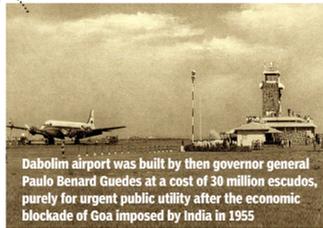


It could have been difficult for Goans to think of a separate state if the Opinion Poll was not held. — Late Chandrakant Keni, prominent author, who vehemently campaigned to make Konkani the official

Goa Congress leaders brandishing leaves, symbol of the anti-merger movement



Goa International Airport. Dabolim, is a civilian and naval airbase. It was built in the mid-1950s by the Estado da India Portuguesa government. Goa had its own airline, the Transportes Aereos da India Portuguesa, which used the Dabolim airport as a hub till 1961. This airline connected Goa to Karachi, Mozambique and Timor



Goa's comunidade system of village administration, land ownership, usages and customs is almost 2,000 years old. It is based on the principles of ancient Hindu jurisprudence and is a living heritage of India

The state emblem bears the words 'Satyameva Jayate' meaning 'Truth Alone Prevails'. The symbol at the centre of the emblem depicts the Goa traditional lamp called 'Vriksha Deep', which symbolizes enlightenment through knowledge. The stylised circular design symbolises coconut leaves and the sun's rays, where the source of light and energy surrounding the halo, is suggestive of glory



THE NEXT THIRTY YEARS

As Goa embarks on a journey to become a developed state in a developing nation, its development goals must align with paradigm shifts in science, education and industry

Raghunath A Mashelkar

As we Goans proudly celebrate the 30th Statehood Day of Goa today, my mind goes back to the 26th Statehood Day—May 30, 2013.

I received Goa's highest civil honour, Gomant Vibhushan, on that day. While humbly accepting the honour, I expressed a wish that Goa should become 'a developed state in a developing nation'. This essay is about achieving this lofty dream!

I had the privilege of chairing the Goa Golden Jubilee Development Council. We submitted our Report on 'Goa 2035: Vision & Road Map' to the government, which was unanimously accepted.

In that report, we gave a seven-point agenda. First, creating 'suramya' or serene and beautiful Goa. Second, preserving our 'susanskrit' or cultured Goa. The third was about creating a 'sanulit' or balanced and sustainable Goa. The fourth was on building a 'suvidya' or a knowledge-centric and enlightened Goa. The fifth was about creating a 'samrudha' or affluent Goa. The sixth was creating 'sushasit' or well governed Goa. The seventh was ensuring 'swanandi' or happy Goa. Five years down the line, I don't think these seven fundamentals have changed. What has changed is the world around us and, therefore, the context. Emergence of a new aspirational India, disruptive waves of digital technology, growing inequalities creating global disruptions...

There is lot of good news for Goa. Goa's per capita income at Rs 2,71,793 is the highest in India—three times that of India. Its double-digit growth rate is higher than India's. Its human development indicators on education, health, etc, are well ahead of India.

While remaining aligned with national priorities, our benchmarks are higher than India's. For instance, India has set up Swachh Bharat Mission, Goa wants to go even further, 'Garbage-free Goa'. And we are on our way.

Take the integrated solid waste management system introduced in Panaji by the corporation. It not only achieved 100% segregation but also a landfill-free and bin-free city. I was the chairman of the national committee for selecting Earthcare Awards 2016. Panaji won the award in the category of Leadership in Urban Climate Action for this Goan achievement.

I am now the chairman of the recently constituted technology expert committee of ministry of urban development for dealing with the national challenge of



A NEW FUTURE: Then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi inaugurating Goa as a new state at a rally on Campal Grounds, Panaji

solid and liquid waste management. In our last meeting, the discussion was on how such Goa-like models can be replicated everywhere in India.

In every endeavour, we can set up audacious goals and achieve them. What about 100% digital Goa, cashless Goa, paperless Goa, bureaucracy-free Goa, corruption-free Goa, beggar-free Goa, green growth Goa, indeed, carbon neutral Goa? Goa cannot become a developed state unless its development goals are aligned with the paradigm shifts in science, education and industry, namely, Science 2.0, Education 3.0 and Industry 4.0.

Let's just consider Education 3.0. Education 1.0 comprised gurukuls of India. Education 2.0 was broadcast plus assembly line model with mass enrolment, one to many information dissemination, a focus on rote learning and with one method to teach all. Now comes the revolution of Education 3.0. It is triggered by the prowess of distributed computing, big data infrastructure, machine learning and applied artificial intelligence. Information memorisation and brute force recall will become redundant. Problem solving, curiosity and innovation will be the key.

Goa, as is the case with India, is in the Education 2.0 mode. Can Goa pole-vault to Education 3.0 by a determined shifting to multi-format practice and simulation, personalisation and adaptive learning, and data driven continuous assessments. Let's look at Industry 4.0. Industry 1.0 was driven by mechanisa-

tion and steam power. Industry 2.0 was driven by electricity, mass production and assembly line. Industry 3.0 was driven by computers and automation. Industry 4.0 will be driven by cyber physical systems.

Goa is in Industry 2.0/3.0 mode. Can Goa jump to Industry 4.0?

Goa's economy is based more on services and less on manufacturing and agriculture. But we can make a steep jump in all these three by bold thinking and decisive action.

Take for example tourism. We must diversify from the 'sun, sea and sand' type of tourism. Should we not expand into ecotourism, hinterland tourism, heritage tourism, health tourism?

We have to aim for job-led growth. But there has to be a shift in the mindsets of young Goans—namely from job seekers to job creators through entrepreneurship. That's where we have to create a vision of 'Startup Goa'.

India has already become the third fastest growing startup nation. Goa should have the aspiration to lead. How? By first creating an aspiration amongst the Goan youth. Setting up incubators, accelerators. Linking them up with mentors. Connecting them with investors, both in India and abroad. Raising the bar on innovation driven startups.

I just read an IBM Institute-Oxford study that shows that 90% of current startups in India are liable to fail due to lack of innovation. Goa can set for itself an ambitious target of 90% success, by emphasising on

great innovation. Goa must scan the horizon for seizing new opportunities. The world has moved from agricultural economy to manufacturing economy to knowledge economy to creative economy. They say Big Data is new oil. Information is new currency. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is new electricity. Let's seize the 'exponential' opportunities that are opening up in all these new economies.

Finally, we must preserve the 'essence' of Goa at any cost. Our harmoniously balanced polycentric spatial spread is our strength. Our unique social, cultural and ecological values are our strength.

The world is becoming a digitally disrupted VUCA world—meaning volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous. In sharp contrast, Goa must become a non-VUCA state—meaning a calm, certain, simple and clear state. On a lighter side, I can't help observing that our present CM has precisely these qualities!

In keeping with my well known reputation as a 'dangerous optimist', looking ahead-beyond thirty years in the TEAM Goa spirit, we should all work to make Goa a 'developed state within a developing country' and that too sooner rather than later.

(Raghunath A Mashelkar is a national research professor and chairman of the Goa Golden Jubilee Development Council that submitted the report: Goa 2035: Vision & Road Map)



1. T B CUNHA MEMORIAL originally built in honour of Afonso de Albuquerque 2. ADIL SHAH PALACE which earlier housed the secretariat 3. NEW SECRETARIAT 4. MARTYRS' MEMORIAL

'Affordable housing for average Goan, jobs for local people'

Eduardo Faleiro

On May 30 this year, Goa celebrates the 30th anniversary of Goa Statehood. On this day, in 1987, Goa ceased to be a Union territory and became the 25th state of the Union of India.

In these last five decades, Goa has achieved remarkable progress, though there are obvious deficiencies in several sectors. There is a genuine concern in Goa about the non-availability of land for the sons of the soil, particularly those belonging to the lower and middle income groups.

The Supreme Court has pronounced in several judgments that the state has a duty to provide adequate facilities for shelter to every citizen so that the fundamental right to life is meaningful. In Goa, an action plan needs to be drawn to provide affordable housing to the average Goan. It will require an efficient housing board, interest rate subsidies and other finan-



ONE PEOPLE ONE LAW: While India still debates and struggles to bring in a uniform civil code, Goa has been following the system for the past 146 years, after the Portuguese introduced it in 1870. The civil code was retained in Goa after its merger with the Indian Union in 1961. Goa's family laws for marriage, succession and divorce is common for all religions and continues to remain rooted in the Portuguese Civil Code of 1867

cial devices to make housing affordable to all.

Tourism ought to be managed in

a manner that benefits our people not just in the short term, but also in the long run. The economic benefits as well as the social costs need to be evaluated. It may be necessary to formulate a development strategy that provides employment to the local people whilst being less dependent on tourism.

It is alleged that there is large scale influx of migrants into our state. Goa needs migrant labour. However, uncontrolled migration into the state can upset its demographic composition and lead to social and economic problems. There are several laws to control migration into the state, but these laws are not being implemented effectively and remain largely on paper. The machinery for implementation of the labour legislation needs to be strengthened urgently.

We must face the multifarious tasks that confront us today with courage and determination, with a rational outlook and commitment to a value system anchored on work ethics and the quest for excellence.

(The writer is a former Union minister)

'Protect greenery, & our unique villages'

Pratapsingh Rane

From May 30, 1987, we could decide on what was good for Goa. We didn't have to go to Delhi to get our decisions approved. As a state, we were made more responsible for our fate.

Credit goes to then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi who took great interest in Goa getting statehood.

I was fortunate to have been the CM for a long time when Goa was making strides on the developmental front. And the state progressed richly; we got our own university, we also got the Goa bench of the Bombay High Court. We took a conscious decision to bring about development in rural Goa. We decided to have an international airport at Mopa in the Pernem taluka.

Looking forward, we need to have a proper plan for the state's development. We need a Region-



Then chief minister of Goa Pratapsingh Rane and his wife Vijayadevi Rane welcome Sonia Gandhi

al Plan. We need to protect the greenery and ensure that the unique character of Goa's villages is retained. There is no need for monstrous projects in the name of development.

One concern we must urgently address is of the large number of accidents occurring in the state.

We also must ensure that democracy is kept alive in letter and spirit. Goa can still be an ideal state of the country.

—As told to TOI (The writer is a former CM and the longest serving MLA)

December 19, 1961 | Goa was liberated

1962 | First general elections were held for 30 assembly seats and two Lok Sabha seats

January 16, 1967 | Opinion Poll, a referendum offering Goans a choice between continuing as a Union territory or merging with the state of Maharashtra, was held

February 26, 1975 | Kendra Sahitya Academy recognised Konkani in the Devanagari script as an independent language

March 3, 1982 | Luizinho Faleiro moved private members' resolution for the creation of a Konkani Akademi, which was unanimously passed. He later moved more private members' resolutions to raise Goa to statehood, which were also unanimously passed

1980s | It was felt that to achieve the goal of statehood first Konkani would have to be accorded official language status and Goa witnessed a series of Konkani language agitations

February 4, 1987 | Konkani became the official language of Goa

A delegation led by then chief minister Pratapsingh Rane and comprising then South Goa MP Eduardo Faleiro, Rajya Sabha MP Purushottam Kakodkar, among others, met then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and requested him to grant Goa statehood



Father of Opinion Poll Jack de Sequeira

April 29, 1987 | Then PM Rajiv Gandhi announced at zero hour in the Parliament that Goa would soon be accorded statehood

May 30, 1987 | Goa was accorded the status of state through the Constitutional (56th Amendment) Act, 1987, and Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987

The new state was inaugurated at a massive rally on Campal Grounds by then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi

September 1, 1992 | Konkani was included in the 8th schedule of the Constitution

The grant of full-fledged statehood to Goa by the Union government, marked the logical completion of the process of freedom—political, social and economic—ushered by Liberation in 1961

Ancient capitals | Goa had three capitals before the modern-day Panaji - Chandor, Gopakapattan and Velha Goa

Early settlement | The first known migration of man to the areas surrounding Goa are reported to have taken place around 10,000 BC. The rock carvings at Sanguimal in Sanguem are believed to have taken place during this period - the upper Palaeolithic age, which starts from around 1,00,000 BC to 10,000 BC

Chief Minister's Vision: Clean, Self-Reliant Goa

As Goa celebrates 30 years of statehood, TOI meets chief minister Manohar Parrikar for his views on the way forward for the state.

In an exclusive chat with Murari Shetye, Parrikar details his plans. Edited excerpts:

The main component of my vision for the state is that I don't think that only physical development of the state is adequate. Physical infrastructure is definitely part of development and there is no question about it. But I dream of Goa that is clean and garbage-free. Goa should become environment-friendly, perfect in law and order, and provide all facilities for education and better healthcare. I feel that we should have an education system in place which will give different directions to students who pass out from the institution. We have to provide education and training in skills, which will allow the outgoing students to think independently. For the past 12 years, I have noticed that the education provided in schools and colleges is only for attaining certificates and qualifications. I have decided this year

People and the new generation should be positively oriented towards talking challenges of the new era. Human development is more important to me than physical development



Chief Minister Manohar Parrikar

that we have to take business thinking out from educational institutions. A few people think education as business activity and their intention is to earn maximum money. You need money to provide facilities but I want to improve the quality of education by keeping the business component aside. We have to teach values. Children must learn that they should not throw garbage on roads. Through education, we have to teach children the need to follow traffic rules and we have to impart education so that students do not think only about getting jobs. There is a possibility of self-employment and government will create facilities for this, but people and the new generation should be positively oriented towards taking challenges of the new era. Human development is more important to me than physical development and I am stressing on it and have already started working on it.

LAW & ORDER

The first thing we have to do is to train police for better law and order management. Our police are not properly trained. This is reflected in the number of deaths of police personnel in road accidents. If someone has to implement the law, then he should first follow it. Firstly, we have to train police in traffic management and how they must be sensitive towards public. My instruction is clear to police, they should not entertain any attempt to pressurise them in law enforcement. Those who are found to be repeat traffic violators should be sent for remedial classes. In Goa, though the law and order situation is generally good, there are pockets of problems, including those of drugs. This is being closely monitored. Disciplined and duty-oriented police force is the target for the government to ensure further improvement in law and order.

TOURISM

It is high time we took tourism away from the beaches and spread it across villages. We need to promote adventure tourism, religious tourism, nature tourism, etc. Goa has the capacity to take up to 15 million tourists if we spread it across villages. It should not be restricted to Calangute, Colva and Miramar. Why not any other interior place? We can develop villages and the countryside to attract tourists.

We are also adding new garbage treatment plants at Cacora, Verna and other places.

HEALTHCARE

Under the Deen Dayal Swasthya Seva Yojana, we have covered the entire resident population with health insurance and we are trying to fine tune the scheme to cover more hospitals and more medical procedures. We also want to cover those who are outside the eligibility criteria, on payment of 100% of the premium fee. Also, by September, the scheme will extend to government servants optionally.

WATER WOES

In the next two years, there will be no water issues in the state. We have done water harnessing and are also building small water treatment plants at Guirim, Porvorim, Tuem and Sancoale among other places. The connectivity will be such that if one plant fails, the area can be covered through other sources.

POWER

The government will come out with a solar policy and I am expecting a good response for it. By June 10, we will float the draft policy and after receiving suggestions and making corrections, we will come out with a final policy in another 10 days. It will give a lot of boost to small solar developers and also to domestic rooftop installations.