CHAPTER III

GOA- INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOA

The Goa-Industrial Development Corporation is established to enable a planned and accelerated industrial development in the State. Hence, this chapter studies assistance of the Goa-IDC in the industrial development of the State. For the purpose of convenience, this chapter is organized into two sections. Section one focuses on Profile of the Goa-IDC which include organizational pattern, objectives, functions, powers, finance, accounts, audit and procedure to be followed to allot a plot in industrial estate. Section two focuses on role of the Goa-IDC in promoting and assisting industrial development by establishing industrial estates which include evolution of industrial estates, industrial estates in India and Goa, the Goa-IDC and industrial development in the State.

SECTION I: PROFILE OF GOA-IDC

EMERGENCE OF GOA-IDC

After liberation of the territory in 1961, the then Government concentrated on creating a facilitative regime that encouraged the private sector
to set up business units and prosper. To materialize the above, the Goa, Daman and Diu Industrial Development Corporation was established by the government of Goa, Daman and Diu in February 1966. Later, GDDIDC is changed to Goa-industrial Development Corporation. One of the important activities of the corporation is to identify land, sizable area for setting up of industrial estates. The area has to be within the Industrial zone as per the Town and Country Planning Department. At the same time while preparing the layout care is to be taken to see that the ecological features and tourism development plans in the State are not disturbed. In pursuance of the above, the Goa-IDC has established twenty industrial estates in the State.

**ESTABLISHMENT, CONSTITUTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN OF THE CORPORATION:**

The Goa-IDC is established for the purpose of securing and, orderly establishment and organization of industries in industrial estates. The corporation is a body corporate with perpetual succession and common seal. It may sue and be sued in its name and shall be competent to acquire, hold and dispose of property movable and immovable and, to contract and do all things necessary within the frame work of the Act. The Corporation consists of following twelve Directors:
- Secretary (Industries)
- Secretary (Finance) who shall be the financial advisor to the Corporation.
- Chief electrical engineer
- Director of Industries
- President, GCCI
- President, GSIA
- An architect or environment expert to be nominated by the government
- A person having shown capacity in industry or commerce to be nominated by the Government.
- Three persons having expertise in the fields of processing/agriculture, biotechnology and pharma, to be nominated by the government.
- The Managing Director of the Corporation, who shall be the Chief Executive of the Corporation, shall be ex-officio secretary to the Corporation. Besides, the State government shall appoint one of the Directors of the Corporation who shall be the Chairman of the Corporation.

The Act governs the terms and conditions of services of the Directors. However, the Chairman shall hold the office for a period of three years from the date of his nomination, unless his term of office is terminated earlier than the specified period by the State government. The Managing Director and Accounts officer are appointed by the State government. Moreover, the
Corporation may appoint such other employees as it considers necessary for the efficient discharge of functions. The conditions of appointment of the officials and employees are determined by regulations made under the Act. The Goa-IDC has a corporate office at Panaji, the state’s Capital and sub offices each at all industrial estates established in Goa. The organizational pattern of the Goa-IDC is depicted in the following chart:
GOA IDC OFFICIAL/STAFF CHART

Source: Goa –IDC, Panaji Goa
FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE CORPORATION:

The Corporation is established to carry out the functions stated below:

i. To promote and assist in the rapid and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries in the State.

ii. To establish and manage industrial estates at places selected by the State Government.

iii. To develop industrial areas selected by the State government for the purpose and, make them available for undertakings to establish themselves.

iv. To undertake schemes either jointly or agency base with other corporate bodies or institutions, or with Government in furtherance of the purposes for which the Corporate is established.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE CORPORATION:

Subject to the provisions of the Act the Corporation has the following powers:

a) To acquire and hold such property, both moveable and immovable as the Corporation deem necessary for the performance of any of its activities, as well as to lease, sell, exchange or otherwise transfer any property held by it on such conditions as may be deemed proper by the Corporation.
b) To make available building on hire or sale basis to industrialists or persons intending to start industrial undertakings.

c) To construct building for housing of the employees.

d) To modify or rescind such allotment, including the rights and powers to evict the allottees concerned on breach of any of the terms or conditions of their allotment.

e) To constitute advisory committee to advise the Corporation as well as to engage suitable consultants having special knowledge or skill to assist the Corporation in performing of its functions.

f) Subject to the previous permission of the State government, to delegate any of its powers to any of its committees or officers, and to permit them to re-delegate specific powers to their sub-ordinates. Besides, to enter into and perform all such contracts as it may think necessary for expedients for the proper conduct of it functions.

All permissions, orders and other documents of the Corporation shall be authenticated by the signature of Managing Director or any other officer authorized by the Corporation.

**ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE CORPORATION:**

Any land required by the Corporation for carrying out any of its functions shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose and may be
acquired under the provisions of Land acquisition Act or any other Law in force. Moreover, subject to any direction given by the State government under this Act, the Corporation may dispose of any land acquired without undertaking any development thereon.

However, the Corporation shall offer the land in the first instance, to the persons from whom it was acquired, if they desire to purchase it, subject to such requirements as to its development and use as the Corporation may think fit to impose.

FINANCE:

All property, funds and other assets vesting in the Corporation shall be held and applied by it, subject to the provisions and the purpose stated in the Goa-IDC Act. The Corporation will maintain its own funds received by way of:

(a) Grants, subventions and fees.
(b) Cost and charges received.
(c) Monies received by way of disposal of land, building and other properties movable and immovable.
(d) All monies received by the Corporation by way of rent and profit, or in any other manner or from any other source including the proceeds of any loan authorized by the Act.

The Corporation may borrow money in the open market or otherwise with a view to provide itself with adequate resources. Moreover, the
corporation may accept deposits as well, on such conditions as it deems fit from persons, institutions to whom allotment of land, building or shed is made or likely to be made in furtherance of the objectives of the Act. The corporation also can make provision for reserve and other specially denominated funds as the State government may, time to time direct.

Further, the Corporation has the authority to spend such fund as it thinks fit for the purpose authorized under the Act. Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred, the Corporation may contribute such sums as it thinks fit towards the expenditure incurred or to be incurred by any local authority or statutory public undertaking in the performance in relation to any of the function of such authority, including the expenditure incurred on acquisition of land.

**BUDGET AND PROGRAMME OF WORK:**

The corporation is required to prepare in advance an annual financial statement and programme of work for succeeding financial year and place it before the State government for approval.

The Corporation however, shall be competent to make variations in the programme of work provided all such variations and appropriations out of sanctioned budget are brought to the notice of the Government by supplementary financial statement.
ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT:

The Corporation shall maintain books of accounts and other concerned accounts in relation to its business transactions in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed. The accounts of the Corporation are audited by the Auditor appointed by the State government. The copies of audited statements and report are sent to the State government. The State government intern forwards the same for the purpose, to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

GOA- IDC AND ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS TO ENTREPRENEURS IN INDUSTRIA ESTATES

The Procedural formalities are to be accomplished for (a) new industrial venture in small, medium or large scale sectors;(b) Expansion or diversification of the existing industrial units; (c) Shifting of existing industrial units; (d) Service industry/ commercial venture like industrial warehousing, logistics, canteen, shop, health service which would support the industrial units. The entrepreneur who intends to apply for the plot in the industrial estate has to submit the application along with project profile and SSI registration certificate. Further, the profile to be based on the following points:

- Details of the products to be manufactured
- Proposed built up area for the factory, godown, open storage space for raw material, if any.
• Future expansions, if any and construction details.
• Water requirement for manufacturing, processing and domestic use.
• Quantity of effluent discharged in case of chemical unit (processing and domestic )
• Investment in land, plant and machinery.
• SSI Registration Certificate from DITC.
• Power required.

EARMARKING LETTER

The earmarking letter is normally issued within 15 days from the date of receipt of application by the Goa-IDC office. Within this period, applicant’s requirement as well as availability of land and water is examined and decision is taken by the committee to earmark the plot. Conditions to be complied with, to be eligible for allotment:

• Letter from the bank/financial institution agreeing to finance the project.
• The arrangement made for procurement of plant and machinery and marketing the products
• Bio-data of the Promoters/Directors/Shareholders/Partners as applicable.
• Memorandum and Articles of Association along with Incorporation Certificate from the Registrar of Companies, Shareholding pattern and certified copy of Resolution.
• Registered copy of Partnership Deed along with the certificate from Registrar of Firms.

• NOC required from the Goa State Pollution Control Board (from the pollution point of view), Directorate of Fire and Emergency Services, Chief Controller of Explosives, Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, and the Directorate of Food and Drugs Administration, government of Goa, if applicable.

• PAN Card/Income Tax returners filed by the assesse/assessee.

• Approval from the High Powered Co-ordination Committee, in case of medium/large scale unit.

• Annual report of the company for the last three years, if applicable.

• License under Fruit Products Order, if applicable. After submission of above documents pertaining to the project requirement, the case is put up for approval of the Committee/Board’s approval for allotment of plot.

**ALLOTMENT OF PLOT**

After the approval, the first instalment of plot along with the lease rent is required to be paid by the applicant. As regards to the small scale unit, the first instalment is 10% of the total premium amount of the plot and in case of medium/large scale unit it is 20%. The lease rent is to be paid @ 2% on the
total premium amount of the plot. After the payment of the above amount the allotment order is issued.

Moreover, after taking the possession of the plot from the Field Manager, plan to construct the factory building is submitted as per the guidelines to the field manager for his perusal. However, the Corporation reserves the right to inspect the site, to check the building construction in respect of the plan approved by the Corporation and take action as necessary, if any violation is observed.

**ALLOTMENT OF PREMISES FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE:**

The premises in industrial estates also are allotted to service oriented units like Canteen, Health Care, Warehousing, Transport Agency, Banking Institution, Police Outpost, Post Office, and any other facilities which would provide support for the existing business units established in the estates.

**PERMISSION FOR STARTING OF ANOTHER UNIT IN THE EXISTING PREMISES:** Establishing second unit in the existing premises is allowed provided the owner remains the same and there is no change in constitution. However, starting second unit is subject to availability of enough space.
Following conditions are required to be satisfied:

- A project report has to be submitted.
- A separate power connection has to be obtained.
- Necessary Agreement has to be executed between the Lessor and the Lessee.
- No additional water supply will be made available to the new unit.
- The NOC from the financial institution will have to be submitted.
- The Directorate of Industries, Trade and Commerce has to be informed about establishment of second unit.

**SUB-LEASING:**

The permission of sub-leasing will be granted by Goa-IDC for an initial period of 5 years subject to, a minimum period of one year and renewable after the expiry of the same for the further period as desired and as per merits of the case. The approval charges for the sub-lease area have to be paid in lump sum in advance. However, the sub-lease charges are to be paid annually. The Directorate of Industries, Trade and Commerce have to be informed about the sublease and the duly acknowledged copy from them is to be submitted to the office of IDC for records.

Moreover, the sub-lessee has to submit all the details of the new units such as SSI Registration Certificate, NOC from the health department or
Pollution Control Board, a copy of the project report, agreement between the lessee and the sub-lessee mentioning area of sub-lease and quantum of consideration for sub-lease area along with the application. However, the Corporation will not accept any liability for eviction of sub lessee. The liability to evict will vest with the lessee\original allottee. Any dispute between the original allottee/lessee and sub-lessee will have to be settled between them, and the Corporation will not accept liability and or action to interfere and settled the difference and shall hold the original lessee responsible.

**TRANSFER OF PLOT:**

Transfer of plots will be allowed subject to the location policy of industrial units in a particular industrial estate. To effect the transfer, the original allottee i.e. transferor has to make a formal request for transfer stating the reasons for transfer , and the transferee has to provide the information in the prescribed transfer form. After scrutiny, the case is placed for approval of the committee. There after the following formalities are required to be fulfilled to accord approval for transfer order:

- Lease rent is to be paid annually.
- The Directorate of Industries ,Trade and Commerce has to be informed about change and duly acknowledged copy from them is to be submitted to the office of IDC for their records.
A duly notarized copy of transfer agreement has to be submitted,

The transferee has to submit all the details of the new unit such as a copy of the detailed project report, financial arrangement made, NOC from the Goa State Pollution Control Board, if applicable, along with the prescribed application form and any other relevant details to implement the proposed project.

The NOC from the financial institution from whom the loan is taken has to be submitted by the transferor. If not, an undertaking stating that no loan is outstanding to the financial institution has to be submitted.

Any additions / alterations in future, all the building rules shall be applicable and no construction shall be allowed on the basis of existing structure.

No additional water supply will be made available to the new unit under any circumstances. All necessary documents have to be executed.

SURRENDER OF THE PLOT:

In case of non-implementation of the project the allotted plot can be surrendered. However, surrender charges applicable for surrender of plot, shall be in case of SSIs 1% of the prevailing premium amount of the plot area which is less than 5000 sq.mts and 5% in case of area equal to or more than 5000 sq.mts. However, in case of MSIs/LSIs surrender charges are 5% of the prevailing premium amount of the plot.
DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATION:

Where the State government is satisfied that the purposes for which the Corporation was established under the Act have been substantially achieved so as to render the continued existence of the Corporation in the opinion of the State government unnecessary, the State government may by notification in official Gazette declare that the Corporation shall be dissolved with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification and, the Corporation shall be deemed to be dissolved accordingly. As such from that date all properties, funds and dues which are vested in or realizable by the Corporation shall vest in, or be realized by the State government. Moreover liabilities which are enforced against the Corporation shall be enforceable against the Government.

SECTION II

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES INSTRUMENTAL FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial activities started picking up momentum in the State with setting up of Goa-IDC. In fact there has been manifold increase in its operation, and it is a nodal agency as far as industrialization in Goa is concern. As stated, the main function of the Corporation is to secure and assist in orderly and
speedy establishment of industries in Industrial Areas. Accordingly, the IDC is so far maintaining twenty industrial estates.

The Corporation is carrying out activities within the frame work of Goa-IDC Act, rules and regulation as well as in accordance with the aims of the Corporation. The land for industrial estate is acquired through the government of Goa under land acquisition Act and Government land is also handed over to the corporation as an Industrial Area. The activities of the corporation revolve around establishing industrial estates and equip them with quality infrastructure that will enable functioning of business enterprises efficiently. Industrial infrastructure comprises all physical facilities that assist the establishment of business units as well as smooth functioning of established units. It is referred as social overhead capital by development economists such as Paul Kodan, Ranger Nurkese and Albert Hirschman. In fact it is an essential pre- request for industrial development.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

The term industrial estate is analyzed as a planned clustering of industrial enterprises offering required facilities and services to the occupants. An industrial estate can be explained has a self-contained geographical area with high quality of infrastructural facilities to assist the business enterprises to operate efficiently. “An industrial estate is a tract of land which is subdivided and developed according to a comprehensive plan for the use of a community
of industrial enterprises. The plan must make detail provision for streets and roads, transportation facilities and installation of utilities. The plan may provide for the erection of factory buildings in advance of sale or lease to occupants. “

In industrial estates, plots are offered to the industrial enterprises and provided with infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecom, banking as well as civic amenities such as hospital, sewage and drainage. “A group of factories constructed on an economic scale in suitable sites with facilities for water, transport, electricity, steam, bank, post-office, canteen, watch and ward, and first aid and provide special arrangement for technical guidance and common service facilities”

Hence, in industrial estates, plots are offered to the industrial enterprises and provided with infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecom, banking, as well as necessary civic amenities such as hospital, sewage and drainage. The genesis of industrial estate can be traced back to year 1885, when it was decided to set up an industrial district in Chicago, but the very first full-fledged industrial estate was established in United Kingdom at Trafford Park Manchester in the year in 1896. Subsequently, there has been phenomenal increase in setting up of industrial estates worldwide.

Type of industrial estates:

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2 Alexander P.C., Industrial Estates in India, Asian Publication, (1963), P.2
A) Based on type of industrial activities, an industrial estate may be classified as:

i) Non specialized general purpose estate.

ii) Functional industrial estate.

iii) Ancillary industrial estate.

iv) Single trade industrial estate.

B) Based on sponsorship, an industrial estate may be:

i ) Government industrial estate.

ii) Private industrial estate.

iii) Co-operative industrial estate.

C ) Based on location, an industrial estate may be:

i ) Urban industrial estate.

ii ) Semi urban industrial estate.

iii) Rural industrial estate.

The non-specialized general purpose industrial estates provide accommodation for all type of small scale industries. The industries do not
have any similarity as regards the process of manufacture or end products. Wide varieties of industries are generally located in these industrial estates.

A functional industrial estate is one in which the functions of one industry are sub-divided among a number of small scale units located in one place. The business units function according to a co-ordinated manufacturing programme and supply its products to one or more central assembly units.

Ancillary industrial estates are organized in order to locate small scale unit manufacturing different components, parts and stores needed by large industries on sub contract basis. They are located generally in close proximity to the large industrial unit.

Single trade estate provides factory accommodation to the units belonging to the same trade. A significant advantage of this estate is that common technical service facilities can be planned according to the need and put to efficient and economic uses. Single trade estate provides identical goods and cooperate each other in technical services. Thus, the advantages of economies of large scale purchases and sales can be reaped.

The government industrial estate is owned by the government. It is the government which undertakes the programme of development of industrial estate. The private industrial estates are managed by private organizations. The co-operative estates are sponsored and constructed by cooperative societies.
The industrial estates may be located in urban areas, semi urban and rural areas.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN INDIA:**

The history of industrial estates in India can be traced back to the year 1947, when the then government of Bombay State appointed a special officer to conduct feasibility study and recommend location, to set up industrial estates in the State. Though a number of centres in the State were recommended, the scheme did not materialize for want of finance. However, the idea lingered on and in 1952 the Bombay State granted permission to Poona Municipal Corporation for development of industrial estate at Hadapsar.

The lead given by Bombay State was followed by the then Saurashtra State in 1955, when it decided to set up an industrial estate in Rajkot. The policy makers recognized the importance of industrial estates as an integral part of its programme for promotion of SSIs.

During the first and the second five year plans, the emphasis of the government’s policy and programmes was on the promotion and growth of the SSIs. However, thereafter it was shifted to decentralization and development of backward areas. As such boost was given to the programme of development of industrial estate.
INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN GOA:

Industrial estate programme is undertaken as an institutional measure and a tool of industrialization in the State. The objectives are stated below:

- To Promote and develop SMEs in rural and semi urban areas.
- To achieve de-centralized industrial development in small towns and villages.
- To encourage the growth of ancillary industries in township, surrounding major industrial undertaking, both public and private sector.
- To establish industrial centre around which other service industries will develop gradually.

It is an endeavour to provide suitable accommodation and other basic common facilities at one place to a number of entrepreneurs who could otherwise find it difficult to secure those facilities at a reasonable cost elsewhere.

The first industrial estate in the State was established in 1966 at Corlim. Out of the twenty industrial estates 13 are located in North district and 7 are located in South district. All the industrial estates located in the State are general purpose estates.

Talukawise distribution of industrial estates has been shown in table 3.1
Table 3.1
Talukawise Distribution of Industrial Estates in Goa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slink</th>
<th>Name of Taluka</th>
<th>Name of IE/IEs</th>
<th>% Representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>North Goa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tiswadi</td>
<td>Corlim</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bardez</td>
<td>Colvale,Tivim, Pilerne and Mapusa</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bicholim</td>
<td>Bicholim</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Satari</td>
<td>Honda &amp; Pissurlem</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pernem</td>
<td>Tuem</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ponda</td>
<td>Bethoda, Madkaim, Kundai &amp; Shiroda</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>South Goa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mormugao</td>
<td>Sancoale</td>
<td>05</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Salcete</td>
<td>Verna, Margao and cuncolim</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Quepem</td>
<td>Kakoda</td>
<td>05</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sanguem</td>
<td>Sanguem</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cancona</td>
<td>Cancona</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GIDC

Table 3.1 shows that of 11 talukas, each of 7 talukas represents single industrial estate, which is 5% per cent of the total industrial estates in the State. The talukas of Pernem and Canacona are located extreme North and South respectively. Bicholim and Sanguem are known for mining activities. The Capital of the State Panaji is situated in Tiswadi Taluka, where acquisition of land is a difficult task, whereas Mormugao is smallest taluka, having a considerable number of business enterprises set up outside the industrial estate and Quepem comes under forestry. Hence, each of these above talukas represents single industrial estate.
The Talukas of Sattari and Salcete have 02 and 03 industrial estates respectively. Moreover, the talukas of Bardez and Ponda represent four industrial estates each respectively. The physical factors are conducive for setting up of industries in Bardez and Pondatalukas. Moreover, they are well connected by road network. Further, out of total industrial estates 65 percent of the total industrial estates are located in Plateau region and 35 percent are situated in river basin. Specific benefits provided by the Goa- IDC to plot holders in the industrial estates are stated below:

- No separate permission for conversion of land for non-agricultural use is required.
- Clear title of land is assured.
- Speedy clearance for issue of construction license and occupancy certificate as industrial estates have been declared as notified areas.
- The land is owned by the Corporation and allotted initially on 30 years lease, extendable up to 95 years, on easy instalment.
- Water supply is provided and distributed to the units by IDC.
- Power supply is made available from Electricity Department of government of Goa and from private sector companies.
- Plots are carved out to accommodate small, medium and large scale industrial units with various amenities, in a planned lay out and congenial atmosphere, and as per the needs of the units.
The map of location of industrial estates in the State is shown in Figure 3.1.
CORLIM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE:

This is an oldest industrial estate, set up in the year 1966. It is spread over an area of 2,11,363 square meters. This industrial estate is equipped with government hospital, Post Office and banking facility.

MARGAO INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Margao industrial estate is established in the year 1967, covering an area of 1,56,000 square meters. This estate is equipped with civic amenities except medical and banking facilities. However, banking facility is available within a range of one kilometre distance outside this industrial estate.

SANCOALE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

This is third industrial estate in the series, set up in the year 1971. It is spread over an area of 4,29,270 square meters. This estate is equipped with necessary banking and communication facilities, having majority of business enterprises that are small and medium scale.

MAPUSA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

This is comparatively smaller industrial estate with an area of 47,100 square meters, set up in the year 1973. It is equipped with government hospital, bank and telecommunication services. This estate is mainly for SSI units.
THIVIM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Thivim industrial estate is set up in the year 1975 having an area of 1,77,205 square meters. In this industrial estate plots are allotted to small and medium scale business enterprises. It is equipped with necessary infrastructure. Moreover, this is one of the well maintained industrial estates in Goa having pharmaceutical units.

BICHOLIM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

This industrial estate is established in the year 1977. The area of this industrial estate is 2,12,276 square meters. This industrial estate has micro and small scale business enterprises. Moreover, the postal and banking service are available within the industrial estate.

HONDA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE:

This industrial estate is set up in the year 1984, spread over an area of 4,10,666 square meters, having SME and Large scale enterprises. This industrial estate is equipped with all necessary facilities. It is well connected with road net work.

BETHODA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

This industrial estates is established in the year 1982 having an area of 2,04,558 square meters. The plots are allotted in this industrial estate to micro
KUNDAIM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

This estate is established in the year 1982, spread over an area of 24,78,808 square meters, having plots which are allotted to SMEs and large scale business enterprises. This industrial estate is second largest in terms of area covered. Moreover, it is equipped with civic and infrastructure facilities.

CANAcona industrial estate is established at extreme south of the State in the year 1984. It has spread over an area of 1,43,310 square meters. It is mainly for SSIs. The banking and postal facilities are available within a range of one kilometre distance outside the industrial estate.

TUEM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

This estate is established in the year 1985, having an area of 1,62,118 square meters. The small and micro units are set up in this estate. This estate is equipped with necessary infrastructure facilities.
KAKODA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

This industrial estate is set up in the year 1981 to accommodate small scale enterprises, with an area of 2,37,045 square meters. This estate is equipped with necessary infrastructure required.

VERNA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

This industrial estate is largest in terms of area as well as number of industrial plots, which is established in the year 1989. The area covered by this industrial estate is 68,33,746 square meters. This industrial estate is also called as electronic city. The business enterprises located in this industrial estate are of green category. This industrial estate has SMEs and large scale business enterprises, prominent among them are pharmaceutical units. It is well equipped with necessary infrastructure facilities with easy access to available modes of transport.

CUNCOLIM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

This industrial estate is established in the year 1991, spread over an area of 9,72,335 square meters. The SMEs and large business units have been set up in this industrial estate. This estate is identified with the units manufacturing Iron and Steel. It is equipped with necessary industrial infrastructure.
PILERNE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Pilerne industrial estate is established in the year 1993 with an area of 4,89,225 square meters, which is mainly for SMEs with provision for necessary industrial infrastructure.

MADKAI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE: This industrial estate is equipped with necessary infrastructure conducive for SMEs and LSIs. This industrial estate established in the year 1994, spread over an area of 5,30,410 square meters.

SHIRODA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE:

Established in the year 1996, covering an area of 1,05,100 square meters. However, it is in developmental phase.

COLVALE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE:

This industrial estate is set up in the year 1996, spread over an area of 2,28,820 square meters. Moreover, it is close to NH 17. This estate is well equipped for small, medium and large business units.

PISSURLEMM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE:

Pissurlem industrial estate is managed by the sub office of the Goa-IDC located at Honda industrial estate as distance between the two industrial estates
is less than 10 kilo meters. This estate is equipped with necessary industrial infrastructural.

**SANGUEM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE:**

Sanguem industrial estate is established in the year 2001 covering an area of 4,98,859 square meters. It is in developmental phase.

The Goa-IDC staff chart of industrial estates which analyses the organizational pattern is depicted below:
Organizational pattern of Goa-IDC in industrial estates
The General Manager, engineering division is directly concerned with the functioning of the industrial estates. The staffing pattern at each industrial estate is based on the number of business enterprises functioning and size of the industrial estate.

However, the Corporation may appoint such employees as it considers necessary for the efficient functioning of the industrial estates. The terms of appointment of officials and employees are governed by regulations made under the Act of the Goa IDC.

GOA-IDC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

The endeavour of Goa-IDC is to work as per the mission of the State’s industrial policy that is to ensure accelerated industrial development, achieve regional growth and create employment opportunities. The corporation has established the industrial estates across the State, giving weightage to all the talukas of the State. Moreover, 1552 business units functioning in the industrial estates have provided employment to 38546 people, representing 25 persons per business enterprise as compared to the average rate of 7 persons in the State. The table 3.2 shows talukawise industrial estates along with units functioning and area covered.
Table 3.2

Talukawise industrial estates along with units functioning, employment and area covered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Number of IEs in each taluka</th>
<th>Industrial units functioning</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Area covered by IE (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tiswadi</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>211363</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Bardez</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>1040420</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bicholim</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>212276</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Satari</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>663618</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pernem</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>162118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ponda</td>
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<td>2200</td>
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<tr>
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<td>03</td>
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<td>1900</td>
<td>7962081</td>
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<tr>
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<td>01</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>237045</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sanquelim</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>498859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Canacona</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>143310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>1552</strong></td>
<td><strong>38546</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>14900086</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of units registered in Goa: 7350
Total employment in registered units in Goa: 53714
Source: Economic survey 2010-11.

The Industrial Development Corporation is instrumental for industrialization in Goa. It has encouraged for establishing business enterprises that resulted in creating employment opportunities in the State. Moreover, due representation is also given to all the talukas of the State while locating industrial estates that has led to regional dispersal of business units across the State.