

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT OF GOA GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Agriculture

Directorate of Agriculture

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Order

3/4/STAT/MNAIS/D.Agri/2015-16

Notification of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) for Rabi 2015-16

Read: Ministry of Agriculture Department of Agriculture & Co-operation,

Government of India, New Delhi letter No. 13015/02/2012-Credit-II dated 4th February, 2014.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is being implemented in the notified areas for notified crops in Goa from Rabi 1999-2000 season in co-operation with Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC), Mumbai to insulate farming community against agriculture risk. In view of representations, suggestions received from various levels, ongoing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has been reviewed to make it more farmer friendly and accordingly the

scheme has been modified as a new scheme namely Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) by Government of India. MNAIS aims at sustainable production in agriculture sector there by ensuring food security, crop diversification and enhancing growth and competitiveness in Agriculture sector besides protecting farmers from production risk. The scheme will be operational during Rabi 2015-16 season.

According to the decision taken in SLCCCI meeting held on 16th November, 2015, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture), Government of Goa it has been decided to implement Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) in co-operation with AIC of India on following conditions.

1. *Crops and area to be covered.*— MNAIS is to be implemented in two Districts namely North Goa and South Goa for Paddy, Pulses, and Groundnut in Rabi 2015-16 in notified clusters as shown in the Annexure I appended.

2. *Farmers to be covered.*— All farmers, mentioned below growing notified crops in notified areas are eligible for coverage under MNAIS—

(i) Individual owner-cultivator/tenant farmers/share croppers.

(ii) Farmers enrolled under contract farming, directly or through promoters/organizers.

(iii) Groups of farmers/societies services by Fertilizer Companies, Pesticide firms, Crops Growers associations, Self Help Group (SHGs), Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and others.

This scheme will extend coverage component wise

(a) *Compulsory component*— All farmers availing Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO) Loans for notified crops from financial institutions (i.e. Loanee farmers) would be covered compulsorily under the scheme.

(b) *Voluntary component*— The scheme would be optional for Non-loanee farmers.

3. *Risks covered & exclusions.*—

(A) Standing crop (sowing to harvesting)

Comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks, viz:

(i) Natural Fire and Lightning.

(ii) Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado etc.

(iii) Flood, Inundation and landslide.

(iv) Drought, dry spells.

(v) Pests/Diseases etc.

(B) Prevented Sowing/Planting Risk

In case farmer of an area is prevented from sowing/planting due to deficit rainfall or adverse seasonal conditions, such insured farmer who failed to sow/plant (but otherwise has every intention to sow/plant and incurred expenditure for the purpose), shall be eligible for indemnity. The indemnity payable would be a maximum of 25% of the sum insured. The scale of payment will be worked out in consultation by implementing agency with experts.

(C) Post harvest losses

Coverage is available only upto a maximum period of two weeks from harvesting of these crops which are allowed to dry in the field after harvesting against specific perils of cyclonic rains in coastal areas, resulting in damage to harvested crop. Further, the coverage is available only up to a maximum period of 2 weeks from harvesting. Assessment of damage will be on individual basis.

(D) General exclusions

Losses arising out of war & Nuclear risks, malicious damage and other preventable risks shall be excluded.

4. *Sum insured/limit of coverage.*— The farmers desirous of insuring their agriculture

crops shall apply in the prescribed format of Agricultural Insurance Company and adhere to the guidelines specified.

Loanee Farmers:- In case of Loanee farmers under compulsory component, the Sum Insured would be at least equal to the amount of crop loan sanctioned/advanced, which may be extended upto the value of the threshold yield of the insured crop at the option of insured farmer. Where value of the threshold yield is lower than the loan amount per unit area, the higher of the two is the Sum Insured.

Further, in case of Loanee farmers, the Insurance Charges payable by the farmers shall be financed by loan disbursing office of the bank, and will be treated as additional

component to the Scale of Finance for the purpose of obtaining loan.

Non-Loanee Farmers:- For farmers covered on voluntary basis (Non-Loanee farmers), the sum-insured is upto the value of threshold yield of the insured crop. If the farmer so desires, he/she may be provided with higher level of risk coverage. Sum insured up to value of threshold yield of notified area with normal premium subsidy but sum insured above the value of threshold yield and upto 150% of the value of average yield without premium subsidy i.e. farmer is required to pay premium at actuarial rates.

5. *Premium rates and Sum Insured for Paddy, Pulses, and Groundnut as per eligible level of indemnity.*

NCIP - MNAIS Premium Rate and Sum Insured Table

Season: Rabi 2015-16

District	Crop	Level of Indemnity	Normal Coverage per Ha (upto value of T.Y. value)					Additional Coverage per Ha (beyond T. Y. and upto 150% of A.Y.)		Total coverage (per ha)
			Sum Insured (Rs.)	Actual premium Rate in (%)	Subsidized premium (payable by farmers) %	State Govt. Premium subsidy in (%)	GOI premium subsidy in (%)	Sum Insured upto (Rs.)	Actuarial Premium Rate (in %)	Sum insured (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North Goa	Paddy	80%	46400	2.00	2.00	0.000	0.000	40500	2.00	86900
South Goa	Paddy	80%	44100	2.00	2.00	0.000	0.000	38600	2.00	82700
North Goa	Pulses	80%	25200	3.75	2.00	0.875	0.875	22000	3.75	47200
South Goa	Pulses	80%	24100	1.80	1.80	0.000	0.000	21200	1.80	45300
North Goa	Groundnut	80%	79500	4.75	2.00	1.375	1.375	69600	4.75	149100

5.1 The definition of small farmer is a farmer owning less than 2 hectares of land and a marginal farmer is a farmer owning less than 1 hectare of land.

5.2 Nodal Bank system applicable presently under NAIS will continue for MNAIS as well, wherein the insurance company is not required to deal with all loan disbursing points and deals only with designated “nodal points”, at district level which are mostly controlling offices.

6. *Scheme approach and unit of insurance.*—

(A) Widespread calamities

The scheme would operate on the basis of “Area Approach” i.e., Defined Areas (i.e. unit area of insurance for each notified crop for widespread calamities). The unit of insurance will be notified as cluster.

(B) Localized risks

In case of localized risks viz. hailstorm and landslide, the claims will be assessed on individual basis.

7. *Seasonality discipline.*— (b) The seasonality discipline for Loanee and Non-Loanee farmers will be as under:-

Activity	Period
Loaning period (Loan Sanctioned) for Loanee farmers covered on compulsory basis	1st October, 2015 to 31st December, 2015
Cut-off date for receipt of proposals of farmers covered on voluntary basis (Non Loanee)	31st December, 2015
Cut-off date for receipt of declaration of Loanee farmers by A.I.C. covered on voluntary basis from bank	15th January, 2016
Cut-off date for receipt of declarations of farmers by A.I.C. covered on voluntary basis from banks (Non Loanee)	15th January, 2016

Farmers covered on voluntary basis can buy insurance before actual sowing/planting based on advance crop planning for the season. For any reason, if farmer changes the crop planned earlier at the time of buying insurance, such changes should be intimated to the financial institution at which insurance proposal was submitted, within 30 days from the cut-off date for buying insurance, accompanied by sowing certificate issued by concerned official of the State at village level. Where required, the farmer will pay the difference premium or implementing agency will refund difference in premium, as per the premium structure.

8. *Estimation of crop yield and submission of yield data.*— The State Government will plan and conduct the requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) for notified crop (i.e. Paddy, Pulses and Groundnut) in the notified insurance units in order to assess the crop yield. The State Government will maintain single series of Crops Cutting Experiments (CCEs) and resultant yield estimates, both for Crop Production Estimates and Crop Insurance. Planning and supervision for all CCEs will be of the same order as that of General Crop Estimation Surveys (GCES).

Minimum 10 crop cutting experiments should be conducted at Cluster of Village Panchayats wherever it has been decided to consider Cluster of Village Panchayats as insurance unit. It is directed to calculate compensation under this scheme considering average yield data based on the crop cutting experiments at Cluster of Village Panchayats.

The Directorate of Agriculture, Goa State should make arrangement to furnish the average yield based on the data of crop cutting experiments of the defined areas directly to the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. before 31st July, 2015 for Paddy, Pulses and Groundnut.

9. *Threshold Yield.*— The Threshold Yield (TY) or Guaranteed yield for a crop in a Insurance Unit shall be the average yield of the preceding 7 years excluding two year(s) in which a

natural calamity such as drought, floods etc. may have been declared by the concerned Government/authority, multiplied by level of indemnity. However, it may be ensured that at least five years yield data is available for calculating the Threshold Yield. The proposals alongwith notification for excluding the two calamity years (drought, flood etc.) shall be submitted through the District Collectors of the concerned districts with respect to the notified insurance units of the taluka wherein MNAIS is to be implemented. Not more than two such years will be excluded from calculation of Threshold Yield even in instances where calamity years are more than two such during the preceding seven years.

10. *Nature of coverage and indemnity.*—

(A) Widespread calamities

The scheme would operate on the basis of “Area Approach” i.e. Defined Areas for each notified crop for widespread calamities.

If the “Actual Yield” (AY) per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area (on the basis of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments) in the insured season, falls short of the specified “Threshold Yield” (TY), all the insured farmers growing that crop in the defined area are deemed to have suffered shortfall in their yield. The scheme seeks to provide coverage against such contingency.

Indemnity shall be calculated as per the following formula

$$\text{Claims payable} = \frac{\text{Shortfall in Yield}}{\text{Threshold Yield}} \times \text{Sum Insured}$$

[Shortfall = Threshold Yield - Actual Yield]

The claim will be settled solely on the basis of the yield data furnished by the Directorate of Agriculture arrived at through the crop cutting experiments (CCEs) conducted by the State Government under the general crop estimation survey and not on any other basis.

(i) *On Account Payment of claims:*—

In case of adverse seasonal conditions during crop season, claim amount upto 25% of likely claims would be released in advance subject to adjustment against the claims assessed on yield basis. The on account payment will be considered only if the expected yield during the season is less than 50% of normal yield. The criteria for deciding on-account payment of claims shall be based on proxy indicators such as weather, agro-meteorological data/ satellite imagery/acreage damaged or such other indicators to be decided by the Government, and will be implemented in States and for crops for which such proxy indicators can be established in the event of occurrence of such situation. Weather data recorded at IMD, State Government or any other public weather station will be used for the purpose.

In such an instance, insurance company based on declarations received from other authorized agencies or directly from farmers for such crops and areas affected by adverse season, shall work out likely claims which will occur based on end of season yield assessment, and will release claims upto 25% of likely claims, in advance to farmers (subject to receipt of premium subsidy) through nodal banks subject to adjustment against claims assessed on yield basis i.e. in case end of season yield based claims works out to the higher, then difference of claim would be payable and in case end of the season claim based on yield happens to be lower, then the insurance company reserves the right to recover excess claims so paid to farmers.

(ii) *Prevented sowing/planting claims:*—

The extent of claims payable will be decided in respect of the insurance unit area on the basis of rainfall position issued by the concerned Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) for the area during the sowing season and acreage-sown particulars issued by the State Government. Other authentic rain gauge

stations which the Government shall install for the purpose/insurer/insurer nominated agencies can also be considered for the purpose of measuring rainfall. The maximum claims payable will be 25% of the sum-insured. Having received indemnity based on prevented sowing/planting, the insurance cover is automatically terminated. However, due to non-availability of IMD rain gauge station in all selected taluka, the claim payable will be decided on basis of rainfall position available on State Government rain gauge stations at each taluka.

Due to non-receipt of sufficient rainfall or other weather adversities, farmers in one insurance unit may not be in a position to either sow or transplant crop or grow crop (failed at an early stage). When this incidence is widespread i.e. majority of area in one insurance unit remains unsown/failed sowing, (say, more than 75% of normal area) or as decided for various crops by SLCCCI at time of notification, then insurance company based on weather/rainfall position in insurance unit, as issued by concerned office of IMD during the season, and acreage-sown particulars received from State Government, shall decide extent of claims to be paid. In case of non-availability of IMD stations at a location or non-availability of IMD data on certain days, other authentic weather stations/rain gauge stations of State Government/Autonomous bodies/Agriculture Universities/Private agencies as approved by SLCCCI can also be considered for purpose of measuring weather parameters including rainfall.

DAC/State Government shall arrange weather/rainfall data from IMD/Other autonomous/Government bodies, to the insurance company, while data from private data providers shall be arranged by the concerned insurance company. Area sown particulars shall also be provided by State Government/UT, within two months after end of normal sowing period.

Rainfall requirement for sowing a crop differs from crop to crop. Similarly, the quantum of inputs used before sowing (land preparation, seed fertilizer etc.) varies from crop to crop. Insurance company in consultation with SLCCCI shall assess extent of claims payable based on the weather/rainfall position, crop, acreage planted etc. and in any case maximum claims payable will be restricted to 25% of sun-insured. Having become eligible for prevented/failed sowing claim, insurance cover gets automatically terminated. Process of determining prevented/failed sowing being automated, farmers need not lodge any claim for prevented/failed sowing.

(B) Localized risks:

The losses would be assessed on individual basis in case of loss/damage resulting from occurrence of identified localized risks viz., hailstorm and landslide. The cost of inputs incurred until the time of occurrence of peril and the expected loss in final yield due to the peril, would form the basis for loss assessment. In case of localized risks, implementing agency may utilize the services of concerned department of the State Government such as Agriculture, Revenue and Rural Development.

Insured farmers who experience crop losses due to occurrence of localized perils/ calamities, as notified by SLCCCI in the insurance unit (s) for the propose, will give immediate notice (in standard format) to insurance company through concerned financial institution/channel partner or directly, within 48 hours along with particulars of crop insured and extent and cause of damage. On receipt of loss intimation, insurance company shall depute Loss assessors (authorized loss assessors or technical personnel of the company) to area for assessment of crop loss. District Revenue administration and Agriculture Department shall assist insurance company in assessing

extent of crop loss. Localized calamities for this purpose are hailstorm and landslide.

Cost of inputs incurred until time of occurrence of peril, and expected loss in final yield due to peril, with form basis for loss assessment. In case claims settled under localized claims are less than 'area approach' claims, only balance claims shall be paid to insured farmers. However, if claims settled under localized calamities are higher than widespread calamity based claims, farmer is not required to refund balance claim.

Post harvest losses:—

In case of occurrence of specified peril of cyclone in coastal areas (as notified by State Government) resulting in damage to harvested crop lying in field in "cut & spread" condition, insured farmer has to lodge a written claim intimation in standard format to the insurance company through Nodal Bank/Intermediary or directly within 48 hours of occurrence of event. This coverage is available only upto maximum period of two weeks (14 days) from harvesting. Harvested crop bundled and heaped at a place before threshing is beyond coverage under post harvest losses.

Assessment of damage will be on individual plot basis. Insurance company will nominate an authorized loss assessor who will visit the field and assess damage and submit report to insurance company. Services of local officials of Bank and Agriculture/Revenue authorities, may be utilized for this purpose by insurance company.

Based on report submitted by loss assessor, insurance company will arrive at claim payable and loss as a percentage of sum insured. The claim payable will be higher of area approach based claim and claim assessed for post harvest losses.

(C) Procedure of settlement of claims:

(a) Upfront premium subsidy from Government of India and concerned State Government, should have been received in full for the season, by insurance company to enable to settle the claim.

(b) In case of widespread calamity (end of season claims), once yield data is received from State Government as per the cut-off-dates decided, claims will be worked out as per Declarations received from banks/channel partners/insurance intermediaries for each notified area and claims will be approved by Competent Authority of insurance company.

(c) In case of farmers covered on compulsory basis, claim cheques alongwith claim particulars will be released to individual nodal banks and banks, at grass root level, will credit accounts of individual farmers and display particulars of beneficiaries on notice board.

(d) In case of farmers covered on voluntary basis, claim cheques in name of the insured farmers will be dispatched, either to individual farmers or routed through concerned channel partner for onward transmission on submission of advance discharge voucher by farmer.

(e) In case of claims under prevented/failed sowing, localized calamity, insurance company will get claims approved by their competent authority after assessment and shall release the claims as given in (c) and (d) above.

(f) Insurance company shall take all necessary steps to take appropriate reinsurance cover for their portfolio in order to safeguard insuree's interests. In case premium to claims ratio exceeds 1:5 and insurance company fails to get appropriate cover, Government of India will provide

protection to insurance company. For this purpose, Catastrophic fund at national level will be set up which would be contributed by Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis and overall loss exceeding 500% of gross premium will be met out of this fund.

(g) Disputed claims/substandard claims, if any will be referred through SLCCCI to Government of India for consideration by insurance company; and decision of Government of India in case of any interpretation of provisions of scheme or disputes will be binding on State Government/Insurance Company/Banks and the farmers.

(h) *Unless lists of farmers are provided to insurance company, the claims and bank service charges would not be released.*

Important conditions/clauses applicable for coverage or risk:

Insurance companies should have received the premium for coverage either from bank, channel partner, insurance intermediary or directly. Any loss in transit due to negligence by these agencies or non-remittance of premium by these agencies, insurance company is not liable for payment of claims.

In case of any substantial misreporting by nodal bank/branch in case of compulsory farmers coverage, concerned bank only shall be liable for such mis-reporting.

Insurance company will have discretion to accept or reject any risk of an insurance unit(s) for any crop(s) considering prevailing agricultural situation. Mere sanctioning/ /disbursement of crop loans and submission of proposals/declarations and remittance of premium by farmer/bank, without explicit intent to raise the crop, does not constitute acceptance of risk by insurance company.

In the event of near total crop failure during early or mid season affecting entire insurance unit, insurance company shall adopt a graded scale indemnity settlement restricting indemnity to proportion of input cost upto that stage. Graded scale shall be worked out by insurance company in consultation with State Government. Wherever necessary, services of expert agencies may be availed, by insurance companies for arriving at graded scale of payment.

Insurance company, if deemed necessary, will investigate coverage on its own or by an agency appointed for the purpose and may utilize technologies, including satellite imagery for identification of anomalies in crop insurance coverage vis-à-vis actual field conditions. Upon identification of adverse phenomenon based on such investigation, insurance company has the right to scale down sum insured. In such cases no refund of premium paid by farmers shall be made by insurance company.

Where the acreage insured is more than the acreage sown under a particular crop at the insurance unit level, the insurance company can scale down the sum insured on pro-rata basis, and settle the claims on the scaled down sum insured. If needed, DAC may formulate separate guidelines for the purpose once the Committee set-up in this regard submits the report and the DAC accepts it.

11. *Commission & Bank service charges.*— The servicing banks are allowed 4% of premium as service charges.

12. *Service Tax.*— MNAIS is replacement scheme of NAIS and hence exempted from Service Tax at par with NAIS.

13. *Sharing of risk.*— All claims will be borne by the insurance company.

Monitoring of the scheme and social audit

(j) The Nodal Bank(s)/intermediaries may collect the list of individual insured farmers (both loanee & non-loanee) with requisite details like name, father's name, Bank Account number, village, categories – S&M/SC/ST/ /Women, insured acreage, insured crop(s), sum insured, premium collected, Govt. subsidy etc. from concerned branch in soft copy for further reconciliation and send the same to the concerned insurance company alongwith declarations of farmers within 15 days after final cut-off date. Yield data based on CCEs shall be made available to the concerned insurance company by the State Government within a month from the date of final harvest.

(ii) After receiving the claims amount from the concerned insurance companies, the financial institutions/banks should remit/ /transfer the claim amount to the account of beneficiaries farmers within a week and also display the list of the beneficiaries (both loanee & non-loanee) on the notice board of the branch within seven days with details of beneficiaries like Name of farmers/ /beneficiaries, crops insured, sum insured, amount of claims received etc. and send a copy to concerned insurance companies with utilization certificates within 15 days for further verification and audit.

(iii) The insurance companies should also send a copy of the list of beneficiaries received from financial banks alongwith the list of beneficiaries covered through other intermediaries to concerned Gram Panchayat within one month of disbursement of claims for displaying the same in the notice board for social audit etc.

(iv) About 5% of the beneficiaries may be verified by the Regional Offices/local level Offices of Insurance Companies and

send the feedback to concerned District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) & State Government/State Level Co-ordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI).

(v) At least 10% of the beneficiaries verified by the insurance company may be cross verified by the concerned District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) and send the feedback to State Government.

(vi) 1 to 2% of the beneficiaries may be verified by the Head Offices of the Insurance Company/Independent Agencies appointed by the Central Government/National Level Monitoring Committee and send the necessary feedback to Central Government.

14. *State Level Co-ordination Committee for Crop Insurance.*— The SLCCCI constituted as per the Government Order No. 3/4/Plan/NAIS/ /D. Agri/1999-2005/25 dated 27-09-1999 is authorized to oversee the implementation of MNAIS in the State.

15. The expenditure of this account should be debited to the budget head Demand No. 64 2401—Crop Husbandry; 119—Agricultural and Vegetable Crop; 01—National Crop Insurance Programme.

16. This Government Order is being issued as per approval given by the State Level Co-ordination Committee for Crop Insurance for Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme in the meeting held on 16th November, 2015.

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

Ulhas B. Pai Kakode, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (Agriculture).

Tonca-Caranzalem, 24th November, 2015.

ANNEXURE-I

List of Village Panchayats/Clusters for Crop Cutting Experiments under Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)

Sr. No.	Name of the cluster	Name of the Village Panchayat	Sr. No.	Name of the cluster	Name of the Village Panchayat
1	2	3	1	2	3
<u>NORTH GOA DISTRICT</u>					
<u>I) PERNEM</u>					
1	Pernem Cluster 1	1. Agarwada - Chopdem	2	Pernem Cluster 2	1. Morjim
		2. Allorna			2. Ozorim
		3. Arambol			3. Paliem
		4. Casarvane			4. Parcem
		5. Casne-Amere-Poroscodem			5. Querim - Terekhol
		6. Chandel - Hassapur			6. Tamboxem-Mopa- Uguem
		7. Corgao			7. Torxem
		8. Dhargalim			8. Tuem
		9. Ibrampur			9. Varcond - Nagzor
		10. Mandrem			10. Virnoda
<u>II) BARDEZ</u>					
3	Bardez Cluster 1	1. Aldona	4	Bardez Cluster 2	1. Moira
		2. Anjuna - Caisua			2. Nachinola
		3. Arpora - Nagoa			3. Nadora
		4. Assagoa			4. Nerul
		5. Assonora			5. Oxel
		6. Bastora			6. Parra
		7. Calangute			7. Penha-de France
		8. Camurlim			8. Pilerne-Marra
		9. Candolim			9. Pirna
		10. Colvale			10. Pomburpa - Olaulim
		11. Guirim			11. Reis - Magos
5	Bardez Cluster 3	1. Revora	<u>III) TISWADI</u>		
		2. Saligao	6	Tiswadi Cluster 1	1. Azossim - Mandur
		3. Salvador-do-Mundo			2. Batim
		4. Sangolda			3. Carambolim
		5. Siolim - Marna			4. Chimbel
		6. Siolim - Sodiem			5. Chodan - Madel
		7. Sirsaim			6. Corlim
		8. Socorro			7. Cumbharjua
		9. Tivim			8. Curca - Bambolim - Talaulim
		10. Ucassaim - Paliem - Punola			9. Golti - Naveli
		11. Verla Canca			10. Mercedes

1	2	3	1	2	3
III) TISWADI			IV) BICHOLIM		
7	Tiswadi Cluster 2	1. Neura 2. St. Cruz 3. Siridao - Pale 4. St. Andre (Goa Velha) 5. St. Estevam 6. St. Lawrence (Agassaim) 7. Sao Matias 8. Se Old Goa 9. Taleigao	8	Bicholim Cluster 1	1. Advalpale 2. Amona 3. Cudnem 4. Carapur - Sarvan 5. Latambarcem 6. Mayem - Vaiguinim 7. Mencurem - Dhumacem 8. Mulgao 9. Naroa
IV) BICHOLIM			V) SATTARI		
9	Bicholim Cluster 2	1. Navelim 2. Ona - Maulingem - Curchirem 3. Pale - Cothombi 4. Piligao 5. Salem 6. Sirigao 7. Surla 8. Velguem	10	Sattari Cluster	1. Bhirondem 2. Cotorem 3. Dongurli - Thane 4. Guleli 5. Honda 6. Mauxi 7. Morlem 8. Nagargao 9. Pissurlem 10. Poriem 11. Querim 12. Sanvordem
VI) PONDA			VI) PONDA		
11	Ponda Cluster 1	1. Bandora 2. Betora Nirankal - Conxem - Codar 3. Betki-Khandola 4. Bhoma - Adcolna 5. Borim 6. Cundaim 7. Curti Khandepar 8. Durbhat 9. Marcaim 10. Panchawadi	12	Ponda Cluster 2	1. Queula 2. Querim 3. Shiroda 4. Tivre - Orgao 5. Usgao - Ganjem 6. Veling - Priol - Cuncoliem 7. Verem - Vaghurme 8. Volvoi 9. Wadi - Telaulim
SOUTH GOA DISTRICT					
VI) SALCETE					
13	Salcete Cluster 1	1. Ambelim 2. Aquem - Baixo 3. Assolna 4. Betalbatim 5. Camurlim 6. Cana-Benaulim 7. Carmona 8. Cavelossim 9. Chandor - Cavorim 10. Chinchinim - Deusaua 11. Colva 12. Curtorim 13. Davorlim - Dicarpale 14. Dramapur - Sirlim 15. Guirdolim	14	Salcete Cluster 2	1. Loutolim 2. Macazana 3. Navelim 4. Nuvem 5. Orlim 6. Paroda 7. Raia 8. Rachol 9. Rumdamol - Davorlim 10. Sarzora 11. Seraulim 12. Sao Jose De Areal 13. Telaulim 14. Varca 15. Velim

1	2	3	1	2	3
VIII) <u>MORMUGAO</u>			IX) <u>QUEPEM</u>		
15	Marmugao Cluster	1. Cansaulim - Arossim - Cuelim 2. Chicalim 3. Chicolna 4. Cortalim - Quelossim 5. Majorda - Utorda - Calata 6. Nagoa 7. Sancoale 8. Velsao - Pale - Issorcim 9. Verna	16	Quepem Cluster	1. Ambaulim 2. Assolda 3. Avedem - Cothombi - Chaifi 4. Balli - Adnem 5. Barcem - Quedem 6. Caorem - Pirla 7. Fatorpa - Quitol 8. Molcornem 9. Morpirla 10. Naqueri - Betul 11. Xeldem
X) <u>SANGUEM</u>			XI) <u>DHARBANDORA</u>		
17	Sanguem Cluster	1. Bhati 2. Kalay 3. Curdi - Vadem 4. Neturlim 5. Rivona 6. Sanvordem 7. Uguem	18	Dharbandora Cluster	1. Collem 2. Dharbandora 3. Kirlapal - Dabal 4. Mollem 5. Sancordem
XII) <u>CANACONA</u>					
19	Canacona Cluster	1. Agonda 2. Cola 3. Cotigao 4. Gaondongrim 5. Loliem - Polem 6. Poinguinim 7. Shristhal			



Department of Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs

Notification

DCS/ENF/C.O/FS/15-16/191

Order bearing No. S.O. 2642(E) dated 28th September, 2015 published in Part II Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 28th September, 2015 and S.O. 2857(E) dated 18th October, 2015 published in Part II Section 3, sub-section (ii)

of the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 18th October, 2015, both issued by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs, New Delhi making order further to amend the Removal of (Licensing Requirement, Stock Limits and Movement Restriction) on Specified Foodstuff Order, 2002 is hereby republished for general information of the public.

Vikas S. N. Gaunekar, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs).
Panaji, 6th November, 2015.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food And
Public Distribution

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

Order

New Delhi, the 28th September, 2015.

S.O. 2642(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following order further to amend the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, namely:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Second Amendment) Order, 2015.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of October, 2015.

2. In the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, in clause 7, in sub-clause (1), for item (j), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(j) pulses, edible oils and edible oilseeds for a period up to the 30th September, 2016:

Provided that nothing contained in this item shall apply to—

(a) exporters having Import Export Code issued by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade from the purview of stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 with respect to Pulses, edible oilseeds, edible oils for the stock meant for export;

(b) stock essential commodities meant to be used as raw materials by licensed food processed food processors for manufacture of food products, from the purview of stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;

(c) Retailers (Multiple Outlets) and Large Departmental Retailers from stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.”

[F. No. 10/3/2015-ECR&E]
G. GURUCHARAN, Spl. Secy.

Note: The principal order was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, sub-section (j), vide number G. S. R. 104(E), dated the 15th February, 2002 and subsequently amended by numbers G. S. R. 490(E), dated the 16th June, 2003, S. O. 1373(E), dated the 29th August 2006, S. O. 297(E) dated the 27th February, 2007 and S. O. 1488(E), dated the 31st August, 2007, S. O. 400(E), dated the 28th February, 2008, S. O. 823(E), dated the 7th April, 2008, S. O. 2117(E), dated the 27th August, 2008, S. O. 2118(E), dated the 27th August, 2008, S. O. 2247(E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S. O. 2248(E) dated the 22nd September, 2008, S. O. 2249(E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S. O. 649(E), dated the 9th March, 2009, S. O. 880(E), dated the 30th March, 2009, S. O. 905(E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, S. O. 906(E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, S. O. 1621(E), dated the 2nd July, 2009, S. O. 2461(E), dated the 25th September, 2009, S. O. 3249(E), dated the 18th December, 2009, S. O. 2361(E), dated the 29th September, 2010, S. O. 3060(E), dated the 30th December, 2010, S. O. 654(E), dated the 30th March, 2011, S. O. 2227(E), dated the 27th September, 2011, S. O. No. 2447(E), dated the 28th October, 2011, S. O. No. 2716(E), dated the 29th November, 2011, S. O. No. 2320(E), dated the 27th September, 2012, S. O. No. 2968(E), dated the 20th December, 2012 and S. O. No. 2927(E) dated the 27th September, 2013, S. O. No. 3543(E), dated the 29th November, 2013, S. O. No. 77(E) dated the 9th January, 2014, S.O. No. 1685(E), dated the 3rd July, 2014, S. O. No. 2559(E), dated the 30th September, 2014 and S. O. No. 1797(E), dated the 2nd July, 2015.

Order

New Delhi, the 18th October, 2015.

S. O. 2857(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, namely:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2015.

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

2. In the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, in clause 7, the word “pulses”, wherever it occurs, shall be omitted.

3. The words and expressions used in respect of purchase, import, movement, sale, supply, distribution or storage for sale in the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002 shall be kept in abeyance for commodity, namely, pulses for a period upto 30th September, 2016.

[F No.S-10/3/2015-ECR&E]
G. GURUCHARAN, Special Secy.

Note: The principal order was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, section 3 sub-section (i), vide G.S.R. 104(E), dated the 15th February, 2002, subsequently amended by numbers G.S.R. 490(E), dated the 6th June 2003, S. O. 1373(E) dated the 29th August, 2006, S. O. 297(E) dated 27th February, 2007, and S. O. 1448(E) dated the 31st August, 2007, S. O. 400(E) dated the 28th February, 2008, S. O. 823(E), dated 7th April, 2008, S. O. 2117(E) dated the 27th August, 2008, S. O. 2118(E), dated the 27th August, 2008, S. O. 2247(E) dated the 22nd September, 2008, S. O. 2248(E) dated the 22nd September, 2008, S. O. 2249(E) dated the 22nd September, 2008, S. O. 649(E), dated the 9th March, 2009, S. O. 880(E) dated the 30th March, 2009, S. O. 905(E) dated the 2nd April, 2009, S. O. 906(E) the 2nd April, 2009, S. O. 1621(E) the 2nd July, 2009, S. O. 2461(E) dated the 25th September, 2009, S. O. 3249(E) dated the 18th December, 2009, S. O. 2361(E) dated the 29th September, 2010, S. O. 3060(E), dated the 30th December, 2010, S. O. 2447(E), dated the 28th October, 2011, S. O. 2716(E), dated the 29th November, 2011, S. O. 2320(E), dated the 27th September, 2012, and S. O. 2927(E) dated the 27th September, 2013, S. O. 3543(E), dated the 29th November, 2013, S. O. 77(E), dated the 9th January, 2014, S. O. 1685(E), dated the 3rd July, 2014, S. O. 2559(E), dated the 30th September, 2014, S. O. 1797(E), dated the 2nd July, 2015 and S. O. 2642(E), dated the 28th September, 2015.

Department of Education, Art & Culture

Directorate of Education

Order

21/3/95-EDN/Part-III/3152

Sanction of the Government is hereby accorded for revival of one post of Assistant Professor in Microbiology (Group A Gazetted) in the pay scale of Rs. 15,600-39,100+ AGP Rs. 6,000 in the Government College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Khandola, Goa under the administrative control of Directorate of Higher Education, Porvorim, Goa with immediate effect.

This issues with the concurrence of Finance (R&C) Department vide their U. O. No. 1400017540 dated 3-11-2015.

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

Diwan N. Rane, Under Secretary (HE).

Porvorim, 16th November, 2015.

Notification

DE/Acad/Misc./Amendment-Rule/2015

The following draft rules which are proposed to be made so as to further amend the Goa, Daman and Diu School Education Rules, 1986, are hereby pre-published as required by sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Goa, Daman and Diu School Education Act, 1984, (Act No. 15 of 1985), for information of the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration by the Government on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.

All objections and suggestions, if any, to the said draft rules may be forwarded to the Directorate of Education, Porvorim-Goa, before the expiry of said period of fifteen days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, so that the same may be taken into consideration at the time of finalization of the proposed rules.

DRAFT RULES

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Goa, Daman and Diu School Education Act, 1984 (Act No. 15 of 1985), 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, Daman and Diu School Education Rules, 1986, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) These rules may be called the Goa School Education (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

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

2. *Amendment of rule 162.*— In rule 162 of the Goa, Daman and Diu School Education Rules, 1986, after clause (h), the following Clause (i) shall be inserted, namely:—

“(i) Opening of new classes in schools (rule 32)”.

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

G. P. Bhat, Director (Education).

Porvorim, 19th November, 2015.

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Department of Law & Judiciary

Legal Affairs Division

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Notification

10/2/2015-LA

The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Act, 2014 (Central Act No. 32 of 2014), which has been passed by Parliament and assented to by the President on 9-12-2014 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated 10-12-2014, is hereby published for the general information of the public.

Julio Barbosa Noronha, Under Secretary (Law).

Porvorim, 24th July, 2015.

The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Act, 2014

AN

ACT

Further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called the Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Act, 2014.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Substitution of sub-heading in PART VII.*— In the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (hereafter referred to as the principal Act), in PART VII, under the heading, for the sub-heading, the following sub-heading shall be substituted, namely:—

“*Classification of seamen, seafarer, maritime labour standards and prescription of minimum manning scale.*”.

3. *Insertion of new sections 88A and 88B.*— In the principal Act, after section 88, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

‘88A. *Definitions.*— In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Declaration of Maritime Labour Compliance” means a declaration issued by the Director-General of Shipping or by any officer, authority or organization authorized by him in this behalf, in respect of a ship that it meets with the requirements and standards set out in the provisions of the Maritime Labour Convention;

(b) “Maritime Labour Certificate” means the certificate issued by the Director-General of Shipping or by any officer, authority or organization authorized by him in his behalf, in

accordance with the provisions of the Maritime Labour Convention;

(c) “Maritime Labour Convention” means the International Convention of Maritime Labour Organisation on Maritime Labour Standards signed in Geneva on the 23rd February, 2006;

(d) “seafarer” means any person who is employed or engaged or work in any capacity on board a sea going ship, but does not include—

(i) the employment or engagement or work on board in any capacity of any person in a ship of war; or

(ii) any Government ship used for military or non-commercial purposes.

88B. *Application of maritime labour standards to seafarers and ships.*— (1) The provisions relating to maritime labour standards as contained in the Maritime Labour Convention, shall apply to all seafarers and ships engaged in commercial activities, but does not include—

(a) ships which navigate exclusively in inland waters or waters within, or closely adjacent to, sheltered waters or areas where any law for the time being in force relating to ports apply;

(b) ships engaged in fishing activities;

(c) traditionally built ships such as dhows and junks;

(d) ships of war or naval auxiliaries.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Central Government may, on the recommendation of the Director-General of Shipping, by order, extend the provisions of the said sub-section to ships not engaged in commercial activities with such exceptions and modifications as it may consider necessary.’

4. *Amendment of section 91.*— In section 91 of the principal Act, for the words “boys not

under fifteen years of age”, the words “young persons not under the age of sixteen years” shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of section 92.*— In section 92 of the principal Act,—

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The apprenticeship of any person to the sea service shall be by contract in writing between the apprentice or if he is a young person, then, on his behalf by his guardian, and the master or owner of the ship requiring the apprentice.”;

(b) in sub-section (3),—

(i) in clause (a), in sub-clause (iii), for the words “fifteen years”, the words “sixteen years” shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (b), for the words “a minor” the words “an young person” shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 95.*— In section 95 of the principal Act, in the *Explanation*, clause (b) shall be omitted.

7. *Amendment of section 99A.*— In section 99A of the principal Act, the *Explanation* thereto shall be omitted.

8. *Amendment of section 101.*— In section 101 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(cc) hours of work and rest in a week, as may be prescribed;”;

(ii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ff) the entitlement for leave, as may be prescribed;”;

(iii) in clause (j), for the words “arising out of and”, the words “arising out of employment or” shall be substituted;

(iv) after clause (k), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(kk) the terms of agreement with the crew shall be determined after consultation with such organizations in India as the Central Government may, by order, notify to be the most representative of the employers of seamen and of seamen.”.

9. *Substitution of new section for section 109.*— For section 109 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“109. *Prohibition of engagement of underage persons in certain cases.*— (1) No person under the age of sixteen years shall be engaged or carried to sea to work in any capacity in any ship.

(2) (a) No young person shall be engaged in night work.

(b) The period of night work shall be such, as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Director-General of Shipping,—

(i) for giving effective training; or

(ii) for performing a specific nature of duty,

at night, may, by order permit engagement of any young person in night work which shall not be detrimental to the health or well being of such young person.”.

10. *Omission of section 110.*— Section 110 of the principal Act, shall be omitted.

11. *Substitution of new section for section 113.*— For section 113 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“113. *Power to make rules respecting employment of young persons.*— The Central Government may make rules for the purposes of employment of young persons, prescribing—

(a) the authorities, whose certificates of physical fitness shall be accepted for the purposes of section 111;

(b) the form of register of young persons to be maintained in ships where there is no agreement with the crew.”.

12. *Amendment of section 132.*— In section 132 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) where the amount in dispute is up to five lakh rupees or such higher amount not exceeding ten lakh rupees, as the Central Government may, by notification, specify, at the instance of either party to the dispute.”.

13. *Amendment of section 168.*— In section 168 of the principal Act, after sub-section (6), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(7) The master of the ship or any person having charge over the ship shall maintain such standards, in accordance with the provisions of the Maritime Labour Convention, for the quantity and quality of food and drinking water, and the catering standards applicable to food provided to the seamen on ships, as may be prescribed.

(8) The master of the ship or any person having charge over the ship shall undertake educational activities to promote awareness and implementation of the standards referred to in sub-section (7).”.

14. *Amendment of section 173.*— In section 173 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) Every foreign-going ship carrying—

(a) more than the prescribed number of persons (including the crew), shall have on board as part of her complement a medical officer possessing such qualification; and

(b) less than the prescribed number of persons shall have such medical facilities, as may be prescribed, in accordance with the provisions of the Maritime Labour Convention.”.

15. *Insertion of new section 176A.*— After section 176 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“176A. *Ships to possess Maritime Labour Certificate and Declaration of Maritime Labour Compliance.*— (1) All ships of five hundred tons gross or more and engaged in international voyage or operating from a port, or between ports, in another country, shall possess a Maritime Labour Certificate and a Declaration of Maritime Labour Compliance.

(2) Ships not covered under sub-section (1) shall, unless, exempted by the Central Government, possess such certificate in such manner and form, as may be prescribed.

(3) The shipping master, surveyor, seamen’s welfare officer, port health officer, Indian consular officer, or any other officer at any port duly authorized in this behalf by the Central Government, may inspect any ship, in such manner as may be prescribed, and the master of the ship or any person having charge over the ship shall make available to such inspecting officer, the Maritime Labour Certificate and the Declaration of maritime Labour Compliance.”.

16. *Insertion of new section 218A.*— After section 218 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“218A. *Power to make rules for purposes of Maritime Labour Convention.*— The Central Government may, having regard to the provisions of the Maritime Labour Convention, and in consultation with such organizations in India as the Central Government may, by order, notify to be most representative of the employers of seamen and of seamen, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Part.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) the hours of work and rest in a week under clause (cc) of sub-section (2) of section 101;

(ii) the entitlement for leave under clause (ff) of sub-section (2) of section 101;

(iii) the period of night work under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 109;

(iv) standards for the quantity and quality of food and drinking water, including the catering standards that apply to food provided to the seamen on ships, under sub-section (7) of section 168;

(v) the qualifications of medical officer under clause (a) and the medical facilities under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 173;

(vi) the manner and form of certificate to be provided to ships under sub-section (2) of section 176A;

(vii) the manner of conducting inspection in a ship to verify possession of the Maritime Labour Certificate and the Declaration of Maritime Labour Compliance under sub-section (3) of section 176A;

(viii) any other matter which may be or is to be prescribed relating to the Maritime Labour Convention.”.

17. *Amendment of section 436.*— In section 436 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), in the Table, against serial number 25,—

(a) in column (2), the word and figures “, section 110”, occurring at both the places shall be omitted; and

(b) in column (3), the figures “110,” shall be omitted.

Department of Transport

Directorate of Transport

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Notification

CCT/12-10/2009-2010/2015/3768

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Goa Rural Improvement and Welfare Cess Act, 2000 (Goa Act 29 of 2000) (hereinafter called as the “said Act”), and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Goa hereby amends the Schedule-I appended to the said Act, as follows, namely:—

In the Schedule I appended to the said Act, for the existing entry at serial number 13, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“13. Packaged water supplied in plastic bottles or sachet made up of plastic, sold for human consumption. Rs. 0.50/- per litre.”,

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

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

Sunil Masurkar, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (Transport).

Panaji, 20th November, 2015.

www.goaprintingpress.gov.in

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