

Quadrant II –Notes

Programme: Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Science

Subject: Geography

Course Code: GEG 102

Course Title: Geography of Resource Utilization in Goa.

Unit: II– Geographical study of Mining and Manufacturing in Goa

Module Name: Stages of Industrial Development during post-liberation and post-liberalization period.

Name of the Presenter: Mr. Vishal R. Gaonkar

Notes:

❖ Industrial Scenario in Pre-Liberation Goa:

- In 1961, there were no major or medium manufacturing industries in Goa. Goa was known for handicraft and village industries for many years. Most of industries were cottage industries and few were of small scale industries.
- Before the liberation the industrial activity was confined only to mining, building and repairing of barges, and handicrafts. The cashew nut processing was the major units.

❖ Industrial development in the post-liberation period:

- After 1962, the government of Goa and central government together formulated a new industrial policy of giving financial assistance, scheme of subsidies and incentives to attract people to start new industries.
- The establishment of the Regional Rural Project of 1962 and the setting up of the Goa Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) under the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Act of 1965 boost the industrial sector in Goa.

- In 1966 the first Industrial estate at Corlim was evolved in Goa. It was followed by the establishment of similar estates at places like S. Jose de Areal, Sancoale, Mapusa, Tivim, Daman and Bicholim.
- In 1975 Government established Economic Development Corporation (EDC). This corporation focused on financing industrial units. In 1981 the Goa had 2,229 small scale units.
- The GIDC and RRP aimed at shifting the nature of Goa's Economy from that of a 'Trading Economy' (pre-liberalization) to that of a 'Production-oriented Economy' (post-liberalization)
- Apart from existing units new factories also came into existence like the Zuari Agro-chemicals, Madras Rubber factory, Ciba, Arlem Breveries and Pellet manufacturing plant. The Verna plateau turned into an industrial agglomeration in Goa.

❖ **Industrial Scenario in Post-Liberalization Goa:**

- With the liberalization of economy, the new thrust areas in industrial growth are electronics and pharmaceuticals. Goa state government has set up an electronic city in Verna Industrial estate.
- Agro based, food processing including fisheries, electronics, software development, telecommunication, bio technology, light engineering goods, wood carving, automotive parts etc. was encouraged.
- More thrust was given for tourism based industries and service industries. Pisciculture, floriculture, Tissue culture, Mushroom cultivation and processing etc. are also being encouraged in Goa state.
- Medium and large industries will be encouraged in villages and rural areas with a view to achieve dispersal of industries and to reduce unemployment in rural areas. Established at least one industrial estate in all the Talukas of the state.
- In the new liberalized environment, a new thrust is being given to encourage private sector investment in infrastructure projects like roads, ports, power and water.

- The industrial development in Goa is due to the establishment of institutions like GIDC, Goa handicrafts, Rural and small scale Industries Development Corporation, Khadi and Village industries board, EDC, Maharashtra State Financial Corporation and Small Industries Service Institutes (SISI).
- The Goa Investment Policy, 2014, Goa Industrial Policy, 2104 accompanied by tax holidays, subsidies and other promoting elements create an investment friendly atmosphere in the state.
- Large number of small and medium scale industries came into existence in all towns as well as big settlements. The industries of Goa had given employment opportunities to more than 40,000 people. Goa now has about 20 industrial estates established by Goa Industrial Development Corporation.

