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GOVERNMENT OF GOA

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Note: There is one Supplement and two Extraordinary issues to the Official Gazette, Series I No. 23 dated 3-9-2026 as follows:-

- 1. Supplement dated 3-9-2026 from pages 1189 to 1232 regarding various Bills from Goa Legislature Secretariat.*
- 2. Extraordinary dated 7-9-2026 from pages 1233 to 1238 regarding The Goa Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 2026 and The Goa Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 2026 from Department of Law.*
- 3. Extraordinary (No. 2) dated 9-9-2026 from pages 1239 to 1246 regarding The Goa Registration of Tourist Trade (Amendment) Bill, 2026 from Goa Legislature Secretariat and The Goa Registration of Tourist Trade (Amendment) Act, 2026 from Department of Law.*

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GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Animal Husbandry

Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

Notification

4-1(10)/FRDPG/AH/2026-27/3234

Date : 01-Sep-2026

Sub.: “Fodder Resources Development Plan for Goa”.

The Government of Goa is pleased to approve the “Fodder Resources Development Plan for Goa” for the state-wide implementation, to achieve self-reliance in green and dry fodder production for sustainable livestock development.

The fodder resource plan once implemented will be monitored, reviewed and revised as and when necessary by the newly formed Goa Fodder Task Force as per the directives of Government of India and notified vide No. 4-1(10)/TaskForce/2024-25/6108 dated 18/12/2024. The rights to alter, modify any of the clause of the Fodder Resource Development Plan will remain with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in consultation/recommendation of the Goa Fodder Task Force in context to new inputs in the State and as and when deemed necessary or as per changes/directives received from Government of India from time to time.

The Government of Goa hereby notifies the “Fodder Resource Development Plan for the State of Goa”, as below for adoption as the policy and planning framework for Fodder Resource Development in the State of Goa and for its state-wide implementation.

This has the approval of the Government vide U.O. No. 131/F dated 17th August, 2026.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Dr. *Nitin Naik*, Director & ex officio Jt. Secretary (AH).

Panaji.

PART - I: TECHNICAL DETAILS

Part A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

i. Introduction

The coastal state of Goa is situated along the Konkan tract bound by Arabian sea on the West and the states of Karnataka and Maharashtra on the other three sides (Figure 1). Geographically Goa lies between 14°53'54" and 15°40'00"N latitudes and 73°40'33" and 74°20'13"E longitudes with a total area of 3702 km². Goa is endowed with rich natural resources and therefore houses innumerable number of industries. Mining (iron ore and manganese), pharmaceuticals, iron and steel industries are present in North Goa, while mining and ship



Figure 1. Map of Goa

building industries are present in South Goa. Goa has also emerged as a manufacturing base for several leading companies in areas such as fertilizers, tyres and tubes, cement, electrical machinery, fish-net making machines, automatic washing machines, printed circuit boards, pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical machinery. Besides industries, the state is also known for tourism. Goa is traditionally known as a tourist paradise for its natural scenery, beautiful beaches and cultural diversity. It attracts several foreign tourists who usually outnumber domestic tourists. As industry and tourism are the frontrunners, status of agriculture is primarily overlooked in the state. Many of the essential food items like milk, vegetables and fruits are regularly imported from neighboring states mainly Karnataka and Maharashtra to meet local demand. Its only efforts of late government which is focusing on agriculture and livestock development for bringing self-sustainability. The state also faces unique phenomena of nutrient leaching due to its undulating topography and heavy rainfall. Animal husbandry thus becomes essential to rejuvenate these soils. Cropping pattern of the state is oriented largely towards cash crops like arecanut, cashew, coconut, pineapple etc. Amount of residues obtained from these perennial crops meagre and possess poor fodder value. Paddy is the major cereal crop and paddy straw thus available is able to fulfill only partial demand of livestock. The state as a whole suffers with fodder shortage which thus calls for addressing it systematically by developing fodder plan. This document outlines agriculture and livestock scenario along with the technological interventions

required to address the issue of fodder shortage in the state. Technological interventions suggested for the state are drawn from research conducted at ICAR-IGFRI, Jhansi and other related institutes.

ii. Agro-climatic zones

(description may be as per Zone detail map -missing)

The state of Goa has only two districts viz., North Goa and South Goa. Agriculture in Goa is one of the important economic activities in the state. Located between the Arabian Sea and the

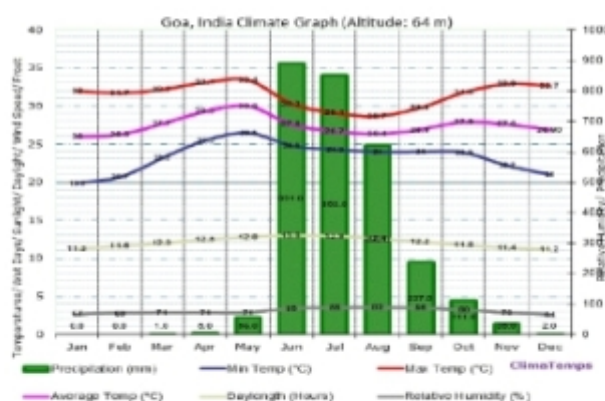


Figure 2. Climatic conditions of Goa

Western Ghats, Goa faces problems for enough cultivable land to feed its own population. Goa has ideal agro climatic conditions, 300 days of sunshine, average 3000 mm of annual rainfall, tropical temperature zone, fertile soil etc. (Figure 2). It has varied soil types viz., lateritic (81%); Sandy loam to silt loam in texture; highly

acidic (pH 5.5-6.5); Sandy to sandy loam (11%) along sea coast; Alluvial (8%); and land types viz. *Khazan land*: Below sea level; monsoon paddy, *rabi* vegetables are common, *Ker land*: Flat above sea level; *rabi* paddy, vegetables pulses multiple crops through irrigation are possible; and *Morod land*: Upland or terraced field; horticultural crops and rainfed rice are major ones. The major crops include rice, ragi, sugarcane, cowpea, groundnut, mango, cashew nut, coconut, banana, spices, tuber crops and vegetables. The coastal areas are exposed to salinity and do not qualify as good agricultural areas, while the inland areas are not productive enough. Rice and fish being the staple diet of the people, paddy becomes the principal crop in the scenario of agriculture in Goa. Cash crops like coconut, cashew-nut, arecanut, mango, jackfruit, banana, pineapple are also grown in abundance. Cashew is an important crop in Goa. Sugarcane cultivation has been taken up only recently and a sugar factory has also been set up in Goa. Paddy being the principal crop of Goa, grown in two seasons, namely *kharif* or *sorod* and the *rabi* or *vaingan*. The main sources of irrigation for winter crops are the nallahs, rivers and streams, tanks, wells and canals. Crops grown in the *kharif* season consist of paddy, ragi (locally

called nachani) and some pulses. Crops grown in the *rabi* season are comprised of paddy, pulses like horsegram (kulith), black gram (udid), a variety of beans and some vegetables. The current crop husbandry in the region includes rice and rice based cropping systems dominating the lowlands of the region while cashew and coconut based systems in the uplands. Rice-rice system although is practiced to a limited extent, rice-pulse, rice-groundnut and rice-vegetable dominates the scenario. Cashew is grown less intensively mostly as mono crop. Coconut gardens are often inter cropped with banana, spices like pepper, vanilla, etc. in the region. Horticulture is a major component in agriculture of Goa with two major plantation crops on large scale (cashew in 55672 ha and coconut in 25608 ha). The forest produce too makes up a significant part of the agriculture in Goa. The Government forest area is approximately around 1224.38 km², besides this, the forest land owned by private people and institutions is around 200 km². The important forests products are bamboo canes, Maratha barks, chillar barks and bhirand.

iii. Interactive Workshop-IGFRI and State Department

As a step towards augmenting fodder production and its proper utilization for ensuring the fodder availability to the livestock in the state of Goa, ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), Jhansi in collaboration with the ICAR-Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Goa and Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Govt. of Goa organized one day Workshop on “Fodder Production, Conservation and Utilization” at ICAR-CCARI, Goa on 20th September 2019. The major agenda items of the workshop were to highlight the fodder scenario in the state, activities of ICAR- IGFRI, Jhansi in mitigating the fodder scarcity, modern methods of fodder conservation viz. silage and hay making, fodder based ration for livestock, modern high yielding varieties of fodder crops suitable for the state of Goa and advances in fodder crop production in Goa. The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Pramod Sawant, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Goa (Figure 3) and attended by Dr. Eaknath B. Chakurkar, Director, ICAR - Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Goa; Dr. Santosh V. Desai, Director of Animal Husbandry, Dr. Madhav Kelkar, Director of Agriculture, Dr. A. Misquita, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry along with the Officers of State, Scientists from Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). In all a total of 69 officers attended the workshop. The technical presentations were made by the scientists of IGFRI Jhansi viz. Dr. A.K. Mishra, Head-PAR, on ‘Fodder conservation and fodder based ration’; Dr. R.K. Agrawal, Principal Scientist, on ‘Fodder production technologies’; Dr. B.G. Shivakumar, Head, SRRS, IGFRI, Dharwad on ‘Advances in package of practices of fodder crops suitable to Goa state and Fodder Development Plan of Goa State’; Dr. K. Sridhar, Principal Scientist, SRRS, IGFRI, Dharwad on

'Fodder varieties suitable to Goa state'; Dr. P. Sharma, Principal, IGRI, Jhansi on 'Transfer of technology activities of IGRI'. In the workshop fodder resources development plan for state was presented and suggestions were invited. The salient recommendations emerged from the workshop has been incorporated in the preparation of fodder plan for the state.

iv. Livestock Scenario

Livestock especially cattle are a traditional component of sub mountainous production systems. There is no recognized breed of cattle from the state of Goa. Majority of the cattle population of this state is nondescript. Major cattle breeds reared in the Goa are Sahiwal, Red Sindhi and Gir. Major crossbreds reared in Goa are Jersey cross and Holstein Friesian (HF) cross. As per the 2019 livestock Census, there are about 132380 livestock population of which 60220 were cattle, 27210 were buffaloes, 9450 goats, 6600 sheep and 35480 pigs (Table 1). At present crossbreeding and grading up policy for non-descript cattle and buffaloes is being followed. Cattle are maintained under stall-fed and semi intensive system. Dairy cows in the villages are kept in semi-open housing with concrete / brick floor and GI sheet / asbestos roof. Farmers are purchasing feed ingredients for preparing concentrate ration either from Goa Dairy or nearby market. Cow dung and urine are being used for biogas production. There are no recognized livestock markets in the state of Goa. Therefore, dairy animals, goats, poultry are brought from neighboring states. Along with the animals rampant diseases are also introduced in new areas. The productivity level of the animals in the state is very low. Being hot and humid climate, it favors the growth of microbes. Among the most prevalent diseases mastitis and reproductive disorders were the major health problems. Abortion due to brucellosis and other infections are common. Goa produces approximately one fourth to one third of its daily milk requirement of about four lakh litres and for the rest totally dependent upon the neighboring states. The major issue with dairy farming in Goa is low productivity due to non-availability of feeds and fodders. As compared to previous livestock census of 2012, the present census 2019 (Table 1) showed an increase in exotic/crossbred cattle from 17530 to 27500 whereas, the figure for indigenous/ non-descript cattle show reverse trend declining from 39950 in 2012 to 32720 in 2019. Similar trend was observed from Buffaloes 31800 to 27210 for the same period and as also for goats 12960 to 9450 during (Table 2). The number of milch cows indigenous declined from 13400 to 11210 as also of milch buffaloes from 15190 to 12380 whereas the population of milch cows (exotic a/cross bred) increased from 9710 to 15800 (Table 3). The milk production is mainly from cattle (39730 tonnes) as also from buffaloes (16730 tonnes) (Table 4). Per capita milk availability (gm/day) declined from 98gm/day in 2013-14 to 71 gm/day in 2018-19.

Table 1. Livestock population of Goa (census 2019)

Species	(number in thousands)
Cattle	60.22
Buffaloes	27.21
Sheep	0.66
Goat	9.45
Pig	35.48
Total	132.38

Table 2. Comparative categorization of livestock population between 2012 and 2019 census
(Number in thousands)

Year	Cattle						Buffaloes			Goat
	Exotic			Indigenous			Male	Female	Total	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
2012	1.86	15.67	17.53	16.9	23.05	39.95	6.70	25.09	31.80	12.96
2019	1.62	25.88	27.50	11.58	21.14	32.72	4.86	22.35	27.21	9.45
% change	-12.90	65.15	56.87	-31.47	- 8.28	-18.09	-27.46	-10.92	-14.43	-27.08

Table 3: Comparative categorization of in milch livestock population between 2012 and 2019 census

(Number in thousands)

Year	Milch cows (Indigenous)	Milch cows (Exotic/CB)	Milch buffaloes
2012	13.40	9.71	15.19
2019	11.21	15.80	12.38
% change	(-)16.34	62.71	(-)18.49

Table 4: Milk production during 2018-19 (in '000 tonnes)

	Buffaloes	Cattle	Goat	Total
Milk production	16.73	39.73	0.71	57.17

v. Fodder Scenario

There is an acute scarcity of green fodder in the state of Goa. As per one report, the annual requirement of concentrate, green fodder and dry roughages is about 1.23, 10.08 and 1.67 lakh tons, respectively. In terms of supply, the deficiency percentage is highest in concentrate at 93%, followed by 49% in green fodder and 50% in dry roughages. The feed resources available from existing agricultural practices meet roughly 40 per cent of the dairy industry requirement of green and dry fodder. With increased cross-breeding, the physical stature of dairy animals has

improved considerably and their body weight now is in the range of 325-350 kg as against earlier body weight of around 150 kg. As a result, the demand for feed and fodder has further increased.

Large area is available under forests and cashew nut and coconut plantations. If this land is put under fodder production using available inter-row spaces then state can address the issue of fodder deficiency. The dry forage availability is suffering due to less cereal/pulse production as well as restricted grazing resources in forest areas. Land use pattern of Goa indicates negligible area under permanent pastures and grazing lands. Both green and dry fodder is in very limited supply in different parts of the state. The major constraints for production of fodder by dairy farmers are small land holding or unavailability of land for fodder cultivation, scarcity of water or saline water, inhibitive cost of labour required for agricultural operations viz. sowing, weeding, harvesting etc., requirement of manure and fertilizer, more growth time, non-availability of quality of fodder seeds and planting material round the year, fencing to prevent fodder crop from wild animals and natural calamities etc. However, recently there are efforts by Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Govt. of Goa has slightly eased the fodder situation.

PART II: FODDER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The following strategies are proposed for enhancing fodder production, conservation and proper utilization for mitigating the fodder shortage in the state.

Green Fodder: The total green fodder requirement will be in the range of 3.99 -4.48 lakh tonnes on the basis of 60-80% adult livestock population of the state.

Dry Fodder: The total dry fodder requirement will be in the range of 1.60-1.80 lakh tonnes on the basis of 60-80% adult livestock population of the state.

Feed: Similarly the total feed requirement will be in the range of 0.54-0.61 lakh tonnes on the basis of 60-80% adult livestock population of the state.

Strategies for enhancing fodder resources

A. Cultivated fodder resources

Since the fodder cultivation is taken on very negligible area as of now, the present supply of cultivated fodder in the state is <10%. Presently less than 1000 ha area are under fodder crops. Hence it should be planned to bring 5% of the cultivated area under fodder crops. The total cultivated area of Goa is estimated at 158000 ha. Thus 5% area comes to 7900 ha. Assuming a cropping intensity of 1.22 it must come to about 10000 ha to have a reasonable and sustainable

fodder supply in the state of Goa (Table 5). Of this, about 5000 ha should be brought under perennial fodder crops (Bajra x Napier hybrid 2500 ha, guinea grass 500 ha, perennial fodder sorghum 1500 ha, other grasses 500 ha), while another 5000 ha under annual fodder crops (fodder maize, fodder sorghum, fodder cowpea etc.). In case of perennial fodder crops propagated through stem cuttings or roots, micro-nurseries may be developed in each block with 40000 rooted slips/ha and in 5 ha area in each districts, thus in 2 years' time there will be sufficient planting material for whole state. Likewise the seeds will be multiplied at each block to get sufficient seed for whole state in 2 years.

Table 5: Estimation of green fodder production potential for Goa state from cultivated area

	Total cultivated area	5 % of cultivated under fodder crops	Estimated Cropping intensity	Total estimated area under fodder crops
Total cultivated area	158000 ha	7900 ha	1.22 %	10,000 ha
50 % each of total estimated area is divided into Annual and Perennial fodder crops	Annual Fodder Crops		Perennial fodder crops	
	Grasses	Legumes	Grasses	Legumes
	Fodder maize, fodder sorghum, Bajra, Fodder beat, Fodder oats	Fodder cowpea, Horse gram, Velvet bean,	Bajra x Napier hybrid, guinea grass, perennial fodder sorghum and other grasses	Luceme, Hedge lucerne, Clitoria ternatea, Centrosema pubescens etc
	Estimated @ 20 t/ha x 2500 ha = 50,000 t	Estimated @ 8 t/ha x 2500 ha = 20,000 t	Estimated @ 40 t/ha x 2500 ha = 1,00,000 t	Estimated @ 15 t/ha x 2500 ha = 37,500 t

Fodder production requires identification of suitable fodder crops, varieties and production technologies depending on the agro-climatic conditions and needs of livestock keepers. The important fodder crops, varieties and seed/planting material requirement have been presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Suitable fodder crops, varieties and seed/planting requirement

SN	Crop	Varieties	Seed / root slips / stem cuttings per ha	Average yield (t/ha/annum/)
i. Perennial fodder crops				
1	Bajra Napier (BN) Hybrid	CO-5, CO-6, DHN 6, CO-4, Swetika-1, BNH 10, RBN-13, Phule Gunwant	28,000 nos.	200-250
2	Guinea grass	Bundel Guinea-2 (BG-2), Dharwad Guinea Grass-1 (DGG-	40,000 nos.	150-200

		1), Bundel Guinea -4 (BG-4)		
3	Perennial fodder sorghum	CoFS 29, CoFS 31	10 kg/ha	100-150
4	Signal grass	DBRS 1	40,000 nos.	40-50
5	Nandi grass	Locally available	40,000 nos.	20-40
6	Lucerne	Anand-1, Anand -2, RL-88, CO-2	10 kg/ha	60-80
ii. Annual fodder crops				
1	Fodder maize	African Tall, J-1006	40 kg/ha	35-40
2	Fodder sorghum	SSV 74	15-20 kg/ha	25-30
3	Fodder cowpea	MFC 09-1, Swetha, BL 1, Co-9	20-25 kg/ha	15-20
iii. Fodder trees				
1	<i>Caliandra</i> spp.	Local species	Depend on spacing	10-20
2	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	PKM 1, Bhagya	Depend on spacing	15-20

- a. Round the year fodder production system:** Bajra Napier Hybrid (BN hybrid) and guinea grass can be promoted either in open area or under orchards to meet the round the year green fodder requirement. BN Hybrid based cropping system intercropped with cowpea (Photo 1) has green fodder production potential of 170-175 t/ha and dry fodder potential of 30-35 t/ha per year under assured water supply.



Photo 1. BN hybrid + cowpea round the year fodder production system

B. Fodder production through Horti and Silvi-pasture systems:

The Horticulture crops occupy about 60.5% of the total cropped area with fruits, vegetable, cashew, coconut and spices. Cashew is major crop covering 55672 ha followed by coconut

which occupies 25608 ha. Similarly, the area under different tree species viz., Teak, *Albizia lebbbeck*, *Terminalia paniculata* etc is also substantially high in Goa state (Table 6). Due to limitation of the availability of land, the need is to identify fodder crops with emphasis on large-scale cultivation in the existing horticulture and silviculture crops of the state. This will help in production of additional quality of fodder to mitigate the demand of the state and help in reduction of the purchases from other states. The crops like cashew-nut, coconut, mango, jackfruit, aowla, chickoo, papaya, banana, pineapple, black pepper, nutmeg etc are largely cultivated in the state and interspaces of these horticultural and silvicultural crops are the grey area for the promotion of fodder cultivation in the state. The use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide in Goa is limited. This will be an added promotional factor for cultivation of fodder and production of organic milk in the state. The cultivation of fodder crops in the existing systems under organic concept is more sustainable and remunerative which needs to be promoted. Due to needs of various non-agricultural activities like tourism, mining, housing and industry, Goa faces a tremendous pressure on the cultivable land. Added to this is the undulating terrain and non-availability of adequate irrigation facilities. The land holdings are also small to promote any commercial cultivation of fodder and pasture crops. Considering these factors, promotion of horti-pasture and silvi-pasture systems is one of most potential sector that needs to be promoted for mitigating the shortage of fodder in the state (Table 7). Horti and silvi pasture systems can serve the purposes of forage, fruit, and fuel wood and ecosystem conservation along with arresting the soil loss and conserve moisture. The intervening spaces among trees in fruit orchards largely left leaving that space unkempt and unattended due to shortage of labour and mechanization. Technology for cultivation of fodder in these inter tree spaces has been developed and can used for cultivation of annual/perennial forages. Through planning if 50% of inter spaces of the fruit orchards can be used for fodder production it can produce about 5.0 lakh tones which can fulfill whole green fodder requirement Goa.

Table 6: Area & average yield of various crop in Goa

S. No	Name of the crop	Area (ha)	Average Yield (kgs/ha)
1	Cashew Nut	55672	395
2	Coconut	25608	4995 Nos
3	Arecanut	1677	1590
4	Mango	4494	4204
5	Banana	2398	9791
6	Pineapple	341	16258
7	Other fruits (Sapota, papaya, lemon etc.)	3699	10783
8	Oil palm	823	2529
9	Trees spices	101	26

Table 7: List of forage grasses, legumes and shrubs/tree species suited for horti and silvi-pasture systems of goa state

Horticulture crops	Grasses	Legumes	Fodder Shrub/Tree species
Cashew, Mango, Aracanut, Sapota, Oil palm etc	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i> , <i>Panicum maximum</i> , <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> , <i>P. polystachyon</i> , <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> , <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> , <i>Brachiaria ruziziensis</i> , <i>Tripsacum laxum</i>	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> , <i>Desmodium heterophyllum</i> , <i>Stylosanthes hamata</i> , <i>S.guiensis</i> , <i>Centrosema pubescens</i> , <i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	<i>Ailanthes malabarica</i> , <i>Erythrina variegata</i> , <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> , <i>Erythrina variegata</i> , <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> , <i>Trema tomentosa</i> , <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> , <i>Gliricidia sepium</i>
Silviculture crops	Grasses	Legumes	Fodder Shrub/Tree species
Teak, Jack fruit, <i>Albizia lebbeck</i> , <i>Albizia amara</i> , <i>Acacia tortilis</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> etc	<i>Sehima nervosum</i> , <i>Themada triandra</i> , <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> , <i>Chloris guyana</i>	<i>Stylosanthes scabra</i> , Velvet bean, <i>Desmodium intortum</i>	<i>Desmanthes virgatus</i> , <i>Caliandra calothyrsus</i>

**Photo 2. Mango and Grazing Guinea based hortipasture system**



Photo 3. Pomogranite and Hedge lucerne based hortipasture system



Photo 4. Sapota and Guinea based horti-pasture system



Photo 5. Teak and *Brachiaria ruziziensis* based silvipasture system



Photo 6. Fodder production from sapota Orchard

C. Fodder Production from permanent pasture/ grazing lands

Rangelands are extensive areas which are unfit for arable farming and are mostly under natural vegetation where animals graze. The vast arid and semi arid tracts including Himalayan rangelands involving the seasonal pattern of animal migration and other forest grazing areas depict the true nature of Indian rangelands. These vast areas could be developed as model grassland with increasing production potential with rich genetic diversity of forage plant species in different eco-climatic conditions, variety of habitats and niches.

In the state of Goa there are about 1305 ha area is under permanent pasture/ grazing which are presently in very poor and degraded conditions. Rejuvenation and replanting with suitable grass species range grasses like Dinanath grass (var. Bundel Dinanath 2), *Dichanthium* (var. Phule Marvel-1 (Marvel 90-4), JHD 2013-2), *Sehima* (var. Bundel Sen grass-1), *Chrysopogon* (var. Bundel Dhawalu grass-1), *Stylosanthes hamata* and *Stylosanthes guianensis* through seed pellets or by sowing can provide cheaper source of green fodder and will also to livestock keepers in reducing production cost substantially.



Photo 7. Silvipasture on CPRs

D. Fodder on non-competitive lands

Grasses like signal grass and grazing guinea grass could also be promoted as rainfed grasses in other niches such as farm pond embankments, bunds (photo 4), uncultivated farm lands (photo 5), in orchards, rain water outlets etc to meet the green fodder at farm level. Fodder yield to the tune of 1.75 to 2.50 kg green fodder per meter per cut and on an average in 4 cuttings 7.0- 11.0 q green fodder per 100 meter bund length is possible in a year. Besides additional farm productivity, it also works as a guard crop for main crop, reduces water and soil erosion.



Photo 8. BN hybrid planted on bunds



Photo 9. Grazing guinea planted on bunds

E. Alternative fodder resources

There is a need for exploring the alternative or non-conventional fodder resources viz., moringa, azolla, hydroponics, crushed areca leaves, pineapple wastes etc. Although azolla and hydroponics could be ideal sources of fodder and occupy lesser land area, they are labour intensive activities. These could be the better options when house-hold labour is involved in augmenting the fodder resources and those livestock keepers, who have lesser number of animals. However, these can be supplementary in nature and cannot substitute natural fodder production.

a. Moringa as alternate protein source

Moringa is a good alternative for substituting commercial rations for livestock. The relative ease with which moringa can be propagated through both sexual and asexual means. The management of this crop can be grown even under poor soils. It can be grown as crop or tree fences in alley cropping systems, in agroforestry systems and even on marginal lands with high temperatures and low water availabilities where it is difficult to cultivate other agricultural crops. Its high nutritional quality and better biomass production, especially in dry periods, support its significance as livestock fodder. Moringa planted at ICAR-IGFRI, Jhansi with 50x50 cm spacing produced 80-130 tonnes of green forage/ha in 4 cuts at 45 days harvest intervals in 2nd year of planting. Moringa leaves contains 21.53 % crude protein (CP), 24.07 % acid detergent fiber (ADF) and 17.55 % neutral detergent fiber (NDF).



Photo 10. Moringa crop established at ICAR-IGFRI

b. Azolla as alternate fodder

Azolla farming, in general, is inexpensive and it can be multiplied in natural water bodies for biomass production. Biomass productivity is dependent on time and relative growth rate and efficiency of the species. Azolla is a highly productive plant. It doubles its biomass in 3–10 days, depending on conditions and it can yield upto 37.8 tonnes fresh weight/ha (2.78 t DM/ha dry weight). Azolla is very rich in proteins, essential amino acids, vitamins (vitamin A, vitamin B12, Beta Carotene), and minerals including calcium, phosphorous, potassium, ferrous, copper, magnesium. On a dry weight basis, Azolla has 25-35% protein, 10-15% mineral content, and 7-10% comprising a combination of amino acids, bio-active substances and biopolymers. During lean/ drought period it provides sufficient quantity of nutrients and acts as a feed resource.



Photo 11. Azolla production unit at ICAR-IGFRI

c. Hydroponic fodder production

Hydroponics is science of soilless growing of plants in nutrient rich solutions at regulated temperature and humidity. Hydroponic growing systems produce a greater yield over a shorter period of time in a smaller area than traditionally grown crops. Hydroponic fodder systems are usually used to sprout cereal grains, such as barley, oats, wheat, sorghum, and corn, or legumes, such as alfalfa, clover, or cowpea. It may fit for those producers who do not have local sources for forage. HPF may offer a ready source of palatable feed for small animal producers (poultry, piggery, goat, rabbits).

Hydroponic system consists of a framework of shelves on which metal or plastic trays are stacked as shown in Photo 8. After soaking overnight, a layer of seeds is spread over the base of

the trays. During the growing period, the seeds are kept moist, but not saturated. They are supplied with moisture and nutrients, usually via drip or spray irrigation. Seeds will usually sprout within 24 hours and in 5 to 8 days have produced a 6 to 8 inch high grass mat. Peri-urban small farms, landless animal farms and steep hill farms having no agricultural land but possess small pig, poultry and/or cow units can benefit from either of the two or combining the hydroponic fodder-cum-sprouted grain technologies. Hydroponic fodder cannot substitute green fodder and hay completely, as it lacks in fibre content. But it is definitely a better substitute for packaged feeds.



Photo 12. Hydroponic fodder production system

F. Crop residue quality enhancement

Rice, ground nut, cowpea and sugarcane crop residues can contribute about 20-30 % dry matter, if properly enriched and utilized. These dry fodders are low in protein content, low in palatability, digestibility and incapable to support even maintenance requirement of the adult ruminants, if fed as such. Urea treatment offers an opportunity to transform crop residues of poor quality into a valuable feed resource by refining it for rapid adoption at farmer's level for greater economic reward. Urea treatment of straw increases its N content resulting into enhanced microbial activity and ruminal digestion of the straw. In addition, urea treatment also exerts its effect on lingo-cellulose complex, wherein the lignin forms the complex with cellulose, thus preventing its microbial digestion. Urea also acts as preservative and application of urea solution on the straw and subsequent storage of treated straw would ensure the proper unspoiled storage. The use of a cheap source of nitrogen such as urea to improve the nitrogen content of such roughages makes a promising alternative to improve the nutritive value of straw. Further spray of salt and mineral mixtures will also enhance the palatability and nutritive value of dry fodders.



Photo 13. Mechanized urea treatment during threshing operations



Chaffing of forage for ensiling



Trench silo



Photo 14. Silage preparation in plastic bags



Photo 15. Stack of the silage

G. Fodder conservation technologies – Hay, bales, silage, Feed block

In recent times due to frequent droughts, failure of crops and non-availability of fodder has forced everybody into thinking of fodder conservation. Traditionally fodder conservation has been only with the dry fodder in the form of hay making and heaping. However, the lack of scientific hay making has often limited keeping quality of hay making and heaping. Recently there is greater emphasis on conserving green fodder popularly known as “Silage”. While the hay making is possible with the dry fodders, green fodders are required for silage making.

- a. **Hay/ Bales:** Although it is common practice, necessary training is needed to ensure long keeping quality of the hay material. Further, the dry fodder being voluminous in nature often needs larger space and pose problems in transportation. Hence pressing dry fodder in to bales to reduce keeping space and ease transportation has been found to be more necessary. The basic principle of hay making is to reduce the moisture concentration in the green forages sufficiently as to permit their storage without spoilage or further nutrient losses. The moisture concentration in hay must be less than 15% at storage time. Hence, crops with thin stems and many leaves are better suited for hay making as they dry faster than those having thick and pithy stems and small leaves.
- b. **Silage:** The basic principle of silage making is to convert the sugars in the ensiled fodder into lactic acid, this reduces the pH of the silage to about 4.0 or lower, depending on the type of process. Silage making may be recommended in Goa. However, its success will depend on surplus forage production, unreliable rainfall pattern, labourers (for cutting, raking, collecting, chopping, pit construction and cleaning, ensiling) and materials (polythene, molasses). Several green crops and grasses may be used for silage making viz. maize, sorghum, BN hybrid grass, guinea grass, setaria, pineapple stover, sugar cane top etc.
- c. **Feed Block:** Bale or feed block making could be good strategies to reduce the cost involved in fodder transportation and saving the space for fodder storage. The mechanization aspect may also be thought of in terms of harvesting with weed cutters and chaffing of fodder with power operated chaff cutters, which reduce the reliance on manual labour and also help in saving time on these activities. It will also help in supplying fodder during the calamities as well as lean season.
- d. **Leaf meal production and utilization:** Crop residues, straw and dry grasses form the basal roughage for feeding to livestock which are poor in quality being deficient in protein, available energy and minerals. Green fodder is not available throughout the year. Leaf meal made from leaves of legume crops/trees/shrubs are rich in protein, essential amino acids, beta carotene, minerals and could act as a replacer of feed concentrate for livestock to save the valuable feed grain and for providing nutritious diet to the livestock throughout the year. Important legume trees/ shrubs which grows naturally in Goa conditions and can be used for leaf meal production includes *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Glyricedia sepium*, *Sesbania grandiflora* and *Moringa oleifera* which are rich in crude protein (12-26%). Leguminous crops other than fodder tree leaves, which are also

equally important for making leaf meal are *Stylosanthes* (14-16% CP), Lucerne (18-20% CP) and have commercial potentials for making leaf meal.

Technology for leaf meal preparation has been developed in the IGFR, Jhansi (photo 12). Farmers can learn the technique of leaf meal preparation, storage and utilization through training programmes and demonstrations.



Photo 17: leaf meal preparation

H. Custom Hiring Center

These need to be developed to provide equipments, machinery etc to the farmers at affordable cost. Use of new machineries and technologies will enhance production, reduce drudgery and cost. The custom hiring centre should have all important implements/ machinery required for fodder production (Table 6).

Table 6. List of equipment's, machinery for custom hiring centre

Prime Movers or General Machines	Land preparation/ Tillage machine	Sowing/ Transplanting machine/ Intercultural machines	Harvesting/ Threshing Machines
Tractors (i) Tractor 2WD (above 20-40 PTO HP) (ii) Tractor 2WD (above 40-70 PTO HP) (iii) Tractor 4WD (above 40-70 PTO HP) Power Tillers (i) Power Tiller (below 8 BHP) (ii) Power Tiller (8 BHP & above)	(i) Disc harrow (ii) Cultivator (iii) leveler blade (iv) Cage wheel (v) Furrow opener (vi) Drainage/ Mole plough (vii) Weed slasher (viii) Bund former (ix) Crust breaker (x) Roto-puddler (xi) Roto-cultivator (xii) Rotavator	(i) Seed cum fertilizer drill (ii) Self-propelled rice transplanter (4-8 rows, manual and power operated) (iii) Post hole digger (iv) Raised bed planter (v) Multi crop planter(5tines) (vi) Ridge furrow planter (vii) Pneumatic vegetable transplanter (viii) Plastic mulch	(i) Tractor drawn crop reaper/reaper cum binder (ii) Engine operated reaper/ reaper- binder (iii) Power weeder (engine operated above 2 bhp) (iv) Power weeder (engine operated above 5bhp) (v) Power operated horticulture tools for pruning budding, grating, shearing etc.

		laying machine (ix) Raised bed planter with inclined plate planter and shaper attachment. (5-7times) (x) Grass weed slasher (xi) Power weeder	(vi) Manual/ Engine operated tree climber for coconut harvesting (vii) Paddy thresher (viii) Fruit harvester-picker for cashew (ix) Flail harvester/ shrub master
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PART III: BRIEF ACTION PLAN

i. Identification of areas for fodder production

Bench mark survey on the micro-climatic conditions, cropping systems and introduction of fodder crops may be initiated for identifying the suitable fodder crops and their varieties and production potential vis-à-vis the farmers' acceptance and their satisfaction.

ii. Selection of villages in different agro-climatic zones based on livestock resources

There are 2 districts having more or less identical agro-climatic conditions in the state of Goa. Bench mark survey may be initiated in 2 taluks each in North Goa and South Goa districts which will fairly give an idea about the possible conditions for propagation of fodder crops under varied situations.

iii. Identifying fodder species/varieties suitable for different agro-climatic zones

An exercise was made during the workshop to elicit the opinion of the staff of the Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Govt. of Goa. Suitable fodder crops and their varieties would be more suitable for different agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the state of Goa and should outlined in the recommendations. The same may be used as guideline for identification of suitable fodder crops and varieties.

iv. Providing package of practices for fodder crops

There are already well established package of practices for different fodder crops under various agro-climatic conditions. The same will be adopted as package of practices *mutatis mutandis* for successful cultivation of fodder crops in the state of Goa.

v. Master trainers training at IGFR/ SAUs

The staff of Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry etc. from the Govt. of Goa having aptitude to work for augmenting fodder resources will be identified through their superiors in the first stage as master trainers. They will be offered intensive need based training programme at IGFR, Jhansi or IGFR SRRS, Dharwad. The number of participants, the duration of the training

programme and the topics of training programme will be finalized after discussion with the Head of the line department, Govt. of Goa.

vi. Creating awareness among farmers and other stakeholders and promoting production of forage crops

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are operating in the state of Goa will be roped in to identify the needy farmers for training on fodder crops. Other stake holders like milk co-operatives, non-governmental agencies (NGOs) and progressive farmers will also be made partners in the process of creating awareness about fodder production.

vii. Conduction of frontline demonstration and training

After bench mark survey and identification of suitable places for propagating awareness about the fodder crops, sufficient number of front line demonstrations in each of the selected tehsil will be conducted in the farmers' field to make them aware of the fodder production potential and motivate them to go for cultivation of fodder as per the needs. In addition tailor made training programmes will be organized through KVKs for the benefit of the interested farmers on the topics of their interest in fodder crop production, livestock production and dairying.

viii. Strengthening of forage seed production chain

As emerged out of the discussion during the workshop, the non-availability of quality seeds and planting material of suitable fodder crops is one of the major hindrances for the cultivation of fodder crops. Therefore efforts will be made to estimate the quantum various fodder crops' seeds and planting material well in advance and an institutional mechanism will be put in place to ensure the availability of different category of fodder seeds and planting material so that the non-availability does not become an issue for fodder cultivation.

ix. Adoption of holistic approach- fodder production, conservation and utilization

In fact there is a fodder scarcity in almost all places in Goa. The would-be fodder cultivating farmers will be doing so out of their dire requirement of fodder for their livestock. Hence, the fodder production will be need based and there is no way of facing any problem thereafter. However, all efforts will be made to interlink the activities of fodder production and conservation either in the form of silage (for green fodder) or hay (for dry fodder). Scientific utilization will be ensured through creating awareness on all these aspects and ensuring the compliance by the master trainers, trained farmers and other stake holder in the process.

x. Enhance acreage and productivity in non-conventional areas

Indeed there is a shortage of land for allocation to production of fodder crops in the state of Goa. Therefore efforts will be made to bring non-conventional areas for production of fodder crops. In the process all efforts will be made for:

- a. Production of fodder in non-arable land and wasteland.
- b. Production of fodder in problem soils *viz.* saline, sodic, alkaline, acidic, marginal soil having poor nutrient quality soil etc.
- c. Enhancing production through grassland, rangeland and grazing land management.
- d. Enhancing production through alternate land use management such as horti-pasture-silvi-pasture etc.

xi. Conservation of forage resources to mitigate calamities and ease of transport

In many areas in spite of having a large chunk of crop wastes having fodder value, it cannot be used due to faulty agricultural practices or lack foresight and or lack of machinery etc. For example, paddy cultivated in Goa do not necessarily result in good quality paddy straw as dry fodder owing to incessant rains during harvest, lack of proper farm machinery, lack of awareness among farmers to conserve paddy straw etc. Hence conservation of fodder resources wherever possible for future use during lean periods and at time of natural calamities like famine, high rainfall etc. will be highlighted. Further as fodder is bulky in nature accounting for huge expenditure in transportation, bale making of dry fodders, silage in polybags of convenient sizes for transportation will be promoted and popularized among the livestock holders.

xii. Establishment of fodder banks

At times, livestock farmers are faced with extreme scarcity of fodder owing to natural calamities and unforeseen failure of crops, thus poses a great threat to sustainable animal husbandry and dairy. To tide over such situation of fodder scarcity, efforts will be made to educate the policy makers, heads of line departments to establish fodder banks at village clusters or tehsils for ensuring the supply of minimum quantity of fodder to livestock keeper so that their animals are not forced to go starvation. In addition, establishment of fodder ware houses with enriched dry fodder or silage bins will also be popularized.

xiii. Networking through ICAR-DAHD-SAU-Milk Federations

Any isolated efforts to augment fodder resources may not be sustainable in long run owing to some unforeseen situations in future. And hence, networking of fodder producers, fodder entrepreneurs, heads of line departments will be made for foreseeing at the grass root level. Likewise, networking of ICAR Institutions (IGFRI, NIANP, NDRI, CCARI,

etc.) Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services of the state and central govt., Milk Federations and Dairy owners will be established to supervise and evolve a mechanism to attend to problems associated with technologies and forth coming issues in future.

xiv. Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode of operation

Although the initial stage of programme is hovering around the government agencies involved in various aspects of fodder production, processing, conservation, utilization, rationing, policy making, etc. the ultimate end user will be common farmers. Further there are several private players viz. dairy owners, animal pharma industries, feed manufactures, NGOs involved in livestock production and dairying etc. They will be brought together under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in more transparent, efficient and economical way for all the partners.

xv. Impact analysis of technology adoption

The objectives of the programme also aim at seeing the perceptible changes that are going occur though the implementation of the proposed project. Hence, base line data on various parameters will be collected before the start of the project and after the project implementation at regular interval. The findings will be used for impact analysis of the technology demonstrated through this project. Midterm corrections needed if any will be identified through this impact analysis study.

PART IV: ROAD MAP

This project is conceived to be multi-task, multi-partner and multi-year activity. Hence a proper road map is necessary for making it more practical and result oriented. The following road map has been proposed under this project. There are several actions points to be carried out in the process of implementation by several agencies (Table 7).

Table 7: Road map for the implementation of the proposed activities

Sl. No.	Action Point	Agencies involved
1	Breeder seed production of the identified varieties	IGFRI, Jhansi / SAUs
2	Foundation seed production	RFS/ DAHD /SAHD
3	Production of TFL/certified seeds	SAUs/Milk unions/NSC / SSC
4	Demonstration, Training of farmers, Field trials at farmers field, package of practices	District KVK /milk unions/SAHD
5	Extension activities and development of fodder warehouse	Milk Unions / State Animal Husbandry Department
6	Dry fodder processing, value addition and fodder	District level milk union/Animal

	management (chaff cutter, fodder block, baling, grinding)	Husbandry Dept.
7	R & D activity (Evaluation of fodder quality, food-feed crops, Hydroponics etc.,)	ICAR Institutes / SAUs / SVUs
8	Capacity building of stake holders	ICAR-IGFRI/SAUs

The programme implementation plan is a time bound multi-stage oriented and aims to complete the activities in time frame in a logical way. It has been presented in Table 8 and Table 9.

PART V: IMPLEMENTATION OF PILOT PROGRAMME

Pilot project is proposed to be implemented in the selected areas to assess the acceptability, impact, refinement and methodology of technologies, if required. Pilot project is proposed to be implemented in both the districts in 10 selected villages. The detailed plan for implementation of pilot project is presented in the Table 8.

Table 8. Implementation level plan for pilot project

Sl. No.	Activity	Action points
1	Target area selection	- Selection of 2 districts (North Goa & South Goa) - Selection of 2 cluster of 5 villages in each district total 4 clusters for 2 districts - Selection of 1 to 2 ha in each cluster for technology demonstrations - Bench mark survey
2	Training	- Training of master trainers- 25 master trainers per batch and 1 batch from each district in 2 batches at IGFRI, Jhansi/Dharwad. - Training of farmers; 10 from each village; 200 farmers in first year (4 training program for farmers of each cluster) - Exposure visit of progressive farmers and master trainers at IGFRI, Jhansi / IGFRI-SRRS, Dharwad / ICAR-CCARI, Goa/NDDB, Anand.
3	Technology Demonstrations	- Selection of crop and varieties will be done after identifying suitable districts and village clusters both under annual and perennial crops for different seasons viz., <i>kharif</i>, <i>rabi</i> and <i>zaid</i> - Silage should be encouraged - Since crop residue being a precious commodity, fodder banks using densification technologies can be developed
		Annual fodder crops Bajra :DRSB 2, Giant Bajra , AVKB-19 Cowpea: MFC-09-01, MFC-08-14 Annual Lucerne: Anand-1, Anand -2
		Perennial fodder crops Hybrid Napier: CO-5, CO-6, DHN-6, DHN-15 Guinea grass: DGG-1, BG-2, Grazing guinea Signal grass: DBRS-1 (high rainfall areas) Perennial sorghum: CoFS-29,CoFS-31 <i>Stylo- Stylosanthes gulanensis</i>

4	Suitable silvi-pasture/ horti-pasture system demonstrations	▪ In existing Orchard - 1 ha (Guinea, Grazing Guinea) ▪ In new Orchard - 1 ha (Guinea, Grazing Guinea) Popular and potential fodder trees: <i>Calliandra</i> , <i>Erythrina</i> , <i>Gliricidia</i> , <i>Sesbania</i> Moringa can be a potential source of legume fodder in upland areas and may be explored
5	Need based Watershed/ micro irrigation facility development	▪ Suitable fodder species viz., grazing guinea, signal grass, etc to check soil and water erosion and enhancing water retention will be highlighted.
6	Rejuvenation of grasslands/pasturelands/ CPRs	▪ The related activities will be taken up during post rainy season /with first <i>rabi</i> rains
7	Tapping rice fallow and other fallow areas for fodder production	▪ Suitable annual fodder crops viz., fodder cowpea, oats etc. will be grown on residual moisture to ensure fodder supply during the period
8	Input supply	▪ Inputs viz., seeds/ rooted slips/, fertilizers, insecticides etc, small machinery and tools – improved sickles etc. will be supplied to farmers
9	Custom hiring centre in each village cluster	▪ Exploring and facilitating the farmers with chaff cutter, <i>Bhusa</i> urea enriching machinery, baling of paddy straw, dry fodder etc, complete feed block making machine, regular farm implements including tractors, harrow, seed drill etc.

Funding arrangements

Govt. of Goa, Govt. of India through various state and central schemes like RKVY etc. can meet the fund requirement. ICAR- IGFRI will provide technical support for formulation of such fodder development proposals for funding. The fund requirement for the implementation of pilot project is presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Approximate budget requirement for the implementation of pilot programme

(Rs in Lakhs)

Item	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Training (Master trainer/ farmers/ stakeholders)	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.5	17.0
Exposure visit of farmers / stakeholders	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	11.0
Seed/ Planting material	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	13.0
Micro Irrigation facilities	5.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	17.0
Other farm inputs small equipments etc	5.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	13.0
Custom hiring center equipments	25.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	38.0
TA/DA/ staff (SRF/YP/RA) / Consultancy/ Miscellaneous etc.	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	29.0
Total	54.0	37.0	20.0	14.5	12.5	138.00

(Rupees One Crore Thirty Eight Lakhs only)

PART VI: MODALITIES

This programme is undertaken to enhance the fodder production, conservation and utilization on more sustainable basis in different fodder deficit districts of Goa. ICAR- IGfRI has taken a lead in technological support in collaborating with other public and private sector agencies in this regard. However the modalities of executing this programme are as follows:

- ICAR- IGfRI will be knowledge partner and will help in providing all technical backup, technological support, seed procurement, sources etc.
- ICAR-IGfRI will provide all the technological and technical support in implementation of fodder action plan
- ICAR-IGfRI will also supply the seeds/planting material or else will facilitate for the same from reliable sources in case of non-availability.
- ICAR-IGfRI would help in seed procurement on buy back arrangement in cases where seed production activities are involved in the programme
- Line Departments viz., Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of AH & VS, Dept. of Horticulture, Dept. of Forestry etc, Govt. of Goa along with KVKs, NGOs, Milk Federation etc., will implement the programme at field and farmers level.

**Department of Home**

Home-General Division

Notification

02/02/2024-HD(G)/BNSS/GVCS/2393

Date : 31-Aug-2026

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 396 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Central Act No. 46 of 2023) as in force in the State of Goa and in supersession of the Goa Victim Compensation Scheme, 2012, published vide Notification No. 2/91/2010-HD(G) dated 17/12/2012 in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 38 dated 20/12/2012, the Government of Goa in co-ordination with the Central Government hereby frames the following Scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Scheme may be called the Goa Victim Compensation Scheme, 2026.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Definitions.*— (1) In this Scheme, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Act” means the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Central Act No. 46 of 2023);

(b) “District Legal Services Authority” means the District Legal Services Authority constituted under Section 9 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (Central Act 39 of 1987) for a district of the State of Goa;

(c) “Form” means a form appended to this Scheme;

(d) “Fund” means the Victim Compensation Fund constituted under Clause 3 of this Scheme;

(e) “Government” means the Government of Goa;

(f) “Offence” means any of the offences mentioned in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Central Act No. 45 of 2023) or in any other law for the time being in force;

(g) “Official Gazette” means the Official Gazette of the Government;

(h) “Schedule” means Schedule appended to this Scheme;

(i) “State” means the State of Goa;

(j) “State Legal Services Authority” means Legal Services Authority constituted under Section 6 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (Central Act 39 of 1987), for the State of Goa;

(k) “Victim” means a person who has suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who requires rehabilitation.

(2) Words and expressions used in this Scheme and not defined shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Act.

3. *Victim Compensation Fund.*— (1) The Government shall constitute a fund called Victim Compensation Fund. There shall be credited into the said fund an amount allocated for the same by budgetary provision every year.

(2) Compensation from the said fund under this Scheme shall be paid by the State Legal Services Authority to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation.

(3) The said fund shall be disbursed to the State Legal Services Authority through grant-in-aid as per pattern of assistance.

4. *Eligibility for Compensation.*— The victim or his dependent shall be eligible for compensation under this Scheme in following circumstances, namely:—

(1) a recommendation is made by the Court for compensation under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of Section 396 of the Act; or

(2) the offender is not traced or identified, but the victim is identified, and

(a) no trial takes place and

(b) no compensation has been paid for the loss or injury under any other Scheme of the Central or State Government, insurance company or any other institution and

(c) the loss or injury sustained by the victim has caused substantial loss of income to his family making it difficult to meet their both ends without any compensation; or

(3) death of minor victim; or

(4) the Offender is acquitted due to insufficient/lack of evidence.

5. *Procedure for making application before the State or District Legal Services Authority.*— An application for the award of compensation shall be submitted in Form I hereto alongwith a copy of the First Information Report (FIR)/complaint, medical report, death certificate, complaint made to the Court (in case where the police have not registered the FIR) newspaper report, if any, to the State or District Legal Services Authority.

6. *Reliefs that may be awarded by the State or District Legal Services Authority.*— The State or District Legal Services Authority may award compensation to the victim or his dependent to the extent as specified in the Schedule.

7. *Rejection of the application.*— The State or District Legal Services Authority may reject an application where it is of the considered opinion that,—

(1) the applicant has failed to take all reasonable steps to inform the police or other body or person considered by the State or District Legal Services Authority to be appropriate for the purpose about the circumstances giving rise to the loss or injury; or

(2) the applicant failed to co-operate with the police or the Court to bring the accused to justice; or

(3) the applicant has failed to give all reasonable assistance to the State or District Legal Services Authority for deciding the application; or

(4) the applicant has previously filed an application, in respect of the loss or injury suffered as a result of the same crime under this Scheme, for compensation and such application is already granted or rejected or pending adjudication;

(5) the applicant, after having filed the complaint, wilfully turned hostile in the trial and has not supported the case of the prosecution;

(6) the alleged crime prima-facie is collusive in nature and not based upon verifiable facts.

(7) any other reason as deemed fit by State or District Legal Services Authority.

8. *Procedure for Grant of Compensation.*— (1) Whenever a recommendation is made by the Court or an application is made by any victim or his dependent to State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority, the State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority shall examine and verify the claim made with regard to the loss or injury caused to the victim and arising out of the reported crime. It may call for any other relevant information in order to determine genuineness of the claim. After verifying the claim and after due inquiry, the State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority shall award compensation within a period of two months from the date of such recommendation or application, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme.

(2) The award of compensation under this Scheme shall be subject to the condition that if later on the trial court while passing the Judgment, orders the accused person to pay any amount by way of compensation under sub-section (3) of Section 396 of the Act, the victim shall refund the amount of compensation awarded under this Scheme, or the amount of compensation received in pursuance of the order passed under sub-section (3) of Section 396 of the Act, whichever is less. An undertaking in Form “II” hereto shall be obtained from the victim before the disbursal of the compensation amount under this Scheme.

(3) The State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority shall decide the quantum of compensation to be awarded to the victim or to his dependents on the basis of the loss or injury caused to the victim as a result of the crime and his/their requirements of rehabilitation.

(4) The compensation awarded under this Scheme shall be disbursed to the victim or his dependents, as the case may be, from the fund, by remitting the same into the bank account specified in the application by the victim/dependents.

(5) In case where the victim or dependent is a minor, the amount of compensation shall be released to the guardian or whoever has filed the application on behalf of such minor after the State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority is satisfied about the proper utilization of funds in the best interest of and for the welfare of such minor.

(6) The compensation already received by the victim or his dependents from the Insurance Company or from the Government in relation to the crime in question, including ex-gratia and/or other payment received under any law or under Central or State run Scheme, shall be treated as the compensation awarded under this Scheme, and if the amount of compensation to be received under this Scheme exceeds the payment already received by the victim from the sources mentioned above, the balance amount shall be paid out of fund to the victim.

(7) The cases covered under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988) wherein the compensation is to be awarded by the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, shall not be covered under this Scheme.

(8) The State Legal Services Authority or the District Legal Services Authority, to alleviate the suffering of the victim, may order for immediate first-aid facility or medical benefits to be made available

free of cost on the certificate issued by the police officer not below the rank of the officer in charge of the police station or a Magistrate of the area concerned, or any other interim relief as it may deem fit.

(9) In case where the victim or dependent is a minor and if the victim is under the care and protection of Child Welfare Committee, the amount of compensation shall be kept with the State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority in the name of victim till the victim attains the age of 18 years and shall be released to the victim thereafter.

9. *The order to be placed on record.*— The copy of the order of compensation passed under this Scheme shall be placed on record of the trial Court so as to enable the trial Court to pass an appropriate order of compensation under sub-section (3) of Section 396 of the Act.

10. *Limitation.*— An application for compensation under sub-section (4) of Section 396 of the Act shall be made within one hundred and eighty days from the date of Commission of the Crime:

Provided that the State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority may entertain the application received after the expiry of said period of one hundred and eighty days if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the application in time.

11. *Appeal.*— (1) Any victim or his dependent if aggrieved by the Order of the District Legal Services Authority may file an appeal before the State Legal Services Authority within a period of ninety days from the date of such Order:

Provided that the State Legal Services Authority may admit the appeal after the expiry of the period of ninety days if it is satisfied that the victim or his dependent was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) The decision or order of the State Legal Services Authority on all matters shall be final.

12. *Accounts and Audit of the Fund.*— (1) The State Legal Services Authority of the shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statements of accounts including the income and expenditure account and the Balance sheet in respect of said fund. These accounts shall be audited by an auditor appointed by the Government.

(2) Every year an audited statement of Accounts shall be submitted by the State Legal Services Authority, to the Government.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Manthan Manoj Naik, Under Secretary (Home-II).

Porvorim.

SCHEDULE

(See Clause 6)

(1)	In case of death of the sole earning member of the family where children are minor and or unemployed	Upto Rs. 2,00,000/-
(2)	Loss of any limb or part of the body resulting 80% or above disability	Upto Rs. 50,000/-
(3)	Loss of any limb or part of the body resulting in 40% and below 80% disability	Upto Rs. 50,000/-
(4)	In case of death of non-earning Member	Upto Rs. 50,000/-
(5)	Loss of any limb or part of the body resulting below 40% disability	Upto Rs. 10,000/-
(6)	In case of injury causing severe mental agony to women and child (e.g. in human trafficking and rape cases)	Upto Rs. 10,00,000/-
(7)	In case of victim of Lynching /Mob Violence	

	(i)	Resulting into death of sole earning member	Rs. 2,00,000/-
	(ii)	Resulting into death of any family member	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	(iii)	Resulting into disability of over 80%	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	(iv)	Resulting into disability of 40% to 80%	Rs. 50,000/-
	(v)	Resulting into injury of serious nature	Rs. 50,000/-
(8)	In case of victims of Acid Attack		
	(i)	In case of disfigurement of face	Rs. 5,00,000/-
	(ii)	In case of injury 50% and above	Rs. 4,50,000/-
	(iii)	In case of injury less than 50% and above 20%	Rs. 4,00,000/-
	(iv)	In case of injury less than 20%	Rs. 3,50,000/-

FORM I

(See clause 5)

Application for the award of compensation

(1)	Name of the victim: Name of the Dependent:	
(2)	Age of the victim/dependent:	
(3)	Name of the parents (a) Father: (b) Mother	
(4)	Address:	
(5)	Date and time of the incident:	
(6)	Name of the Applicant:	
(7)	Relationship with the Victim (Legal Heir or NGO)	
(8)	Whether FIR has been lodged If 'Yes', enclose a copy of the FIR. If 'No' give reason thereof	
(9)	Whether a complaint has been filed in the Court? If yes, enclosed a copy of the complaint.	
(10)	Whether medical examination has been done? If yes, enclose Medical report/death certificate.	
(11)	Details of Bank Account:	

Date:

Signature of the Applicant

FORM II

[See clause 8(2)]

UNDERTAKING

I, the undersigned Mr./Mrs./Kum..... son/wife/daughter of aged..... years, resident of do hereby undertake that if the Court, while passing the Judgment, orders the accused person to pay any amount by way of compensation under sub-section (3) of Section 396 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Central Act No. 46 of 2023) (hereinafter

referred to as the “said Act”), I shall refund the amount of compensation received under the Goa Victim Compensation Scheme, 2026 or the amount of compensation received in pursuance of the order passed under sub-section (3) of Section 396 of the said Act, whichever is less.



Department of Industries

Notification

3/14/2025-IND/187

Date : 31-Aug-2026

Whereas, the Goa Investment Promotion and Facilitation Board (hereinafter referred to as “the Board”) received an application dated 09/01/2018 & 25/06/2024 from M/s. R. Silva and Sons for setting up of development of Eco Tourism Project comprising of Cottages & wellness centre in the areas as specified in the Schedules hereto (hereinafter referred to as the “said area”) which is its privately owned land (hereinafter referred to as the “said Project”);

And whereas, the Board granted in-principle approval for the said Project and recommended to the Government to declare the said area to be an Investment Promotion Area;

And whereas, the Government accepted the said recommendation of the Board and vide Proclamation No. 3/14/2025-IND/227 dated 30/09/2025, published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 28 dated 09/10/2025 and in local newspaper viz “Bhaangarbhuin” and “The Goan Everyday” dated 04/10/2025 (hereinafter referred to as the “said Proclamation”) the Government proposed to,—

(a) declare the said area to be an Investment Promotion Area in terms of Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 42 of the Goa Investment Promotion and Facilitation of Single Window Clearance Act, 2021 (Goa Act 19 of 2021) (hereinafter referred to as the “said Act”);

(b) appoint the Chief Executive Officer, Goa Investment Promotion and Facilitation Board, for the purpose of the assessment and recovery of house tax, other taxes, fees and all other types of dues as per the provisions of law in force, in terms of Clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 42 of the said Act;

(c) declare that the provisions of any State law relating to local authorities providing for control or erection of buildings, levy and collection of taxes, fees and other dues to the local authority which is in force in the said area shall cease to apply and thereupon such provisions shall cease to apply thereof and that the Municipal Corporation or the Municipality or the Village Panchayat which were receiving house tax, other taxes or fees from the occupants in the said area under their respective laws, shall be compensated by the Government to the extent of the last financial year’s collection of such house tax, other taxes or fees for a period of five years in terms of Clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 42 of the said Act;

(d) authorize the Chief Executive Officer of the Board for the purpose of exercising all the powers, such as, levy and collection of taxes, fees and other dues in respect of local authorities which are in force in the said area, in terms of clauses (b) and (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 42 of the said Act. House tax, other taxes, fees and all other types of dues so collected by the Chief Executive Officer of the Board in respect of the said area, shall be deposited with the Government immediately by the Chief Executive Officer of the Board after such collection under Budget Head:—

0851 — Village and Small Industries;

00 — ---;

101 — Industrial Estates;

03-00 — Goa Investment Promotion Board – Conversion Sanad Fees;

04-00 — Goa Investment Promotion Board – Infrastructure Tax;

05-00 — Goa Investment Promotion Board – House Tax; and

(e) authorize the Planning, Development and Construction Committee appointed under sub-section (1) of Section 43 of the said Act, for exercising all the powers, such as control or erection of building, etc.

(hereinafter collectively called the “said proposal”) and invited all persons who entertain any objections to the said proposal to submit the same in writing with reasons therefor to the Director of Industries, Trade and Commerce, Government of Goa, Panaji, Goa, within a period of one month from the date of publication of said Proclamation in the Official Gazette;

And whereas, the said Official Gazette was made available to the public on 09/10/2025;

And whereas, objections received in this regard have been considered by the Government under sub-section (3) of Section 42 of the said Act and the Government is of the opinion that the said objections are insufficient and invalid.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 42 of the Goa Investment Promotion and Facilitation of Single Window Clearance Act, 2021 (Goa Act 19 of 2021), the Government of Goa hereby,—

(a) declares whole of the said area as specified in the Schedules hereto to be an Investment Promotion Area;

(b) appoints the Chief Executive Officer of the Board for the purpose of the assessment and recovery of house tax, other taxes, fees and all other types of dues imposed as per the provisions of law in force;

(c) declares that the provisions of any State law relating to local authorities providing for control or erection of buildings, levy and collection of taxes, fees and other dues to the local authority which is in force in the said area shall cease to apply and that the Municipal Corporation or the Municipal Council or the Village Panchayat which were receiving house tax, other taxes or fees from the occupants in the said area under their respective laws, shall be compensated by the Government to the extent of the last financial year’s collection of such house tax, other taxes or fees for a period of five years;

(d) authorizes the Chief Executive Officer of the Board for the purpose of exercising all the powers, such as levy and collection of taxes, fees and other dues in respect of local authorities which are in force in the said area. House tax, other taxes, fees and all other types of dues so collected in respect of said area, shall be deposited with the Government immediately by the Chief Executive Officer of the Board after such collection under the Budget Head:—

0851 — Village and Small Industries;

00 — ---;

101 — Industrial Estates;

03-00 — Goa Investment Promotion Board – Conversion Sanad Fees;

04-00 — Goa Investment Promotion Board – Infrastructure Tax;

05-00 — Goa Investment Promotion Board – House Tax; and

(e) authorizes the Planning, Development and Construction Committee appointed under sub-section (1) of Section 43 of the said Act, for exercising all the powers, such as control or erection of building, etc. in the said area.

SCHEDULE “A”

- (a) Area : 26,340 sq. mtrs.
- (b) Village : Ambaulim
- (c) Taluka : Quepem
- (d) Survey No. : 121/52-A
- (e) Field : Xempen

- (f) Boundaries :
- East : By the land under Survey No. 124/59-A and the land under survey Nos. 121/44, 45, 40, 41, 49, 3, 5, 6 & 7,
- West : By the land under Survey No. 120/1,
- North : By said SIP Canal and the land under survey Nos. 121/1, 13, 14, 16, 21, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39 & 42,
- South : By the land under survey No. 120/1.

SCHEDULE “B”

- (a) Area : 48,970 sq. mtrs.
- (b) Village : Ambaulim
- (c) Taluka : Quepem
- (d) Survey No. : 122/1-B-1
- (e) Field : Morod
- (f) Boundaries :
- East : By the land under Survey No. 122/1 and the Government land wherein there is school,
- West : By the reserved access of eight years wide and the land under survey Nos. 121/25, 26, 27, 29, 35, 36, 41, 43, 42, 44, 46 and 48,
- North : By Cuncolim-Ambaulim road, land under survey No. 237 and the Government land wherein there is school,
- South : By the land under survey No. 121 and 124 with its sub-divisions.

SCHEDULE “C”

- (a) Area : 28,925 sq. mtrs.
- (b) Village : Ambaulim
- (c) Taluka : Quepem
- (d) Survey No. : 124/59-A
- (e) Field : Morod
- (f) Boundaries :
- East : By the land under Survey Nos. 124/59, 124/8, 124/9, 124/10, 124/12, 124/13, 124/14, 124/15, 124/16, 124/18, 124/26, 124/42, 124/43, 124/50, 124/51, 124/52, 124/55, 124/56 and 124/58,
- West : By the land under Survey Nos. 127, 121/52, 124/6, 124/7, 124/28, 124/34, 124/33, 124/45, 124/46, 124/49, 124/50, 124/51, 124/54, 124/57 and 124/58,
- North : By the land under Survey Nos. 124/7, 124/4, 124/8, 124/9, 124/10, 124/12, 124/13, 124/14, 124/15, 124/16, 124/18, 124/26, 124/42, 124/43, 124/50, 124/51, 124/52, 124/55, 124/56 and 124/58, 124/33, 124/34, 124/45, 124/28 and 122/1,
- South : By the land under Survey Nos. 126, 125/1 and 125/59.

This Notification shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Manesh Hari Kedar, Under Secretary (Industries).

Porvorim.

Department of Personnel**Order**

1/8/2023-PER/2792

Date : 08-Sep-2026

Read: Circular No. 1/8/2023-PER/2241 dated 22/07/2026

In terms of powers conferred by Article 309 of the Constitution of India and in supersession of Circular read in preamble, the Government is pleased to exempt candidates belonging to category of Persons with benchmark Disabilities from the essential requirement of experience required for Recruitment to Group 'C' posts in various Departments under the Government of Goa for such posts which are reserved for category of Persons with benchmark Disabilities.

However, this shall not surpass the experience standards mandated by norms of Centrally governing Bodies/Institutes such as All India Council for Technical Education, Council of Architecture, Medical Council of India/Institute of Nursing Education/Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Director General of Training etc. and experience standards mentioned for the medical/technical/other specialized posts existing in various Departments.

This shall come into force with immediate effect.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Raghuraj A. Faldesai, Under Secretary (Personnel-I).

Porvorim.

Department of Science & Technology and Waste Management**Order**

6-238-2026/DST&WM/679

Date : 01-Sep-2026

Read: Order No. 6-238-2017/STE-DIR/Part/726 dated 04/12/2019.

In view of the decision taken by the Government to organize the prestigious annual mega science event "Manohar Parrikar Vidnyan Mahotsav" (MPVM) independently by the Department of Science, Technology and Waste Management, with effect from the current financial year 2026-27 onwards, the Pattern of Assistance sanctioned vide Order read above, for release of Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 1.50 crore (Rupees One Crore Fifty Lakh only) annually to the Goa Waste Management Corporation (GWMC) for organizing the said event, is hereby withdrawn with immediate effect.

This issues with the approval of the Government vide U.O. No. 26619 (F) dated 31/08/2026.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Mohd. Shabir, IAS, Director (S&T&WM) & ex officio Jt. Secretary.

Porvorim.

Department of Transport

Directorate of Transport

Notification

D.Tpt/EST/3218/2024/2864

Date : 02-Sep-2026

Read: Notification No. D.Tpt/EST/3218/2025-26/1208 dated 06/05/2025.

Mhaji Bus Scheme

1. *Title of the Scheme.*— This scheme shall be called the "Mhaji Bus Scheme" and shall be implemented by Directorate of Transport.

2. *Objective.*— The objective of this scheme is to provide financial and infrastructural support to private stage carriage bus operators in the State of Goa to ensure an affordable, safe, and reliable public transportation system. The scheme aims to increase the availability of buses across the State, reduce traffic congestion, and promote the use of public transport, especially in rural and underserved areas.

3. *Definitions.*— (i) “Scheme” means the Mhaji Bus Scheme.

(ii) “Operator” means a registered owner of a stage carriage bus with a valid permit issued by the Regional Transport Authority.

(iii) “VLTD” means Vehicle Location Tracking Device.

(iv) “ATM” means Automatic Ticketing Machine.

(v) “KTCL” means Kadamba Transport Corporation Limited.

4. *Eligibility Criteria.*— (i) Only private bus operators holding valid stage carriage permits issued by the competent authority in Goa shall be eligible to participate in this scheme.

(ii) The bus to be operated under this scheme shall not be older than 15 years from the date of its initial registration. However, for initial period of 3 years buses upto 20 years will be eligible to participate in this scheme.

(iii) The operator shall agree to comply with all operational, branding, safety, and service norms specified under this scheme.

(iv) The applicant must be the registered owner of the bus/mini bus in the State of Goa.

(v) The bus/mini bus must have a Fitness Certificate and Comprehensive Insurance Certificate.

(vi) The applicant must produce proof of upto date payment of passenger and road taxes and a clearance certificate for any pending prosecutions.

(vii) The bus must operate for full month and can be kept for repairs and maintenance for two days only which shall be Saturdays, Sundays or holidays. If the bus is off the road prior intimation must be given to the competent authority.

5. *Nature of Assistance.*— (i) A subsidy of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five only) per kilometer operated shall be provided to eligible bus operators under the scheme.

(ii) Bus Insurance Subsidy:- 50% reimbursement of the annual insurance premium paid upto maximum of Rs. 40,000/-.

(iii) Bus Replacement Scheme:- The scheme provides Assistance of ₹ 10,00,000/- for replacing Buses older than 15 years, with new buses having minimum seating capacity of 27.

(iv) The operator shall retain full fare revenue collected from the passengers and shall not be required to deposit any fare amount with Directorate of Transport or any of the subordinate offices.

(v) Disbursement: Subsidy/Assistance under sub-clause (i), (ii) and (iii) of Clause 5 shall be disbursed by the Directorate of Transport upon receipt of duly processed and verified claim by the offices of Assistant Director of Transport (ADTs) of the respective Taluka /Road Transport Authority.

6. *Operational Conditions.*— (i) The operator shall ensure that the bus is operated on all permitted days throughout the year. In case of maintenance, breakdown, or service interruption, the operator shall arrange for an alternate bus in its place by the operator, failing which subsidy for the day(s) shall be deducted.

(ii) The operator shall employ trained conductors who must be in proper uniform with name badges and shall use Automatic Ticketing Machines.

(iii) No separate payment shall be made for dead kilometers, including travel to depot, fuel station, washing, or servicing centers.

(iv) Kilometers for Financial assistance will be considered as per the Fare Chart issued along with the stage carriage permit by the RTA.

(v) The Operator should give permissible concession to the passengers as notified by the Government.

(vi) A VLTD approved by the Directorate of Transport must be installed on all buses prior to induction into the scheme.

(vii) The operator shall repaint the bus in the branding scheme of Mhaji Bus Scheme to ensure uniformity and visibility of public transport.

(viii) The registered owner, conductor, or driver of the bus shall be responsible for maintaining a Vehicle Log Book. They must record each trip's details, including departure and arrival times, distance covered, and any incidents or maintenance requirements. Additionally, they must report to the KTCL control point at each bus stand and enter trip details as per the prescribed format.

7. *Application Procedure.*— (i) Eligible Applicants shall submit an application to the Assistant Director of Transport (ADTs) of the respective Taluka/Road Transport Authority in the prescribed format (Form-MM1 and Form-MM2) along with the required documents.

(a) The application form must be accompanied by the following documents:

- i. Copy of the vehicle's Registration Certificate (RC).
- ii. Copy of the valid stage carriage permit.
- iii. Copy of the valid Fitness Certificate and Insurance Certificate.
- iv. Proof of up-to-date payment of passenger and road taxes.
- v. Clearance certificate for any pending prosecutions related to the vehicles.

(ii) Applications shall be verified by the Assistant Director of Transport (ADT) of respective Taluka/Road Transport Authority or any other officer appointed by the Directorate of Transport for the Mhaji Bus Scheme, and field inspections may be conducted wherever necessary.

(iii) Approved applicants shall be issued a Letter of Empanelment and shall sign an Agreement with Department of Transport outlining their obligations under the scheme.

8. *Monitoring and Compliance.*— (i) Monitoring and Compliance of the Scheme shall be done by a separate Mhaji Bus Scheme Section duly constituted under the Department of Transport. The Assistant Director of Transport (HQ) shall be In-charge of the "Mhaji Bus Scheme"

(ii) All buses under this scheme shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Directorate of Transport and such officials as may be authorised by Director of Transport.

(iii) In case of any violation of scheme terms, the Directorate may issue warnings, impose fines, deduct subsidies, or suspend the operator from the scheme.

9. *Grievance Redressal.*— (i) A Grievance Redressal Committee shall be constituted by the Directorate of Transport to resolve any complaints or disputes arising under the scheme.

(ii) Complaints may be submitted through the official portal of the Directorate or any other officer appointed for the Mhaji Bus Scheme.

10. *Sanctioning Authority and disbursement of claims.*— The Director of Transport shall be the sanctioning Authority for benefits under the Mhaji Bus Scheme.

All claims towards the settlement of benefits to the empanelled Bus owners under the Mhaji Bus Scheme shall be duly verified by Assistant Director of Transport (ADTs) of the respective Taluka/Road Transport Authority and submitted to the Director of Transport for sanction and settlement.

All claims shall be submitted in prescribed forms A, B, C supported with following documents as may be applicable.

- i. Copy of the vehicle's Registration Certificate (RC).
- ii. Copy of the valid stage carriage permit.
- iii. Copy of the valid Fitness Certificate and Insurance Certificate.
- iv. Proof of up-to-date payment of passenger and road taxes.
- v. Clearance certificate for any pending prosecutions related to the vehicles.
- vi. Documents certifying the operational kilometers issued by the permit-issuing authority.
- vii. Invoice or proforma Invoice from the dealer of the vehicle within the state of Goa, showing the cost price of the vehicle.
- viii. Copy of insurance certificate and premium paid.

11. *Essential Service.*— All Buses operating under the Mhaji Bus scheme will be a part of the essential services and the provisions of Essential Services Management Act shall be applicable to such bus services.

12. *Budget and Funding.*— (i) Funds for this scheme shall be provided by the Government of Goa under the annual budget of the Directorate of Transport.

13. *Commencement and Duration.*— (i) This scheme shall come into effect from the date of its notification in the Official Gazette.

(ii) The scheme shall remain in force until superseded or modified by the Government of Goa.

14. *Miscellaneous.*— (i) The Government reserves the right to revise the rates, terms, and conditions of the scheme.

(ii) Any clarification or interpretation of this scheme shall rest with the Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

15. *Validity of the Scheme.*— The scheme shall be applicable throughout the State of Goa and shall remain in force from time to time as may be notified.

16. *Relaxation of the provision of the Scheme.*— The Government shall have power to relax any or all clauses or condition of the scheme in deserving genuine cases, with reason to be recorded in writing.

17. *Interpretation of the provision of the Scheme.*— If any question arises regarding interpretation of any clause, word, expression of the scheme, the decision shall lie with the Government and this decision shall be final and binding on all concerned.

This Notification is issued with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide their U.O. No. 1400104234 dated 16/07/2026 and 24/07/2026 and supersedes the earlier Notification No. D.Tpt/EST/3218/2025-26/1208 dated 06/05/2025.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Arvind B. Khutkar, Director/ex officio Jt. Secretary (Transport).

Porvorim.

Annexure-A:

(Prescribed Application Format)

Application Form for claim of Fuel Subsidy

1. Name of Applicant: _____

2. Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

3. Details of the Vehicle:

a) Registration Number: _____

b) Make/Model of Vehicle: _____

c) Year of Manufacture: _____

d) Type of Vehicle (Bus/Minibus): _____

4. Permit Details:

a) Permit Number: _____

b) Validity of Permit: _____

5. Insurance Details:

a) Insurance Policy Number: _____

b) Insurer: _____

c) Validity of Insurance: _____

6. Fitness Certificate:

a) Fitness Certificate Number: _____

b) Validity: _____

7. Operational Kilometers (as certified by permit-issuing authority):

a) Route of Operation: _____

b) Number of trip : _____

c) Operational Distance (per day): _____

d) Operational Days: _____

8. Documents Attached (Tick):

a) Copy of Registration Certificate (RC) []

b) Copy of Stage Carriage Permit []

c) Copy of Fitness Certificate []

d) Copy of Insurance Certificate []

e) Proof of Payment of Passenger and Road Taxes []

f) Clearance Certificate for Pending Prosecutions []

g) Operational Kilometers Certification []

h) Cancelled Cheque or Bank Passbook Copy []

9. Declaration:

I, _____, hereby declare that the information provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false information may result in the rejection of my application or legal action as per law.

Signature of Applicant: _____

Date: _____

Annexure-B:

(Prescribed Application Format)**Application Form for claim of Insurance Subsidy**

1. Name of Applicant: _____

2. Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

3. Details of the Vehicle:

a) Registration Number: _____

b) Make/Model of Vehicle: _____

c) Year of Manufacture: _____

d) Type of Vehicle (Bus/Minibus): _____

4. Permit Details:

a) Permit Number: _____

b) Validity of Permit: _____

5. Insurance Details:

a) Insurance Policy Number: _____

b) Insurer: _____

c) Validity of Insurance: _____

d) Premium amount paid: _____

6. Fitness Certificate:

a) Fitness Certificate Number: _____

b) Validity: _____

7. Documents Attached (Tick):

a) Copy of Registration Certificate (RC) []

- b) Copy of Stage Carriage Permit []
- c) Copy of Fitness Certificate []
- d) Copy of Insurance Certificate & Premium paid []
- e) Proof of Payment of Passenger and Road Taxes []
- f) Clearance Certificate for Pending Prosecutions []
- g) Cancelled Cheque or Bank Passbook Copy []

8. Declaration:

I, _____, hereby declare that the information provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false information may result in the rejection of my application or legal action as per law.

Signature of Applicant: _____

Date: _____

Annexure-C:

(Prescribed Application Format)**Application Form for claim of Bus Replacement Subsidy**

1. Name of Applicant: _____

2. Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

3. Details of the Vehicle:

a) Registration Number: _____

b) Make/Model of Vehicle: _____

c) Year of Manufacture: _____

d) Type of Vehicle (Bus/Minibus): _____

4. Permit Details:

a) Permit Number: _____

b) Validity of Permit: _____

5. Insurance Details:

a) Insurance Policy Number: _____

b) Insurer: _____

c) Validity of Insurance: _____

d) Premium amount paid: _____

6. Fitness Certificate:

a) Fitness Certificate Number: _____

b) Validity: _____

7. Details of New vehicles to be purchased:

a) Make/Model of Vehicle _____

b) Type of Vehicle _____

c) Seating Capacity _____

8. Documents Attached (Tick):

7. Documents Attached (Tick):

a) Copy of Registration Certificate (RC) []

b) Copy of Stage Carriage Permit []

c) Copy of Fitness Certificate []

d) Copy of Insurance Certificate []

e) Proof of Payment of Passenger and Road Taxes []

f) Clearance Certificate for Pending Prosecutions []

g) Invoice or Proforma Invoice from the dealer of the vehicle within the State of Goa, showing the cost price of the vehicle.

h) Cancelled Cheque or Bank Passbook Copy []

9. Declaration:

I, _____, hereby declare that the information provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false information may result in the rejection of my application or legal action as per law.

Signature of Applicant: _____

Date: _____

FORM-MM1:

Application for Enrollment under the Mhaji Bus Scheme

1) Applicant Details:

a. Name of the Bus Owner: _____

b. Father's / Husband's Name: _____

c. Residential Address: _____

- d. Mobile Number: _____
- e. Email ID (if any): _____
- f. Aadhaar Number: _____

2) Bus Details

- a. Registration Number: _____
- b. Chassis Number: _____
- c. Engine Number: _____
- d. Make and Model: _____
- e. Seating Capacity: _____
- f. Date of Registration: _____
- g. Permit Number and Issuing RTA: _____
- h. Validity of Permit: _____
- i. Insurance Valid Upto: _____
- j. PUC Certificate Valid Upto: _____

3) Bank Account Details for Subsidy Disbursement

- a. Name of the Bank: _____
- b. Branch Name: _____
- c. Account Holder's Name: _____
- d. Account Number: _____
- e. IFSC Code: _____

4) Declarations

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that:

1. The bus mentioned above is owned by me and is not more than 15 years old from the date of registration.
2. I hold a valid stage carriage permit for the said bus.
3. I agree to operate the bus under the terms and conditions of the Mhaji Bus Scheme.
4. I undertake to comply with all operational norms, safety requirements, and directions issued by the Directorate of Transport.
5. I will install the Vehicle Location Tracking Device (VLTD) and Automatic Ticketing Machine (ATM) as prescribed.

6. All information provided in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Place: _____

Date: _____

Signature of the Applicant

(Name: _____)

Enclosures (Self-Attested Copies):

- 1) Registration Certificate (RC)
- 2) Valid Stage Carriage Permit
- 3) Insurance Certificate
- 4) Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate
- 5) Photograph of the Bus
- 6) Aadhaar Card
- 7) Cancelled Cheque or Bank Passbook Copy
- 8) Form-MM2 (Undertaking of Compliance)

FORM-MM2

UNDERTAKING OF COMPLIANCE

(To be submitted by the bus operator along with Form-MM1)

To
The Assistant Director of Transport
Regional Transport Authority
_____, Goa

I, Shri/Smt. _____, son/daughter/wife
of Shri _____, aged _____ years, resident
of _____, do hereby solemnly affirm and undertake as under:

- 1) I am the registered owner of the stage carriage bus bearing Registration Number _____, for which I have applied for enrollment under the Mhaji Bus Scheme .
- 2) I have read and understood the provisions of the Mhaji Bus Scheme and I agree to operate the above-mentioned bus in full compliance with the terms and conditions laid down therein.
- 3) I undertake to operate the bus throughout the year on the assigned routes and schedules, and I shall provide uninterrupted service to the public as per the directions issued by the Directorate of Transport.
- 4) I agree to install and maintain a functional Vehicle Location Tracking Device (VLTD) and Automatic Ticketing Machine (ATM) in the bus, as prescribed.
- 5) I shall ensure that the conductor deployed on the bus is in prescribed uniform, wears a name badge, and uses the Automatic Ticketing Machine for fare collection.
- 6) I undertake to repaint and maintain the external appearance of the bus in accordance with the branding and design guidelines issued by the Directorate of Transport.
- 7) I understand that failure to comply with the scheme's conditions may result in penalties including deduction of subsidy, suspension, or disqualification from the scheme.

8) I declare that the bus is not more than 15 years old as per the date of initial registration and meets all eligibility criteria prescribed in the scheme.

9) I affirm that all information furnished in Form-MM1 and this undertaking is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. If found false, I shall be liable for penal action as per applicable laws and disqualification from the scheme.

Place: _____

Date: _____

Signature of the Operator

(Name: _____)

(Registration No. of the Bus: _____)

Witnesses:

1) Signature: _____ Name: _____ Address: _____

2) Signature: _____ Name: _____ Address: _____

Notification

D.Tpt /EST/3791/2026/2883

Date : 03-Sep-2026

The following draft Rules which the Government of Goa proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 28, 38, 65, 95, 96, 107, 111, 138, 159, 176, 211 and 213 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act No. 59 of 1988) so as to further amend the Goa Motor Vehicles Rules, 1991, are hereby pre-published as required by sub-section (1) of Section 212 of the said Act for information of all the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said Rules will be taken into consideration by the Government after the expiry of a period of fifteen days from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.

All objections and/or suggestions to the said draft rules may be forwarded to the Director of Transport, Directorate of Transport (Government of Goa) Building B, New Market Complex, 1st Floor, Porvorim-Goa, dir-tran.goa@nic.in before the expiry of the said period of fifteen days so that they may be taken into consideration at the time of finalization of the said draft Rules.

DRAFT RULES

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 28, 38, 65, 95, 96, 107, 111, 138, 159, 176, 211 and 213 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Goa hereby makes the following rules so as to further amend the Goa Motor Vehicles Rules, 1991, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) These rules may be called the Goa Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2026.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their final publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Amendment of Rule 42.*— In Rule 42 of the Goa Motor Vehicles Rules, 1991 (hereinafter referred to as the “Principal Rules”), the proviso thereto shall be omitted.

3. *Omission of Rule 310(A).*— Rule 310(A) of the Principal Rules shall be omitted.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Arvind B. Khutkar, Director/ex officio Jt. Secretary (Transport).

Porvorim.

Department of Urban Development

Municipal Administration

Notification

10/787/2018-DMA/1981

Date : 25-Aug-2026

Sub.: Pattern of Assistance for Department of Urban Development/Municipal Administration giving grant-in-aid to Municipalities/Corporation of City of Panaji through Directorate of Municipal Administration/Urban Development and also grants to GSUDA.

In supersession of the earlier notifications issued in this regard, the Government is pleased to revise the Pattern of Assistance prescribing the following terms and conditions and the purpose for sanctioning grants to the Urban Local Bodies of Goa:—

I. Purpose for which grants may be sanctioned.—

- a. Development works.
- b. Salaries to the Common Cadre staff, deputation staff and dearness allowance as per the prevailing rate to employees of Corporation/Municipal Council.
- c. Honorarium to Chairperson/Vice-Chairperson and Councillors of “B” Class and “C” Class Municipal Council as prescribed.
- d. Grants for Pre-Monsoon works and workers provided for Fire services during monsoon period.
- e. Grants under Special Components Plan for Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Development Scheme.
- f. Special Grants for Infrastructure Development for ULB’s.
- g. Grants to Urban Local Bodies under Finance Commissions.
- h. Solid Waste Management related works and equipments.
- i. For Capacity Building through training, workshops.
- j. Disaster management related works and equipments.
- k. Grants for land acquisition.
- l. Execution of Court decree and orders.
- m. Grants for payment of Government dues, statutory dues etc.
- n. To provide additional financial assistance to daily wage worker under Solid Waste Management @ Rs. 200/- per day and Rs. 30/- for Group Insurance Scheme.

II. Condition for release of grants.— The grants shall be released on the terms and conditions as detailed below:—

1. Urban Local Bodies desiring to avail of the Department of Urban Development benefits of grants shall submit their proposal to the Directorate of Municipal Administration/Urban Development along with the following documents.

- a. Resolution of the Corporation/Municipality.
- b. Certificate to the effect that the project/works has been reflected in the budget.
- c. Projects report with full particulars.
- d. Estimated cost along with the technical sanction from the competent authority.
- e. Ownership documents of the property site of the project.

2. The sanction of grants shall be subject to the availability of funds on submission of priority list works submitted by the Corporation/Municipalities.

3. The salary grants to be released in six monthly instalments.

4. The entire amount of the grants released for salary, pre-monsoon, Fire Service and Honorarium shall be utilize within the period of one year from the date of drawal and only for the purpose for which it is sanctioned.

5. Any portion of the salary grant which is not utilized or is not ultimately required shall be taken into account in sanctioning the subsequent salary grant in the next financial year.

6. The entire amount of the grants released for Development works, SWM works and Disaster management works shall be utilized within a period of one year from the date of sanction and only for the purpose for which it is sanctioned and shall not be utilized for any other purpose.

7. After utilizing/refunding the above sanctioned amount, an utilization certificate in the prescribed proforma is required to be furnished invariably to this Directorate within two months from the date of its utilization.

8. The assets if any created out of the Government grants will be subject to the provision of General Financial Rules and other conditions governing the grant-in-aid.

9. Accounts of Corporation/Municipalities shall be subject to the Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretion and by the Director of Accounts & Directorate of Urban Development.

12. The Assistant Accounts Officer of this office shall countersign the Grant-in-aid bills in form G.A.R.-32 submitted by the Corporation/Municipal Council.

13. The grants sanctioned above shall only be released on receipt of bills/invoices by the executing agency which shall be submitted to the Directorate of Accounts for releasing the same to Autonomous bodies/Corporations from Government Treasury.

14. The office Memorandum No. 7/15/2023-FIN(EXP)/182 dated 10/11/2023 issued by Finance Department, Finance (Exp), Division shall be also be adhered to.

15. The Pattern of Assistance shall be valid for a period of 1 year.

This is issued with the concurrence of Finance Department vide U.O. No. 5362/F dated 18/08/2026.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Shri *Brijesh Manerkar*, Director of Municipal Administration/ex officio Additional Secretary (Urban Development).

Panaji.

Notification

10/787/2018-DMA/1982

Date : 25-Aug-2026

Sub.: Pattern of Assistance to Goa State Urban Development Agency (GSUDA).

The Government is pleased to approve the Pattern of Assistance for the Goa State Urban Development Agency (GSUDA), a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act 21 of 1860), as specified below:—

1. Annual Grant-in-aid will be sanctioned to the Goa State Urban Development Agency (GSUDA) by the Government to implement Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana Shehari (D-JAY (S)), AMRUT 2.0, SBM 2.0, PMAY 2.0 and Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment.

a) To implement the State Scheme viz. Integrated Development of Major Towns (IDMT), Solid Waste Management (SWM), E-Governance, Slum Rehabilitation and Awareness, Training of environmental issues in Urban Areas.

b) To meet the normal expenditure on staff salaries and office expenses.

c) To fulfill all the aims and objectives of the Goa State Urban Development Agency as enshrined in its Memorandum of Association.

d) To implement the decisions taken during the periodic meetings of the Goa State Urban Development Agency subject to approval from the Government.

2. The salary grants if any will be released in six monthly installments and the non-salary grants will be released in one annual installment. The salary grants should be utilised within the period to which they relate and the non-salary grants should be utilised within a period of one year from the date of sanctioned and only for the purpose for which it is sanctioned. Any portion of the grant which is not ultimately required will be refunded in cash to the Government Treasury, failing which the unutilized grants shall be taken into account for sanctioning subsequent grants in the next financial year. After utilising/refunding the above sanctioned amount and Utilisation Certificate should be furnished to the sanctioning authority as required under G.F.R. 19, within six months from the end of the financial year.

3. The equipment purchased & assets created with the aid of the grant will vest in the Government. The Grantee shall maintain a register in Form G.F.R. 19 of the permanent and semi-permanent assets acquired wholly or partly out of the Government grants. The register shall be maintained separately in respect of the grants sanctioned and an extract from the register shall be furnished to the Government annually with the audited accounts after the close of the financial year. Such assets shall not be disposed off, encumbered or utilised for the purpose other than those for which the grant was given, without prior approval of the Government. Should the Grantee cease to exist at any time, such assets/properties shall revert to the Government.

4. The Goa State Urban Development Agency will appoint a qualified Chartered Accountant to get their accounts audited. However, the accounts will be subject to concurrent audit by the statutory auditor of Government i.e. The Office of the Sr. Dy. Accounts General, Panaji. The accounts of the grants shall be maintained separately and properly from its normal activities and submitted as and when required.

5. The Grant-in-aid amount shall be drawn in G.A.R. 32 and Simple Receipt Form, duly countersigned by the competent authority who also shall maintain necessary registers and ensure compliance of all the conditions by the Grantee.

6. The grants sanctioned above shall only be released on receipt of bills/invoices by the executing agency which shall be submitted to the Directorate of Accounts for releasing the same to Autonomous bodies/Corporations from Government Treasury.

7. The Office Memorandum No. 7/15/2023-FIN(EXP)/182 dated 10/11/2023 issued by Finance Department, Finance (Exp), Division shall be also be adhered to.

8. The Pattern of Assistance shall be valid for a period of 1 year.

This is issued with the concurrence of Finance Department vide U.O. No. 5362/F dated 18/08/2026.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Shri *Brijesh Manerkar*, Director of Municipal Administration/ex officio Joint Secretary (Urban Development).

Panaji.