97725	124103	153913	189383	227695	237440
Tiswadi	R	43932	46551	54715	51418	55019	37549
	U	35468	59258	77226	95025	105072	139670
	T	79400	105809	131941	146443	160091	177219
Bicholim	R	42659	49839	62856	64332	53647	55775
	U	3969	8550	11233	20200	37087	42180
	T	46628	58389	74089	84532	90734	97955
Satari	R	17594	29593	36943	42705	50696	49422
	U	8542	2922	3895	6825	7917	14395
	T	26136	32515	40838	49530	58613	63817
Ponda	R	54261	76932	92558	113566	100826	62179
	U	3279	7658	15330	14661	48615	103651
	T	57540	84590	107888	128227	149441	165830
Mormugao	R	28617	21446	28857	23776	24587	22232
	U	6483	44065	69684	96727	120362	132329
	T	35100	65511	98541	120503	144949	154561
Salcete	R	102630	107083	116191	108602	110456	82000
	U	15364	48593	77564	111295	151579	212464
	T	117994	155676	193755	219897	262035	294464
Quepem	R	30212	38622	43832	35037	40054	36234
	U	1142	2925	11761	29481	33980	44959
	T	31354	41547	55593	64518	74034	81193
Sanguem	R	30799	39582	49927	53157	53074	53600
	U	2440	5006	5977	6198	11006	11547
	T	33239	44588	55904	59355	64080	65147
Canacona	R	22193	28151	34306	30269	32096	32738
	U	450	1335	1629	10447	11901	12434
	T	22643	29486	35935	40716	43997	45172
Total	R	502668	591877	684964	690041	677091	551731
	U	87329	203243	322785	479752	670577	906814
	T	589997	795120	1007749	1169793	1347668	1458545

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure- 7

State wise Literacy Rate - 2011 Census

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Literacy Rate (%)
1	Kerala	94.00
2	Lakshadweep	91.80
3	Mizoram	91.30
4	Goa	88.70
5	Tripura	87.20
6	Daman & Diu	87.10
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.60
8	National Capital Territory of Delhi	86.20
9	Chandigarh	86.00
10	Puducherry	85.80
11	Himachal Pradesh	82.80
12	Maharashtra	82.30
13	Sikkim	81.40
14	Tamil Nadu	80.10
15	Nagaland	79.60
16	Manipur	79.22
17	Uttarakhand	78.80
18	Gujarat	78.00
19	West Bengal	76.30
20	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.20
21	Punjab	75.80
22	Haryana	75.60
23	Karnataka	75.40
24	Meghalaya	74.40
25	Odisha	72.90
26	Assam	72.20
27	Chhattisgarh	70.30
28	Madhya Pradesh	69.30
29	Uttar Pradesh	67.70
30	Jammu & Kashmir	67.20
31	Andhra Pradesh	67.00
32	Jharkhand	66.40
33	Rajasthan	66.10
34	Arunachal Pradesh	65.40
35	Bihar	61.80
	Total	74.04

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure -8

Taluka wise population by sex, 2011

State/ District/ Taluka	Persons	Males	Females	Sex ratio (females per '000 males)	Child Sex ratio
Goa	14,58,545	7,39,140	7,19,405	973	942
North Goa	8,18,008	4,16,677	4,01,331	963	939
Tiswadi	1,77,219	90,136	87,083	966	947
Bardez	2,37,440	1,19,892	1,17,548	980	940
Pernem	75,747	38,652	37,095	960	911
Bicholim	97,955	49,931	48,024	962	953
Sattari	63,817	32,574	31,243	959	901
Ponda	1,65,830	85,492	80,338	940	948
South Goa	6,40,537	3,22,463	3,18,074	986	946
Sanguem	65,147	32,623	32,524	997	985
Canacona	45,172	22,532	22,640	1005	943
Quepem	81,193	40,722	40,471	994	964
Salcete	2,94,464	1,45,448	1,49,016	1025	950
Mormugao	1,54,561	81,138	73,423	905	915

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Goa

Annexure –9

Age wise classification of Population 2001- 2011 Census

Sr. No	Age Group	2001	2011
1	Up to 4 years	103823	101203
2	5-9	107390	105968
3	10-14	120013	110989
4	15-19	125031	113875
5	20-24	142016	130745
6	25-29	138614	132626
7	30-34	117544	125859
8	35-39	104565	126298
9	40-44	82539	108512
10	45-49	75632	94736
11	50-54	64311	76592
12	55-59	46905	65553
13	60-64	42394	61104
15	65-69	28168	41019
16	70-74	20484	29055
17	75-79	10315	16536
18	80 +	10912	15781
19	Age not stated	7012	2094
	TOTAL	1347668	1458545

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure - 10

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CURRENT PRICES (₹ in lakh) Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	351190	428053	440528	421434	464111
1.1	Crops	157776	185372	215191	194443	209956
1.2	Livestock	23524	21982	28547	30447	33489
1.3	Forestry and Logging	26114	73428	45974	45408	66986
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	143776	147271	150816	151136	153680
2.	Mining and Quarrying	31568	123659	100983	11026	17799
	Primary Sector	382757	551712	541511	432459	481910
3.	Manufacturing	2246833	2475168	2554330	2765396	2964724
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	267447	346400	464343	573778	740436
5.	Construction	202728	189936	223159	228167	238377
	Secondary Sector	2717008	3011505	3241832	3567341	3943538
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	360495	425891	466945	513790	578595
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	320098	380274	414767	456539	514277
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	40397	45617	52178	57251	64317
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	197136	256576	254092	240415	285538
7.1	Railways	23947	24822	24201	25830	26509
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	125194	181669	180832	161042	203409
7.2.1	Road transport	45851	45926	49034	54350	57569
7.2.2	Water transport	17011	28306	27413	20854	23587
7.2.3	Air transport	48853	57529	55697	41856	40422
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	13479	49907	48690	43982	81831
7.3	Storage	359	584	297	272	276
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	47637	49501	48761	53272	55344
8.	Financial services	258172	235854	273803	293190	307386
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	439741	498838	536451	603142	670314
10.	Public administration	360163	428958	513458	530322	604716
11.	Other services	239451	272494	317441	326587	362702
	Tertiary Sector	1855158	2118611	2362190	2507446	2809251
12.	Total GSVA at basic prices	4954923	5681827	6145532	6507246	7234699
13.	Taxes on Products	595395	656465	815977	847035	847035
14.	Subsidies on products	44933	40661	26304	37248	36849
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	5505385	6297631	6935205	7317033	8044885
16.	Population ('00)	15050	15160	15270	15360	15470
17.	Per Capita GSDP (₹)	365806	415411	454172	476369	520031

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure-11

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CONSTANT PRICES (₹ in lakh) Base year 2011-12

Sl No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	208798	242740	249795	244547	267914
1.1	Crops	103001	110603	109655	107082	108573
1.2	Livestock	16887	15685	18299	19943	21175
1.3	Forestry and Logging	14051	34820	35546	35992	54125
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	74860	81631	86295	81531	84041
2.	Mining and Quarrying	36279	167889	148986	8608	15991
	Primary Sector	245077	410628	398781	253156	283906
3.	Manufacturing	1991381	2154899	2209782	2785109	3126690
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	204168	325679	321597	401443	512628
5.	Construction	181179	166354	184109	177350	176652
	Secondary Sector	2376728	2646932	2715488	3363902	3815971
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	269969	314039	293828	299857	311815
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	239696	280375	260949	266363	277121
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	30273	33664	32880	33494	34694
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	176030	192876	180262	159291	156748
7.1	Railways	16027	18547	18296	19177	20403
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	119355	133163	122744	98559	94421
7.2.1	Road transport	29430	28599	25730	25438	24251
7.2.2	Water transport	14425	23306	21695	15972	17477
7.2.3	Air transport	45122	47366	44079	32057	28932
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	30378	33892	31241	25093	23760
7.3	Storage	285	442	220	194	190
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	40363	40724	39002	41360	41734
8.	Financial services	239275	219154	236604	235085	234232
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	356997	383003	400292	432829	461578
10.	Public administration	299986	319397	372793	372724	401510
11.	Other services	188501	204842	228285	222875	236057
	Tertiary Sector	1530759	1633311	1712064	1722660	1801940
12.	Total GSVA at basic prices	4152563	4690872	4826333	5339717	5901817
13.	Taxes on Products	494180	467622	459594	451703	451703
14.	Subsidies on products	37657	33569	20658	12712	12712
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	4609086	5124924	5265269	5778709	6340808
16.	Population ('00)	15050	15160	15270	15360	15470
17.	Per Capita GSDP (₹)	306252	338056	344811	376218	409878

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorum

Annexure-12

SECTORWISE % DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CURRENT PRICES (₹ in lakh)

Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.09	7.53	7.17	6.48	6.42
1.1	Crops	3.18	3.26	3.50	2.99	2.90
1.2	Livestock	0.47	0.39	0.46	0.47	0.46
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.53	1.29	0.75	0.70	0.93
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	2.90	2.59	2.45	2.32	2.12
2.	Mining and Quarrying	0.64	2.18	1.64	0.17	0.25
	Primary Sector	7.72	9.71	8.81	6.65	6.66
3.	Manufacturing	45.35	43.56	41.56	42.50	40.98
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	5.40	6.10	7.56	8.82	10.23
5.	Construction	4.09	3.34	3.63	3.51	3.29
	Secondary Sector	54.83	53.00	52.75	54.82	54.51
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	7.28	7.50	7.60	7.90	8.00
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	6.46	6.69	6.75	7.02	7.11
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.82	0.80	0.85	0.88	0.89
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	3.98	4.52	4.13	3.69	3.95
7.1	Railways	0.48	0.44	0.39	0.40	0.37
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	2.53	3.20	2.94	2.47	2.81
7.2.1	Road transport	0.93	0.81	0.80	0.84	0.80
7.2.2	Water transport	0.34	0.50	0.45	0.32	0.33
7.2.3	Air transport	0.99	1.01	0.91	0.64	0.56
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.27	0.88	0.79	0.68	1.13
7.3	Storage	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	0.96	0.87	0.79	0.82	0.76
8.	Financial services	5.21	4.15	4.46	4.51	4.25
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	8.87	8.78	8.73	9.27	9.27
10.	Public administration	7.27	7.55	8.35	8.15	8.36
11.	Other services	4.83	4.80	5.17	5.02	5.01
	Tertiary Sector	37.44	37.29	38.44	38.53	38.83
12.	Total GSVA at basic prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure-13

SECTORWISE % DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CONSTANT PRICES (₹ in lakh)

Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.03	5.17	5.18	4.58	4.54
1.1	Crops	2.48	2.36	2.27	2.01	1.84
1.2	Livestock	0.41	0.33	0.38	0.37	0.36
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.34	0.74	0.74	0.67	0.92
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.80	1.74	1.79	1.53	1.42
2.	Mining and Quarrying	0.87	3.58	3.09	0.16	0.27
	Primary Sector	5.90	8.75	8.26	4.74	4.81
3.	Manufacturing	47.96	45.94	45.79	52.16	52.98
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	4.92	6.94	6.66	7.52	8.69
5.	Construction	4.36	3.55	3.81	3.32	2.99
	Secondary Sector	57.24	56.43	56.26	63.00	64.66
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	6.50	6.69	6.09	5.62	5.28
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	5.77	5.98	5.41	4.99	4.70
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.73	0.72	0.68	0.63	0.59
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	4.24	4.11	3.73	2.98	2.66
7.1	Railways	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.35
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	2.87	2.84	2.54	1.85	1.60
7.2.1	Road transport	0.71	0.61	0.53	0.48	0.41
7.2.2	Water transport	0.35	0.50	0.45	0.30	0.30
7.2.3	Air transport	1.09	1.01	0.91	0.60	0.49
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.73	0.72	0.65	0.47	0.40
7.3	Storage	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	0.97	0.87	0.81	0.77	0.71
8.	Financial services	5.76	4.67	4.90	4.40	3.97
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	8.60	8.16	8.29	8.11	7.82
10.	Public administration	7.22	6.81	7.72	6.98	6.80
11.	Other services	4.54	4.37	4.73	4.17	4.00
	Tertiary Sector	36.86	34.82	35.47	32.26	30.53
12.	Total GSVA at basic prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure-14

% GROWTH OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q)
AT CURRENT PRICES (₹ in lakh) Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.97	21.89	2.91	-4.33	10.13
1.1	Crops	13.93	17.49	16.09	-9.64	7.98
1.2	Livestock	-21.74	-6.55	29.86	6.66	9.99
1.3	Forestry and Logging	34.91	181.18	-37.39	-1.23	47.52
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	16.92	2.43	2.41	0.21	1.68
2.	Mining and Quarrying	728.27	291.73	-18.34	-89.08	61.44
	Primary Sector	21.63	44.14	-1.85	-20.14	11.43
3.	Manufacturing	15.57	10.16	3.20	8.26	7.21
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	23.17	29.52	34.05	23.57	29.05
5.	Construction	25.11	-6.31	17.49	2.24	4.48
	Secondary Sector	16.95	10.84	7.65	10.04	10.55
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	12.93	18.14	9.64	10.03	12.61
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	12.81	18.80	9.07	10.07	12.65
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	13.95	12.92	14.38	9.72	12.34
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	16.46	30.15	-0.97	-5.38	18.77
7.1	Railways	51.09	3.65	-2.50	6.73	2.63
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	13.28	45.11	-0.46	-10.94	26.31
7.2.1	Road transport	0.17	0.16	6.77	10.84	5.92
7.2.2	Water transport	-7.52	66.40	-3.16	-23.93	13.10
7.2.3	Air transport	80.66	17.76	-3.19	-24.85	-3.43
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	-30.17	270.27	-2.44	-9.67	86.05
7.3	Storage	2.79	62.81	-49.10	-8.59	1.71
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	11.91	3.91	-1.49	9.25	3.89
8.	Financial services	8.63	-8.64	16.09	7.08	4.84
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	9.06	13.44	7.54	12.43	11.14
10.	Public administration	1.10	19.10	19.70	3.28	14.03
11.	Other services	22.49	13.80	16.49	2.88	11.06
	Tertiary Sector	10.35	14.20	11.50	6.15	12.04
12.	Total GSVA at basic prices	14.72	14.67	8.16	5.89	11.18
13.	Taxes on Products	15.02	10.26	24.30	3.81	0.00
14.	Subsidies on products	-18.69	-9.51	-35.31	41.61	-1.07
15.	Gross State Domestic Product (At Current Prices)	15.14	14.39	10.12	5.51	9.95
16.	Population ('00)					
17.	Per Capita GSDP (₹)	14.38	13.56	9.33	4.89	9.17

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure-15

% GROWTH OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CONSTANT PRICES

(₹ in lakh) Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-6.23	16.26	2.91	-2.10	9.56
1.1	Crops	-3.63	7.38	-0.86	-2.35	1.39
1.2	Livestock	-27.18	-7.11	16.66	8.99	6.18
1.3	Forestry and Logging	-5.27	147.81	2.09	1.25	50.38
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	-3.72	9.05	5.71	-5.52	3.08
2.	Mining and Quarrying	1100.96	362.78	-11.26	-94.22	85.77
	Primary Sector	8.59	67.55	-2.89	-36.52	12.15
3.	Manufacturing	15.96	8.21	2.55	26.04	12.26
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	10.49	59.52	-1.25	24.83	27.70
5.	Construction	29.88	-8.18	10.67	-3.67	-0.39
	Secondary Sector	16.42	11.37	2.59	23.88	13.44
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	7.87	16.32	-6.44	2.05	3.99
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	7.75	16.97	-6.93	2.07	4.04
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	8.86	11.20	-2.33	1.87	3.58
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	22.99	9.57	-6.54	-11.63	-1.60
7.1	Railways	15.29	15.72	-1.35	4.82	6.40
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	27.98	11.57	-7.82	-19.70	-4.20
7.2.1	Road transport	1.04	-2.82	-10.03	-1.14	-4.66
7.2.2	Water transport	-6.49	61.57	-6.91	-26.38	9.42
7.2.3	Air transport	80.70	4.97	-6.94	-27.27	-9.75
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	27.98	11.57	-7.82	-19.68	-5.31
7.3	Storage	0.35	55.10	-50.18	-11.76	-2.28
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	13.12	0.90	-4.23	6.05	0.90
8.	Financial services	5.31	-8.41	7.96	-0.64	-0.36
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	5.75	7.28	4.51	8.13	6.64
10.	Public administration	1.73	6.47	16.72	-0.02	7.72
11.	Other services	17.15	8.67	11.44	-2.37	5.91
	Tertiary Sector	8.26	6.70	4.82	0.62	4.60
12.	Total GSVA at basic prices	12.80	12.96	2.89	10.64	10.53
13.	Taxes on Products	30.89	-5.37	-1.72	-1.72	0.00
14.	Subsidies on products	-20.04	-10.85	-38.46	-38.46	0.00
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	14.89	11.19	2.74	9.75	9.73
16.	Population ('00)					
17.	Per Capita GSDP (₹)	14.13	10.38	2.00	9.11	8.95

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation Porvorim

Annexure-16

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD
2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CURRENT PRICES (₹ in lakh) Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	325336	400936	415347	393575	435044
1.1	Crops	145323	172349	201708	180534	195659
1.2	Livestock	23241	21725	28238	30122	33147
1.3	Forestry and Logging	25870	71595	45594	44987	65846
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	130902	135267	139807	137932	140392
2.	Mining and Quarrying	26414	103836	85358	9337	15133
	Primary Sector	351749	504772	500705	402911	450178
3.	Manufacturing	2127644	2351719	2419662	2618696	2807647
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	180095	230725	320618	395549	514801
5.	Construction	190675	178287	209818	213430	222614
	Secondary Sector	2498414	2760732	2950098	3227675	3545062
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	344195	407284	428587	470780	523267
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	307085	365237	381360	418757	465040
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	37110	42047	47227	52023	58227
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	154741	203105	194620	175160	207463
7.1	Railways	20040	20437	19652	20563	20753
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	97600	145013	140876	118796	151241
7.2.1	Road transport	35203	33534	32669	34353	34105
7.2.2	Water transport	10337	19623	19617	15458	18993
7.2.3	Air transport	40262	48473	46780	32431	30942
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	11798	43382	41812	36554	67202
7.3	Storage	302	491	250	227	230
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	36800	37164	33841	35575	35239
8.	Financial services	252894	230650	267892	286616	300316
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	368935	418147	437020	487169	534794
10.	Public administration	288573	347080	421017	440069	507696
11.	Other services	225407	257352	297656	305880	339115
	Tertiary Sector	1634745	1863618	2046792	2165674	2412652
12.	Total NSVA at basic prices	4484908	5129121	5497594	5796260	6407892
13.	Taxes on Products	595395	656465	815977	847035	847035
14.	Subsidies on products	44933	40661	26304	37248	36849
15.	Net State Domestic Product	5035370	5744925	6287267	6606047	7218077
16.	Population ('00)	15050	15160	15270	15360	15470
17.	Per Capita NSDP (₹)	334576	378953	411740	430081	466585

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure-17

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD
2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CONSTANT PRICES (₹ in lakh) Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	187648	220777	229894	222939	245719
1.1	Crops	93569	101136	100138	97542	99008
1.2	Livestock	16633	15459	18044	19692	20926
1.3	Forestry and Logging	13835	33238	35236	35668	53202
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	63612	70943	76476	70038	72583
2.	Mining and Quarrying	31964	151569	136447	7295	13851
	Primary Sector	219612	372345	366341	230235	259570
3.	Manufacturing	1884849	2044276	2091455	2660421	2997146
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	125919	222034	195922	250578	327812
5.	Construction	169940	155240	171443	163771	162304
	Secondary Sector	2180708	2421550	2458820	3074770	3487262
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	255390	297559	261291	265065	270193
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	228054	267050	232598	235773	240145
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	27336	30509	28694	29292	30048
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	137815	145233	128457	103993	98625
7.1	Railways	12627	14783	14518	14983	15906
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	93773	99900	87367	61977	56939
7.2.1	Road transport	19497	17236	11079	7838	5837
7.2.2	Water transport	8192	15329	14714	11236	13463
7.2.3	Air transport	37183	39131	36179	23894	21006
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	28901	28204	25396	19010	16633
7.3	Storage	234	359	180	158	154
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	31181	30191	26392	26874	25626
8.	Financial services	234692	214601	231565	229699	228580
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	297335	315223	319675	343078	359944
10.	Public administration	234799	245016	291228	295984	320496
11.	Other services	176070	191488	211372	205952	217332
	Tertiary Sector	1336102	1409120	1443588	1443770	1495171
12.	Total NSVA at basic prices	3736421	4203016	4268749	4748774	5242002
13.	Taxes on Products	494180	467622	459594	451703	451703
14.	Subsidies on products	37657	33569	20658	12712	12712
15.	Net State Domestic Product	4192944	4637068	4707685	5187766	5680993
16.	Population ('00)	15050	15160	15270	15360	15470
17.	Per Capita NSDP (₹)	278601	305875	308296	337745	367226

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation Porvorim

Annexure-18

SECTORWISE % DISTRIBUTION OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CURRENT PRICES (₹ in lakh)
Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.25	7.82	7.56	6.79	6.79
1.1	Crops	3.24	3.36	3.67	3.11	3.05
1.2	Livestock	0.52	0.42	0.51	0.52	0.52
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.58	1.40	0.83	0.78	1.03
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	2.92	2.64	2.54	2.38	2.19
2.	Mining and Quarrying	0.59	2.02	1.55	0.16	0.24
	Primary Sector	7.84	9.84	9.11	6.95	7.03
3.	Manufacturing	47.44	45.85	44.01	45.18	43.82
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	4.02	4.50	5.83	6.82	8.03
5.	Construction	4.25	3.48	3.82	3.68	3.47
	Secondary Sector	55.71	53.82	53.66	55.69	55.32
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	7.67	7.94	7.80	8.12	8.17
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	6.85	7.12	6.94	7.22	7.26
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.83	0.82	0.86	0.90	0.91
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	3.45	3.96	3.54	3.02	3.24
7.1	Railways	0.45	0.40	0.36	0.35	0.32
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	2.18	2.83	2.56	2.05	2.36
7.2.1	Road transport	0.78	0.65	0.59	0.59	0.53
7.2.2	Water transport	0.23	0.38	0.36	0.27	0.30
7.2.3	Air transport	0.90	0.95	0.85	0.56	0.48
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.26	0.85	0.76	0.63	1.05
7.3	Storage	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	0.82	0.72	0.62	0.61	0.55
8.	Financial services	5.64	4.50	4.87	4.94	4.69
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	8.23	8.15	7.95	8.40	8.35
10.	Public administration	6.43	6.77	7.66	7.59	7.92
11.	Other services	5.03	5.02	5.41	5.28	5.29
	Tertiary Sector	36.45	36.33	37.23	37.36	37.65
12.	Total NSVA at basic prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure-19

SECTORWISE % DISTRIBUTION OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CONSTANT PRICES (₹ in lakh)
Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.02	5.25	5.39	4.69	4.69
1.1	Crops	2.50	2.41	2.35	2.05	1.89
1.2	Livestock	0.45	0.37	0.42	0.41	0.40
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.37	0.79	0.83	0.75	1.01
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.70	1.69	1.79	1.47	1.38
2.	Mining and Quarrying	0.86	3.61	3.20	0.15	0.26
	Primary Sector	5.88	8.86	8.58	4.85	4.95
3.	Manufacturing	50.45	48.64	48.99	56.02	57.18
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	3.37	5.28	4.59	5.28	6.25
5.	Construction	4.55	3.69	4.02	3.45	3.10
	Secondary Sector	58.36	57.61	57.60	64.75	66.53
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	6.84	7.08	6.12	5.58	5.15
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	6.10	6.35	5.45	4.96	4.58
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.73	0.73	0.67	0.62	0.57
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	3.69	3.46	3.01	2.19	1.88
7.1	Railways	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.30
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	2.51	2.38	2.05	1.31	1.09
7.2.1	Road transport	0.52	0.41	0.26	0.17	0.11
7.2.2	Water transport	0.22	0.36	0.34	0.24	0.26
7.2.3	Air transport	1.00	0.93	0.85	0.50	0.40
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.77	0.67	0.59	0.40	0.32
7.3	Storage	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	0.83	0.72	0.62	0.57	0.49
8.	Financial services	6.28	5.11	5.42	4.84	4.36
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	7.96	7.50	7.49	7.22	6.87
10.	Public administration	6.28	5.83	6.82	6.23	6.11
11.	Other services	4.71	4.56	4.95	4.34	4.15
	Tertiary Sector	35.76	33.53	33.82	30.40	28.52
12.	Total NSVA at basic prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure-20

% GROWTH OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CURRENT PRICES (₹ in lakh) Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.49	23.24	3.59	-5.24	10.54
1.1	Crops	14.93	18.60	17.03	-10.50	8.38
1.2	Livestock	-21.67	-6.52	29.98	6.67	10.04
1.3	Forestry and Logging	34.99	176.75	-36.32	-1.33	46.37
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	17.52	3.33	3.36	-1.34	1.78
2.	Mining and Quarrying	716.17	293.11	-17.80	-89.06	62.09
	Primary Sector	21.33	43.50	-0.81	-19.53	11.73
3.	Manufacturing	16.51	10.53	2.89	8.23	7.22
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	28.07	28.11	38.96	23.37	30.15
5.	Construction	25.02	-6.50	17.69	1.72	4.30
	Secondary Sector	17.89	10.50	6.86	9.41	9.83
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	16.67	18.33	5.23	9.84	11.15
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	16.92	18.94	4.41	9.81	11.05
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	14.60	13.30	12.32	10.15	11.93
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	22.49	31.25	-4.18	-10.00	18.44
7.1	Railways	63.79	1.98	-3.84	4.64	0.93
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	20.38	48.58	-2.85	-15.67	27.31
7.2.1	Road transport	2.48	-4.74	-2.58	5.16	-0.72
7.2.2	Water transport	-11.23	89.83	-0.03	-21.20	22.86
7.2.3	Air transport	122.91	20.39	-3.49	-30.67	-4.59
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	-30.67	267.72	-3.62	-12.57	83.84
7.3	Storage	2.98	62.74	-49.03	-9.40	1.44
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	12.44	0.99	-8.94	5.12	-0.94
8.	Financial services	8.41	-8.80	16.15	6.99	4.78
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	10.29	13.34	4.51	11.48	9.78
10.	Public administration	2.48	20.27	21.30	4.53	15.37
11.	Other services	24.48	14.17	15.66	2.76	10.87
	Tertiary Sector	12.60	14.00	9.83	5.81	11.40
12.	Total NSVA at basic prices	16.16	14.36	7.18	5.43	10.55
13.	Taxes on Products	15.02	10.26	24.30	3.81	0.00
14.	Subsidies on products	-18.69	-9.51	-35.31	41.61	-1.07
15.	Net State Domestic Product	16.47	14.09	9.44	5.07	9.26
16.	Population ('00)					
17.	Per Capita NSDP (₹)	15.70	13.26	8.65	4.45	8.49

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure-21

% GROWTH OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AT MARKET PRICE BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FROM PERIOD 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Q) AT CONSTANT PRICES (₹ in lakh)
Base year 2011-12

SI No.	Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20 (Q)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-7.27	17.65	4.13	-3.03	10.22
1.1	Crops	-3.84	8.09	-0.99	-2.59	1.50
1.2	Livestock	-27.24	-7.05	16.72	9.14	6.27
1.3	Forestry and Logging	-5.69	140.24	6.01	1.23	49.16
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	-5.79	11.52	7.80	-8.42	3.64
2.	Mining and Quarrying	1165.49	374.19	-9.98	-94.65	89.85
	Primary Sector	7.19	69.55	-1.61	-37.15	12.74
3.	Manufacturing	17.00	8.46	2.31	27.20	12.66
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	8.18	76.33	-11.76	27.90	30.82
5.	Construction	30.06	-8.65	10.44	-4.47	-0.90
	Secondary Sector	17.37	11.04	1.54	25.05	13.42
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.51	16.51	-12.19	1.44	1.93
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	11.84	17.10	-12.90	1.37	1.85
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	8.86	11.61	-5.95	2.09	2.58
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	32.47	5.38	-11.55	-19.04	-5.16
7.1	Railways	17.37	17.07	-1.79	3.20	6.16
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	42.24	6.53	-12.55	-29.06	-8.13
7.2.1	Road transport	5.46	-11.60	-35.72	-29.26	-25.52
7.2.2	Water transport	-10.32	87.12	-4.01	-23.64	19.82
7.2.3	Air transport	124.18	5.24	-7.54	-33.96	-12.09
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	33.09	-2.41	-9.96	-25.14	-12.50
7.3	Storage	-0.43	53.44	-49.80	-12.15	-2.84
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	14.98	-3.17	-12.58	1.83	-4.64
8.	Financial services	5.09	-8.56	7.90	-0.81	-0.49
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	6.62	6.02	1.41	7.32	4.92
10.	Public administration	3.27	4.35	18.86	1.63	8.28
11.	Other services	18.84	8.76	10.38	-2.56	5.53
	Tertiary Sector	10.35	5.47	2.45	0.01	3.56
12.	Total NSVA at basic prices	14.13	12.49	1.56	11.25	10.39
13.	Taxes on Products	30.89	-5.37	-1.72	-1.72	0.00
14.	Subsidies on products	-20.04	-10.85	-38.46	-38.46	0.00
15.	Net Gross State Domestic Product	16.34	10.59	1.52	10.20	9.51
16.	Population ('00)					
17.	Per Capita NSDP (₹)	15.56	9.79	0.79	9.55	8.73

NOTE : 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure-22

Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Gross State Value Added (GSVA)				Taxes	Subsidies	GSDP
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total			
2015-16	382757	2717008	1855158	4954923	595395	44933	5505385
2016-17	551712	3011505	2118611	5681828	656465	40661	6297631
2017-18	541511	3241832	2362190	6145533	815977	26034	6935205
2018-19(P)	432459	3567341	2507446	6507246	847035	37248	7317033
2019-20(Q)	481910	3943538	2809251	7234699	847035	36849	8044885

Note: Figures from 2015-16 to 2019-20(Q) as per base year 2011-12 P for Provisional Estimates & Q for Quick estimates. GSDP: GSVA + Taxes-Subsidies

Annexure-23

Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Gross State Value Added (GSVA)				Taxes	Subsidies	GSDP
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total			
2015-16	245077	2376728	1530759	4152564	494180	37657	4609086
2016-17	410628	2646932	1633311	4690871	467622	33569	5124924
2017-18	398781	2715488	1712064	4826333	459594	20658	5265269
2018-19 (P)	253156	3363902	1722660	5339718	451703	12712	5778709
2019-20 (Q)	283906	3815971	1801940	5901817	451703	12712	6340808

Note: Figures from 2015-16 to 2019-20(Q) as per base year 2011-12 P for Provisional Estimates & Q for Quick estimates. GSDP: GSVA + Taxes-Subsidies

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure-24

Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Net State Value Added (NSVA)				Taxes	Subsidies	NSDP
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total			
2015-16	351749	2498414	1634745	4484908	595395	44933	44933
2016-17	504772	2760732	1863618	5129122	656465	40661	5744925
2017-18	500705	2950098	5497594	8948397	815977	26304	6287267
2018-19(P)	402911	3227675	2165674	5796260	847035	37248	6606047
2019-20 (Q)	450178	3545062	2412652	6407892	847035	36849	7218077

Note: Figures from 2015-16 to 2019-20(Q) as per base year 2011-12 P for Provisional Estimates & Q for Quick estimates. GSDP: GSVA + Taxes-Subsidies

Annexure-25

Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Net State Value Added (NSVA)				Taxes	Subsidies	NSDP
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total			
2015-16	219612	2180708	1336102	3736422	494180	37657	4192944
2016-17	372345	2421550	1409120	4203015	467622	33569	4637068
2017-18	366341	2458820	1443588	4268749	459594	20658	4707685
2018-19(P)	230235	3074770	1443770	4748775	451703	12712	5187766
2019- 20 (Q)	259570	3487262	1495171	5242003	451703	12712	5680993

Note: Figures from 2015-16 to 2019-20(Q) as per base year 2011-12 P for Provisional Estimates & Q for Quick Estimates. GSDP: GSVA+ Taxes-Subsidies

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Porvorim

Annexure – 26

Estimated Productivity of Various crops in Goa State during the last three years

Name of the Crop		Productivity yield in Kgs/Ha		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	<u>PADDY</u>			
	Kharif	3928	4079	3721
	Rabi	4210	4066	4348
	Total:	4011	4075	3907
2	<u>RICE</u>			
	Kharif	2619	2719	2481
	Rabi	2807	2711	2899
	Total:	2674	2717	2605
3	<u>PULSES</u>			
	Kharif	959	818	480
	Rabi	867	1024	877
	Total:	870	1018	877
Total foodgrains production incl. Pulses				
4	<u>GROUNDNUT</u>			
	Kharif	2325	2371	2500
	Rabi	2243	2322	2536
	Total	2258	2347	2535
5	Sugarcane	51824	39748	66224
6	Cashewnut	498	489	507
7	Coconut	5030	5032	6293
8	Areca nut *	1797	1795	1879
9	Mango	1890	1909	2186
10	Banana ++	11110	11190	12560
11	Pineapple ^^	16062	16736	15816
12	Vegetables	11861	11861	9498
	Kharif	11970	11970	9287
	Rabi	11785	11786	9618
13	Other fruits (Chickoo, Papaya, Jackfruit, Lemon etc)	9505	9507	8167
14	Oil Palm	2010	2012	2727
15	Pepper	408	407	374
16	Kokum	14723	14958	11533
17	Sweet Potato	2109	2112	2485
18	Trees Spices ^^	49	49	74

Productivity of Coconut in Million Nuts per ha
Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Annexure 27

EXPORT OF MARINE PRODUCTS 2011-2020

Year	Quantity (in tones)	Value (₹ in Lakh)
2011	37829	33125
2012	42675	37918
2013	33939	41181
2014	40365	51195
2015	34814	51748
2016	38209	59654
2017-18	50571	71193
2018-19	37938	61967
*2019-20	14699	28850

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Goa

Annexure – 28

Distribution of vehicles under Non-Transport category by value of the vehicle

Type/Value of the vehicle	No. of vehicles registered during the year.				Total
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (till Dec'20)	
Motor Cycle & Scooter					
Below 40000	175	571	48	01	795
40000 - 50000	3336	4175	892	46	8449
Above 50000	51720	48711	39853	18416	158700
Private Cars & Jeeps					
Below 3.00 lakh	606	522	07	03	1138
3.00 - 5.00 lakh	6105	4754	2507	1463	14829
Above 5.00 lakh	14635	13243	11163	6434	45475
Grand Total	76577	71976	54470	26363	229386

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

Annexure-29

Distribution of Vehicles by type for the year 2017-18 to 2019-20 (till Dec 2020)

Type of vehicles	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	M.V. on live register as on 31/12/2020 [cumulative]	% to the total
Transport					
Motor Cycles for Hire	1566	1986	2509	33490	2.27
Goods Vehicles	1793	1941	1779	68597	4.65
Taxis	1385	3024	2969	27279	1.85
Buses , Mini Buses & KTC	303	208	242	12657	0.86
Auto Rickshaws	70	78	103	4683	0.32
Others	41	45	28	231	0.02
Total	5158	7282	7630	146937	9.95
Non-Transport					
Motor Cycles & Scooters	59734	50209	37678	1017052	68.89
Private Cars & Jeeps	20990	17414	12309	308182	20.87
Tractors /Others	147	114	99	4309	0.29
Total	80871	67737	50086	1329543	90.05
Grand Total	86029	75019	57716	1476408	100.00
Government Vehicles	90	66	96	5199	0.35

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

Annexure – 30

Number of Driving Licenses Issued as on 31/12/2020

Sr. No.	Place of the Registering Authority	Number of Driving Licenses Issued
1	Panaji	169069
2	Mapusa	176087
3	Bicholim	85174
4	Pernem	20460
	Total (North)	450790
5	Margao	259227
6	Ponda	97620
7	Vasco	105746
8	Quepem	61261
9	Canacona	12962
10	Dharbandora	6189
	Total (South)	543005
	Grand Total	993795

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

Annexure – 31

Income & Expenditure of the Village Panchayat

S. No	Item	2019-20													Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Number of Panchayats	19	33	20	18	12	19	7	5	7	11	11	10	15	191.00
2	Income (₹ in lakh)	1956.71	3646.40	814.88	610.32	625.67	1152.56	464.75	331.69	475.04	417.85	1771.07	1401.01	13667.96	
	Grants from Govt.	740.53	511.69	290.23	347.25	400.16	508.35	354.30	135.41	292.19	233.42	659.86	401.96	4875.35	
	Others Grants	53.14	117.91	142.93	33.13	16.94	29.63	20.70	16.55	34.67	70.58	69.94	00.00	606.11	
	Proceeds of Taxes, fees, etc	796.57	2249.28	162.34	114.74	73.65	348.87	21.65	118.58	34.48	53.76	680.72	592.17	5246.81	
	Others	366.47	767.52	219.38	115.20	134.92	265.71	68.09	61.16	113.70	60.09	360.56	406.88	2939.68	
3.	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	1793.55	3719.45	1002.59	798.06	762.92	1281.00	479.07	363.22	498.75	497.90	1208.10	908.44	13313.05	
	Administration	413.20	760.20	340.79	267.72	181.36	377.37	99.66	105.54	99.75	139.71	586.42	255.09	3626.81	
	Sanitation & Public Health	377.56	577.34	88.33	62.13	60.64	160.75	19.73	51.92	39.17	73.06	149.65	192.46	1852.71	
	Public Health	783.99	1840.10	344.94	375.32	417.07	523.57	281.66	128.19	278.45	207.53	264.14	237.05	5682.00	
	Planning & Development	1.41	5.37	0.06	0.00	1.00	1.89	0.00	14.85	0.00	00.28	51.98	01.81	78.64	
	Education & culture	10.90	45.39	8.50	6.79	3.14	21.05	2.74	17.49	5.36	01.35	23.54	08.96	155.20	
	Social welfare	8.18	51.86	8.31	4.69	2.24	15.47	2.11	8.70	0.36	01.08	05.96	17.00	125.96	
	Miscellaneous	183.11	368.30	175.45	67.87	94.72	155.27	69.14	25.96	63.36	68.20	64.58	144.36	1480.31	
	Others	15.20	70.89	36.21	13.54	2.76	25.63	4.04	10.57	12.30	06.70	61.84	51.72	311.42	

Source: Directorate of Panchayat, Government of Goa

Annexure -32

Year wise distribution of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2008	2020416	351123	2371539
2009	2127063	376640	2503703
2010	2201752	441053	2644805
2011	2225002	445935	2670937
2012	2337499	450530	2788029
2013	2629151	492322	3121473
2014	3544634	513592	4058226
2015	4756422	541480	5297902
2016	5650061	680683	6330744
2017	6895234	890459	7785693
2018	7081559	933841	8015400
2019	7127287	937113	8064400
2020 (Till November 2020)	2287236	294816	2582052

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

Annexure – 33

The Targets defined under National Indicator Framework (MoSPI)
(Version 2.1)

Sr. No.	169 SDG Targets
1	Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day
2	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
3	Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
4	Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
5	Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
6	Target 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
7	Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
8	Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and older persons address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
9	Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
10	Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
11	Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

ANNEXURES

12	Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
13	Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
14	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
15	Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
16	Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
17	Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
18	Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
19	Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
20	Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
21	Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
22	Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
23	Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
24	Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the countries, provide access to affordable essential full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public medicines and vaccines, in accordance health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
25	Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
26	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
27	Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
28	Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including university
29	Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
30	Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with

ANNEXURES

	disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
31	Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
32	Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
33	Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
34	Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
35	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
36	Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
37	Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
38	Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
39	Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
40	Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
41	Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
42	Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
43	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
44	Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
45	Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
46	Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
47	Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate
48	Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
49	Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

ANNEXURES

50	Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
51	Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
52	Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
53	Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
54	Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries
55	Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
56	Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of MSME, including through access to financial services
57	Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
58	Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
59	Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
60	Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
61	Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
62	Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
63	Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
64	Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
65	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
66	Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
67	Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

ANNEXURES

68	Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
69	Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
70	Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
71	Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
72	Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
73	Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
74	Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
75	Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
76	Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
77	Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
78	Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
79	Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
80	Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
81	Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
82	Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
83	Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
84	Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
85	Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

ANNEXURES

86	Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
87	Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
88	Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
89	Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
90	Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
91	Target 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
92	Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
93	Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
94	Target 12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
95	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
96	Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
97	Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
98	Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
99	Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
100	Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
101	Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
102	Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
103	Target 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
104	Target 14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

ANNEXURES

105	Target 14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"
106	Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, agreement wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international
107	Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
108	Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
109	Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
110	Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
111	Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
112	Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
113	Target 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
114	Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
115	Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
116	Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
117	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
118	Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
119	Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
120	Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
121	Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
122	Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
123	Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
124	Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
125	Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

ANNEXURES

126	Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
127	Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
128	Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
129	Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
130	Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
131	Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
132	Target 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
133	Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
134	Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
135	Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
136	Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
137	Target 2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
138	Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
139	Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

ANNEXURES

140	Target 4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
141	Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
142	Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
143	Target 8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
144	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
145	Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
146	Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
147	Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
148	Target 10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
149	Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
150	Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
151	Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
152	Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

ANNEXURES

153	Target 13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
154	Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
155	Target 14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
156	Target 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
157	Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
158	Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
159	Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels ,in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
160	Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
161	Target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
162	Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
163	Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
164	Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
165	Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

ANNEXURES

166	Target 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
167	Target 17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
168	Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
169	Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Source: NITI Aayog, Government of India

Annexure – 34

The Goal-wise distribution of NIF (original as well as version 2.1)

Goal		Number of indicators in NIF (original)	Number of Indicators in NIF (version 2.1)	Targets
Goal 1	No Poverty	19	21	7
Goal 2	Zero Hunger	19	19	8
Goal 3	Good Health and Well Being	41	42	13
Goal 4	Quality Education	20	19	10
Goal 5	Gender Equality	29	29	9
Goal 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	19	16	8
Goal 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	5	5	5
Goal 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	40	32	12
Goal 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	18	16	9
Goal 10	Reduced Inequalities	7	9	10
Goal 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	16	15	9
Goal 12	Sustainable Consumption and Production	17	15	11
Goal 13	Climate Action	4	5	5
Goal 14	Life Below Water	13	11	10
Goal 15	Life on Land	21	16	12
Goal 16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	18	19	12
Goal 17	Partnership for the Goals	0	13	19
Total Number of Indicators		306	302	169

Source: NITI Aayog, Government of India

Annexure – 35

SDG INDIA INDEX – COMPARISON

	SDG India Index 2018		SDG India Index 2019-20		India's Overall Position	
Goa State's Score in India SDG Index	64		65		60	
Category: Viz. Achiever (100), Front Runner (65-99), Performer (50-64), Aspirant (0-49)	Performer		Front Runner		Performer	
Sustainable Development Goals	Index Score	Position	Index Score	Position	First Place secured for SDG India Index 2019-20	
					State	Index Score
Goa State's Ranking in India SDG Index	64	5 th	65	7 th	Kerala	70
SDG 1: No Poverty	62	9 th	53	12 th	Tamil Nadu	72
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	80	1 st	76	1 st	Goa	76
SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	65	9 th	60	15 th	Kerala	82
SDG 4: Quality Education	71	8 th	71	3 rd	Himachal Pradesh	81
SDG 5: Gender Equality	35	21 st	46	4 th	Himachal Pradesh	52
SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation	65	10 th	77	22 nd	Andhra Pradesh	96
SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy	61	11 th	95	2 nd	Sikkim	97
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	90	1 st	71	9 th	Telangana	82
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	Nil	27 th	45	18 th	Gujarat	88
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	50	27 th	19	28 th	Telangana	94
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities	71	1 st	79	1 st	Goa	79
SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption & Production	-	-	63	8 th	Nagaland	100
SDG 13: Climate Action	-	-	41	19 th	Karnataka	71
SDG 14: Life Below Water	-	-	47	5 th	Karnataka	65
SDG 15: Life on Land	100	3 rd	99	3 rd	Manipur/Sikkim	100
SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	87	3 rd	79	7 th	Andhra Pradesh	86

Source: NITI Aayog, Government of India

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABC - Animal Birth Control	BPL - Below Poverty Line
AB-PMJAY - Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana	BRAP - Business Reforms Action Plan
ABSG - Aatmanirbhar Bharat Swayampurna Goem	CAB- Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical
ACP - Annual Credit Plan	CAMPA- Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
ADIP - Assistance for Disable Persons for Purchase / Fitting of Aids & Appliances	CAPI - Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
ADIP - Assistance to Disabled Persons	CBAC - Community Based Assessment Checklist
AE - Advanced Estimates	CBMWTF - Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Management Facility
AGDAG - Atal Gram Development Agency Goa	CBNAAT - Cartridge- based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test
AICTE - All India Council for Technical Education	CBS - Core Banking System
ALIMCO - Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India	CD Ratio - Credit Deposit Ratio
AMRUT- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	CDOT - Centre for Development of Telematics
ANM - Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	CFC - Consumption of fixed capital
APB - Aadhaar Payment Bridge	CMRF - Chief Minister's Relief Fund
APBS - Aadhaar Payment Bridge System	CMRY - Chief Minister's Rojgar Yojana
APMC - Agricultural Produce Market Committee	COD - Commercial Operation Date
ART - Anti Retroviral Therapy	COP - Captain of Ports
ASDC - Aviation Skill Development Centre	COTPA Act - Cigarette and other Tobacco Product Act
ASI - Annual Survey of Industries	CPS - Child Protection Services
ASI - Archaeological Survey of India	CRZ - Coastal Regulation Zone
ATC - Air Traffic Control	CS - Central Schemes
BE - Budget Estimates	CSC - Citizen Service Centres / Common Service Centre
BPAMS - Building Plan Approval Management System	CSR - Corporate Social Responsibility

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSS - Centrally Sponsored Scheme	EAP - Externally Aided Project
CZMP - Coastal Zone Management Plan	ECS- Electronic Clearing Service
DAY-NULM - Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission	EDC- Economic Development Corporation
DBT - Direct Benefit Transfer	EHCP - Empanelled Health Care Providers
DBTL - Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG Subsidy	EHV - Extra High Voltage
DDSSY - Deen Dayal Swasthya Seva Yojana	EIA - Environment Impact Assessment
DEIC - District Early Intervention Centres	EIU - Economic Intelligence unit
DHE - Directorate of Higher Education	EMC - Electronic Manufacturing Cluster
DHP - Demonstration Housing Project	EPC - Engineering Procurement Construction
DIB - Delegated Investment Board	EPF - Employee Provident Fund
DIET - District Institute of Education and Training	ERP - Enterprise Resource Planning
DIR - Differential Interest Rates	ESA - Ecological Sensitive Area
DITC - Directorate of Industries, Trade & Commerce	EST - Estimated
DoIT - Department of Information Technology	EV - Electric Vehicles
DOT - Department of Tourism	EWDS - Early Warning Dissemination System
DPC - Delayed Payment Charges	FAR- Floor Area Ratio
DPIIT - Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade	FD - Fiscal Deficit
DPR - Detailed Project Report	FICTC - Facility Integrated Testing Centre
DPSE - Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation	FMD - Foot and Mouth Disease
DRDA - District Rural Development Agency	FMD-CP - Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme
DRIP - Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	FSI - Forest Survey of India
DS&T&WM - Department of Science and Technology and Waste Management	FSI - Food Safety Index
DTC - Direct Torque Control	FSSAI - Food Safety Standards Authority of India
	FY - Financial Year
	G2B - Government to Business
	G2P - Government to People

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GBOA - Goa Barge Owners Association	GSWA - Goa State Wetland Authority
GDP - Gross Domestic Product	GTDC - Goa Tourism Development Corporation
GDP - Gross Domestic Product	GTEGP - Goa Tribal Employment Generation Program
GEL - Goa Electronics Limited	GVA - Gross Value Added
GGIAL -GMR Goa International Airport Ltd.	GWMC - Goa Waste Management Corporation
GGSY - Goa Gram Samrudhi Yojana	HRDF - Human Resource Development Foundation
GGUY - Goa Grameen Urja Yojana	HT - High Tension
GIPARD - Goa Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development	HUDCO - Housing & Urban Development Corporation
GIS - Geographic Information System	Hy - Hybrid
GMOEA-Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association	IAIMS - Integrated Academic Information Management System
Goa-IPFB - Goa Investment Promotion & Facilitation Board	IBA - Indian Banks Association
GoG - Government of Goa	ICAP - Intergraded Cluster Action Plan
GOI - Government of India	ICCC-DC - Integrated Command and Control Centre – Data Centre
GPS - Global Positioning Systems	ICDS - Integrated Child Development Services
GSACS - Goa State AIDS Control Society	ICMR - Indian Council of Medical Research
GSBB - Goa State Bio Diversity Board	ICT - Information and Communication Technology
GSCMPUL - Goa State Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd	ICTC - Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres
GSCST- Goa State Council for Science & Technology	IDMT - Integrated Development of Major Towns
GSDP - Gross State Domestic Product	IDSP - Integrated Disease Surveillance Program
GSIDC - Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation	IEC -Information, Education and Communication
GSIInC- Goa State Innovation Council	IGNITE - Integrated Group of National Industrial Technology Exhibitions
GSS - Goa Samagra Shiksha	IHHL - Individual Household Latrines
GST - Goods & Services Tax	IIN - Institution Identification Number
GSUDA -Goa State Urban Development Agency	IMA - Indian Medical Association
GSVA - Gross State Value Added	IMPS - Immediate Payments Services

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

IMR - Infant Mortality Rate	MDT - Multi Drug Therapy
INAPH - Information Network for Animal Productivity & Health	MeitY - Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
IPA - Institute of Public Assistance	MFE - Micro Food Enterprise
IPC - Indian Penal Code	MGNREGA - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
IPDS - Integrated Power Development Scheme	MICR - Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
IPSCDL - Imagine Panaji Smart City Development Ltd.	MLD - Millions of Liters Per Day / Megaliters Per Day
ISFR - India State of Forest Report	MMDR - Mines and Mineral Development and Regulation
IT - Information Technology	MMP - Mission Mode Projects
ITG - Info Tech Corporation of Goa	MMR - Maternal Mortality Rate
ITKC - IT Knowledge Centre	MMT - Million Metric Tonnes
JSSK - Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram	MNC - Multinational Corporation
KFD - Kyasanur Forest Disease	MoCA - Ministry of Civil Aviation
KTCL - Kadamba Transport Coporation Ltd	MoHFW - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
KV -Kilovolt	MoRTH - Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
KVIB - Khadi Village Industries Board	MoSPI - Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
KYC - Know Your Customer	MoT - Ministry of Tourism
LIC - Life Insurance Corporation	MoU - Memorandum of Understanding
LO - Link Officer	MPCS - Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter
LPG - Liquid Petroleum Gas	MPKBY - Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana
LPG - Liquid Petroleum Gas	MPPA - Million Passengers per Annum
LT - Low Tension	MPT - Mormugao Port Trust
MCA - Ministry of Corporate Affairs	MRF - Material Recovery Facility
MCC - Model Career Centre	MRO - Maintenance Repair and Overhaul
MCI - Medical Council of India	MSME - Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise
MDA - Mass Drug Administration	MVA - Mega Volt Amp
MDF - Moderately Dense Forest	MW - Megawatt
MDG - Millennium Development Goal	

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MyGoV - My Government	NPCB & VI - National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment
NABARD - National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development	NPCDCS - National Programme on Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVDs and Stroke
NACH - National Automated Clearing House	NPCI - National Payments Corporation of India
NBFC - Non-Banking Financial Companies	NPHCE - National Programme for Health Care of Elderly
NCD - Non Communicable Disease	NPY - Nikshay Poshan Yojana
NCDC - National Co-operative Development Corporation	NREGA - National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NCRMP - National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	NRI - Non Resident Indians
NCVT - National Council of Vocational Training	NSAP - National Social Assistance Programme
NDP - National Domestic Product	NSDP - National State Domestic Product
NeGP - National e-Governance Plan	NSO - National Statistics Office
NeSDA - National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment	NSSF - National Small Savings Fund
NFHS - National Family Health Survey	NSSO - National Sample Survey Office
NFSA - National Food Security Act	NTEP - National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme
NGDRS - National Generic Document Registration System	NVBDCP - National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
NH - National Highway	OCI - Overseas Citizens of India
NHDP - National Highway Development Programme	ODF - Open Defecation Free
NIC - National Informatics Centre	OF - Open Forest
NIDDCP - National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme	OMT - Operate Maintain Transfer
NIF - National Indicator Framework	OST - Opioid Substitution Treatment
NIH - National Institute of Hydrology	OTS - One Time Settlement
NIO - National Institute of Oceanography	OTSS - One Time Settlement Scheme
NITI - National Institution for Transforming India	P - Provisional Estimates
NIV - National Institute of Virology	PAHAL - Pratyask Hanstantrit Labh
NLEP - National Leprosy Eradication Programme	PAISA - Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest Subvention Access
NOC - No Objection Certificate	PAL - Patient Affected with Leprosy

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

PAO - Public Astronomical Observatory	PMSBY - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bhima Yojana
PAP - Project Affected People	PMSMA - Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan
PC-PNDT - Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques	POS - Point of Sale
PD - Primary Deficit	PPA - Power Purchase Agreement
PDS - Public Distribution System	PPF - Public Provident Fund.
PEC - Permanent Aadhar Enrollment Centres	PPP - Public Private Partnership
PES - Permanent Aadhar Enrollment Station	PRAGATI - Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation
PFC - Power Finance Corporation	PRASAD - Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive
PFCCCL - Power Finance Corporation Consulting Ltd	PRI - Panchayati Raj Institutions
PFMS - Public Finance Management System	PS - Panchayat Secretaries
PIO - Persons of Indian Origins	Q - Quick Estimates
PLHIV - People Living with HIV/AIDS	QCI - Quality Control of India
PM CARES - Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situation	QCI - Quality Council of India
PM SVANidhi - PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi	QR - Quick Response
PMAY-G - Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin	RAC - Regulatory Affairs Certification
PMAY-U - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban	RAS - Rapid Assessment System
PMDR - Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant	RBI - Reserve Bank of India
PMEGP - Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme	RD - Revenue Deficit
PMGDISHA - Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan	RE - Revised Estimates
PMGKY- Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana	RERA - Real Estate Regulatory Authority
PMKSY - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	RFP - Request for Proposal
PMKVY - Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	RFQ - Request for Qualification
PMMSY - Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana	RGSA - Rasthriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
PMMY - Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana	RMSA - Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan
PMO - Prime Minister's Office	RMU - Ring Main Unit
	RNTCP - Diabetic Retinopathy Project and Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

RT-DAS - Real Time – Data Acquisition System	ST - Scheduled Tribe
RT-PCR - Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction	STDCP - Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Programme
SAG - Sports Authority of Goa	STEMI - ST-elevation Myocardial Infarction
SAIDI - System Average Interruption Duration Index	STI - Sexually Transmitted Infection
SAIFI - System Average Interruption Frequency Index	SWM - Solid Waste Management
SARI - Severe Acute Respiratory Infections	SWOT - Strengths Weakness Opportunities & Threats
SAS - Standardized Agency System	TEFR - Techno Economic Feasibility Report
SC - Scheduled Caste	TIC - Tourist Information Center
SCERT - State Council of Education Research & Training	TNO - Taluka Nodal Officer
SCM - Smart City Mission	TPD - Tonnes per Day
SCVT - State Council of Vocational training	TSP - Transmission Service Provider
SDG - Sustainable Development Goal	UAM – Udyog Aadhar Memorandum
SFC - Standing Finance Committee	UC - Utilization Certificate
SFURTI - Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries	UDID - Unique Disability Identity Card
SHG - Self Help Group	UID - Unique Identification Number
SHW - Shelter Home for Women	UIDAI - Unique Identification Authority of India
SICOM - Society of Integrated Coastal Management	ULB - Urban Local Bodies
SLBC - State Level Bankers Committee	UT - Union Territory
SLP - Special Leave Petition	V.P - Village Panchayat
SM - Swayampurna Mitra	Var - Variety
SOP - Standard Operating Procedure	VAT - Value Added Tax
SP - Swayampurna Paryavekshaks	VDF - Very Dense Forest
SPMRMS - Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission Scheme	VLE - Village Level Entrepreneur
SPMU - State Project Management Unit	VO - Village Organization
SPV - Special Purpose Vehicle	VTS - Vehicle Tracking System
SSA – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	WTTC - World Travel & Tourism Council
SSAP - State Specific Action Plan	ZACL - Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.

