

**THE SHIPPING AGENTS (LICENSING BILL, 1987**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the introduction of a system of licensing to regulate the business of shipping agents and for matters connected therewith.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**THE ATOMIC ENERGY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: I introduce the Bill.

**THE EQUAL REMUNERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Equal Remuneration Act, 1970.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU REORGANISATION BILL, 1987**

**THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY SEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a great day for the beautiful people of Goa and also a great day for all of us as the long cherished desire of the people of Goa is being fulfilled today by the House.

The hon. Members are aware that with the approval of this august House recently, we had granted Statehood to two Union Territories, namely, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The people of Goa have also been asking for Statehood for quite some time and this matter has been under consideration of the Government of India. Recently, the Goa Assembly reiterated this demand through a unanimous resolution in August, 1980.

There are three distinct and geographically separate units on the West Coast of India, comprising the present Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and they had been under the occupation of Portuguese till 19th December, 1961. The desire of the people for liberation from foreign rule and for joining their brethren in the rest of the Indian sub-continent, received a great impetus after India's independence in 1947.

Their freedom struggle gained momentum and in 1954 two small Portuguese enclaves—Dadra and Nagar Haveli—succeeded in throwing off the Portuguese yoke. These were later constituted into the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It took another seven years of hard struggle for our Goan brethren, with the active assistance of freedom fighters from the rest of the country that the liberation of Goa finally came about on the 19th December, 1961.

The thinking of the Government of India on the future status of these territories was aptly summarised by the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in the following words:

"We recognise that Goa has its individuality and history which must be maintained till the people themselves wish to change it. In keeping with this, we shall recognise that individuality within the Indian Union and give it the machinery of self-government, which will form part of the Government of the Union. Regarding the changes to be introduced in future, they will naturally be made in consultation with the people from there themselves."

In deference to the wishes of the local people, our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, observed some time back that the grant of Statehood to Goa would be considered very favourably after the people sort out the issue relating to the Official Language. Madam, I am extremely happy to say that the Union Territory Assembly passed the Official Language Bill in February, 1987, thus bringing an end to the controversy on the subject. Recently, the Chief Minister of the Territory, other Minister and many other leaders of the Union Territory met the Prime Minister and they requested him that the language controversy is over and, therefore, there should not be any further delay in granting Statehood to the Territory. The Prime Minister

who is always responsive to the genuine and rightful demands and aspirations of our people, as we saw in the case of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, naturally wanted that Statehood should be granted without further delay.

Madam, I had the opportunity of visiting Goa many times when I was a Member of various Committees of Parliament during the last 25 years. Last time, I visited Goa as Chairman of the Estimates Committee. Recently also, there was a little difficulty and I was asked to go there and find a solution to whatever shortcomings and problems they were facing. Madam, whenever I visit Goa, I consider myself spiritually wedded to the scenic beauty of that Union Territory. Goa has a multi-faceted splendour of its own. The more one witnesses the splendour, one gets more spiritually wedded to the scenic beauty of the Territory. The unfolding of different seasons—because I have gone there in different times—with the back-drop of breathtaking scenery, looking exquisite in its rich golden, brown, shades, turning to emerald green, the proximity with the Heavens in the rains, the peaceful estuary, the lull of the waves on the soft silvery sand; it is difficult to express the internalised experience... (Interruption)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Beautiful description.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: People who have been born there and people who are a part of the scenic beauty of that beautiful territory know about this. One has heard so much about cliches like 'Golden Goa'. What is the speciality? It is the harmony with which man and nature and man and man co-exist there. It comes across in a smile, in a natural poise, a balanced view and an attitude of live and let live. Seeing for myself the beauty of the people living in harmony with God's bounty, in harmony despite different faiths

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and religions, it appears to be a living epitome of India's culture and heritage. We are happy that the long-cherished desires of such beautiful people are being fulfilled today.

The Union Territory Assembly passed the Official Language Bill in February 1987. After that we are pursuing their case for a Statehood. Even our Prime Minister, Rajivji, also has expressed about what the beauties and qualities of the Goan society and the people are. I quote Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi:

"Throughout history the people of Goa have been honest, disciplined and progressive. From ancient times the villages have been well-organised socio-economic units with the villagers managing their own affairs a system that has stood the test of time and forms the basis of Goan society even today."

As I said we have tried in this Bill to give the Statehood to Goa and on this occasion I take this opportunity to salute all the freedom fighters who freed this Union Territory from the Portuguese domination. I also pay our gratitude to all those people who have sacrificed their lives. Madam, the Goan people have shown splendid courage in August, 1955 when Portuguese troops attacked thousands of unarmed peaceful satyagrahis, killing more than a score of people and injuring hundreds. The liberation was a longer postponed inevitability a step necessary to enable the people of Goa to grow and develop its free citizens of independent India. During these 25 years of direct rule from the Centre agriculture fishing mining and a remarkably rapid growth of industry has enabled Goa to reach one of the highest levels of per capita income in the country. The land and the people are a symbol of cultural and religious synthesis.

Madam, Goa is known as golden beaches and palm trees, paddy fields

and wooded hills. Its churches, temples, shrines and forts tell its history. Goan institutions have also developed during all these years, keeping their separate identity, their culture and their social ideal.

Coming now to matters more mundane, the present Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has a total area of 3814 km., a population of 10,86,730 according to 1981 census. Goa is the largest unit with about 97 per cent of the area and 93 per cent population. It has common borders with the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka. Daman, the second unit of this Union Territory, about 800 km north of Goa, has an area of only 72 sq. km, and a population of 48,560. Diu is a still smaller unit with an area of about 40 sq. km and a population of 30,421.

During this period of 25 years after its liberation from the Portuguese domination in 1961 Goa, Daman and Diu have made tremendous strides all round under the direct charge of the Government of India. The per capita income of Goa, Daman and Diu stands at around Rs. 8810 which is among the highest in the country, as against national average of Rs. 200 or so. Literacy in this territory stood at 56.7 per cent in 7 per cent as against the national average of 36.2 per cent. The doctor to population ratio stands at 1:939, which is about thrice as good as the national average of 1:2632. The number of hospital beds per thousand population are 3.2 which is again more than three times the national average.

Even looking to the banking side, the prosperity of the people of this territory is further reflected by the number of branches of scheduled banks and the per capita deposits in these banks. There are on an average 5 banks per thousand of population and the figure of per capita deposits stands at over Rs. 5336. The corresponding figures of national average are 16 and 846 respectively. Thus, practically in every sphere of development, the people of this terri-

tory have, by dint of their hard work and spirit of enterprise, gone far ahead of the national average. This tiny Union Territory, therefore, fully qualifies for its entry into adulthood of political life as a full-fledged State of the Indian Union and we are proud that we are having Goa as the twenty-fifth State of our Union.

The Bill now before this august House seeks to grant statehood to Goa while retaining the Union Territory status for Daman and Diu, which are geographically discontinuous to Goa — being 800 kilometres away from Panaji. The existing Assembly is proposed to be converted into a provisional Assembly of the new State and serve its normal term of five years. The strength of the State Assembly would thereafter be forty after it completes its term of five years, in line with the newly created States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Appropriate provisions have been made in the Bill to ensure that there is no disruption in the continuity of administration and on-going programmes. The Bombay High Court will remain as the High Court for Goa.

The Bill also provides for allocation of two seats in the Lok Sabha and one seat in the Rajya Sabha for the new State of Goa and allocation of one seat in Lok Sabha for the new Union Territory of Daman and Diu. We want that they should also participate, though their population is about 80,000, in the Lok Sabha. This is as against only two seats in the Lok Sabha for the existing Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Appropriate provisions have been made for the apportionment of assets and liabilities between the new State of Goa and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu and for the continued functioning and operation of statutory corporations in both the successor units. Similar provisions have been made in respect of services, legal issues and other miscellaneous matters. The new State of Goa will

have a Governor and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu will have a Lt. Governor who will also be the Lt. Governor of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which is next door to Daman. This common Lt. Governor will be stationed at Silvassa in Dadra and Nagar Haveli where adequate land is available for a proper Raj Niwas and its Secretariat.

The new Union Territory of Daman and Diu will have a separate Pradesh Council with two Counsellors, one each for Daman and Diu. I had been to Daman and Diu recently and we wanted to know how they felt about it. They were happy and they said that they should have more participation in the administration. It is a small territory of 80,000 people. Therefore this Bill proposes that Daman and Diu will have a separate Pradesh Council with two Counsellors, one each for Daman and Diu. These Counsellors will be allowed the status and pay and allowances as a Deputy Minister of a Union Territory, following the pattern obtaining in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There were two M.L.As elected from Daman and Diu to the present Assembly of Goa Union Territory, but because these are being formed into a separate Union Territory, these two MLAs elected from Daman and Diu to the present Assembly of the UT of Goa, Daman and Diu would cease to be MLAs in the provisional Assembly of the new State of Goa. We have also thought of how to accommodate these two M.L.As. They would be Counsellors in the new Union Territory of Daman and Diu. The existing UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli would also be given a separate Pradesh Council with its own Counsellors.

The new State of Goa and the new Union Territory of Daman and Diu will come into existence from a date to be appointed for the purpose by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

{Shri Chintamani Panigrahi}

I take this opportunity to extend a hearty welcome to the new State of Goa and the new Union Territory of Daman and Diu. I am sure that the people of this new State and Union Territory will dedicate themselves to the task of nation-building and progress and prosperity and touch new watermarks in providing a clean and efficient Government at the doorsteps of the people.

I commend this Bill to this august House for approval. Madam, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): You may make a mention that the number of seats in the Rajya Sabha is being increased. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Madam, this is the Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Bill. This is about how many seats we are going to give. The minimum is 30 seats in the Assembly. That is what we are going to do.

*The questions were proposed.*

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM (West Bengal): Honourable Madam, Deputy Chairman, it is heartening to note that with the enactment of these two pieces of legislation a long-cherished aspiration of the people of Goa for attainment of statehood is going to be fulfilled and on this historic moment of the Indian Parliament's conferring statehood on Goa.

I, on behalf of myself and my party—the Communist Party of India (Marxist)—convey our very best wishes to the people of Goa, wishing them a speedy march towards progress and prosperity. Madam, I would also like to take this opportunity of remembering and showing my respect to those who valiantly sacrificed their lives for the Freedom of this territory which was under foreign rule for centuries.

Now coming to the provisions of the first Bill, that is, the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, I don't find much to say about because the provisions there are mainly supplemental, consequential and incidental provisions. But, I have one or two observations to make. It is proposed that the number of members of the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Goa will be not below 30. Madam, you are aware that out of the population of the erstwhile Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the population of Goa district was 93 per cent of the total population of the Union territory, and the area of the territory was 97 per cent. Now the number of members of the Legislative Assembly, which was 40, is going to be reduced by 10 at least and it is said that it shall not be less than 30. The number should be specific. Apart from this, I have a submission to make.

Madam, you are aware that only very recently the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill provided for a 40-member Assembly for the State of Mizoram having a population of five lakhs. I don't find the rationale of providing for a 30-member Legislative Assembly for the new State of Goa which has a population of more

than 10 lakhs, that is, double the population of the State of Mizoram. So, the proposal for a 30-member Legislative Assembly in the new State of Goa, I think, is ill-conceived. It should be considered and it should be raised. It would have been better if it could have been raised to 60 in accordance with the provisions of article 170 of the Constitution.

Madam, I have some reservations about section 62 of the Bill which seeks to give the power to the Central Government to issue directions to the State of Goa, which is going to be constituted, in certain matters. My reservation flows from the fact that there are provisions in the Indian Constitution for the Central Government to give directions to the State Governments in different administrative matters. Now, what for is this extra power being given to the Central Government to issue additional directions to the State of Goa? I think, such excesses of directions to be given by the Central Government to the State Governments is opposed to the concept of State autonomy within the federal set-up. The hon. Minister would kindly clarify the point.

Madam, you would kindly agree that a discussion on any piece of legislation seeking to confer statehood on any Union Territory provides us with an opportunity to have a discussion on the Government's policy and attitude towards giving statehood to other Union Territories in general.

Madam, you are aware that there are long-standing demands from other Union Territories, namely, the Union Territory of Delhi, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry for statehood. The Government has no clear-cut policy regarding this matter. Only when there is a mounting political pressure or only when it suits the political ends of the ruling party at the Centre does the Government come out with a proposal for giving statehood to the

Union Territories in a piecemeal manner. Madam, you would kindly agree that the Union Territory of Delhi at present has a population of more than 65 lakhs and has a genuine claim for statehood. Statehood given to the Union Territory of Delhi, will solve, apart from other things, to a large extent, the long-standing problem of this Territory, the multiplicity of authority in administration. There are similar demands for statehood for the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry. In the context of this continued demand for statehood for these Union Territories, I am of the opinion that the time has come when the Central Government should urgently make a comprehensive review of the demands made by these Union Territories and come out with a clear-cut policy and well-defined parameters for giving statehood to the existing Union Territories. Unless this is done, I think, unnecessary misgivings, unnecessary misunderstandings will be created amongst the people of these Union Territories. So, this should be done. That is my request.

With this, I once again support this measure to confer statehood to Goa. With this I conclude.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Purushottam Kakodkar. This is his maiden speech.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR (Nominated): Madam, I wholeheartedly welcome the Bill which has been already introduced in this House to reorganise the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and to give Goa full-fledged statehood.

I express my deep appreciation of the decision of the Government of India, particularly of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, not only to introduce the Bill in this very session of Parliament but also to get it passed in it. Madam, as you know, the Bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and is now under con-

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[Shri Purushattam Kakodkar]

sideration of this august House, Rajya Sabha.

This day, Madam, will be ever regarded as a great day by Goans living in Goa, by Goans living all over the country, by Goans living the world over because today is the day of satisfaction of their deep wishes and desires and today is the day of fulfilment of their long-cherished aspiration of achieving the full-fledged statehood. Very simple is the reason for the Goans to cherish that aspiration. Goa was militarily and by treacherous methods conquered by the Portuguese in the beginning of the 16th century and forcibly and inhumanly ruled for more than 450 long, long years, that being the longest period of all earlier rules in Goa, and for that matter any foreign rule in India after the 12th century A.D. Goa was ultimately liberated in late 1961, after a continuous struggle for 15 years. It was a single-handed struggle because it started and war carried on without even indirect support from any Government. The only Government which could support it was the Government of India, but India was herself still under the British rule. The struggle started 14 months before the Independence of India and continued for 14 years after independence.

It would not be out of place or irrelevant if I place before this august House the nature of the Goan freedom struggle. On the contrary it would be worthwhile. All struggles for freedom have been carried on by people in any country with their life both individual and collective, at stake. The Goan struggle for freedom was not at all without such dangers. I, with your permission, Madam, would like briefly to mention it in this august House because much of what took place in Goa and particularly during the struggle was not known to the people outside. Such was the very severe censorship.

Though the whole country in those days had been in continuous struggle against the British rule, yet that struggle was not allowed to be extended to Goa, just as it was not extended to the native States or princely states. And whatever struggle could be organised in princely states of large extent and large population under control only of a suzerain was not possible to be organised in Goa which was a small area with a small population fully under control of the dictatorship of Salazar. The Goans, though courageous enough and brave, yet were without any protection or defence against dictatorship of foreign sovereignty.

No doubt the Goans knew that it was the wise policy of the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi to restrict the struggle to the then British India in order to provide better guidance to the struggle itself and to have control over it. However, there was no encouragement and scope for Goans to give expression to their feeling of insubordination against the foreign rule and to translate into action their uncontrollable discontent which prevailed in their minds. That was the basis and background for the Goans to act even single-handed with chests facing the guns against the Portuguese rule, protection or no protection, defence or no defence.

The Goans did not think it wise to wait till the independence of India for starting their freedom struggle. They had to do whatever possible and they had to do something of

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal) in the Chair]

what seemed to be impossible to do. That was the life they decided to live. They were impatient to start the struggle, but decided first to organise themselves in a situation prevailing at that time. Under the situation prevailing at that time,

even five persons if gathered together and were suspected by the authorities about planning anything political would be arrested and taken to the police custody where they were kept for months together. Under such circumstances the Goans decided to prepare the ground for struggle. They started and carefully carried constructive activities like collective spinning and collective prayer for welfare of all. People from all strata of society, including ladies and girls joined those activities. Those activities gradually developed and extended to other areas without fanfare or publicity. The workers gained collective strength, self-confidence and determination to start the struggle at the earliest. They chalked out the plans to continue the struggle that was started.

The Goans started their struggle on the 18th of June in the year 1946. It was a memorable day in the history of Goa. People without distinction of caste, creed, sex and age participated shedding their apprehension and fear which from time immemorial had separated them from each other and one another and made them isolated and weak.

The Goans have been proudly celebrating that struggle as their revolution and for some years now the 18th June is officially celebrated as the Goa Revolution Day. The Portuguese under the dictatorship of Salazar reacted with an iron hand of suppression and arrest and detention in police custody for months together with torturous treatment and this became very common throughout the Territory for years. Those arrested, although civilians, were court-martialled and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Some of them were deported to Portugal and Portuguese colonies of Angola and Cape Verde in Africa. They were kept there for long years with all inhumanity.

Sir, for the kind information of this House, I place before it my

own experience. I was myself one of the promoters of the struggle since the beginning of the preparing ground. I was one of those court-martialled, I was sentenced to 9 years and deported to Portugal where I was kept for about ten years. I was taken to Portugal in 1946, 8 months before independence and allowed to return only in 1956, about 9 years after independence. My life as a freedom fighter was better as compared to martyrs who were killed in custody or in firing. All my tributes to all those martyrs will fall short. This long and hard struggle against Portuguese rule gave the Goans personality. It won't be right to say that the Portuguese rule gave it to them. In fact, the Portuguese cruelly tried to destroy all that was local tradition, socially and culturally, including their language the Konkani. The Portuguese tried by force to impose their Portuguese language against Konkani. They did it to annihilate local traditions with the purpose to perpetuate their rule not only politically but socially, culturally and otherwise. However, Goans instead of surrendering, reacted bravely and survived. That is the reason how Konkani language instead of disappearing or even being weakened for lack of necessary facilities during centuries, has developed and become rich. With the liberation of Goa, it got a tremendous boost and it has been producing rich literature to the extent of being recognised by the Sahitya Akademi in 1975 as a literary language of India. Goans have now brought out good magazines in Konkani language and they are having from tomorrow a Konkani Daily. This is only a sample and its name is "Sunaparant".

The personality of Goans was there even before the advent of Portuguese for hundreds of years or thousands of years. They were well organised and developed social life with their perfect village republics or gram 'samsthas' as the people



[Shri Purushattam Kakadkar]

called them and 'comunidades' as the Portuguese defined them. The Portuguese were terrified by the well organised village republics and they tried to do away with them. People, however, resisted and the Portuguese could not go ahead with their sinister plan, although they abolished them in a few village establishments bringing the remaining under some common hold. This is the personality of Goans which that visionary, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, mentioned on a number of occasions. It was Panditji who brought Goa and the other two Territories of Daman and Diu under the direct supervision of the Indian Union. The provision of Union territory was for their development, economic and otherwise which had taken place all over the country but of which, all the three territories were deprived for the simple reason that they had been under a foreign rule, the Portuguese rule.

The provision of Union territory for Goa, Daman and Diu was a clear indication to Goans that the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had grasped their feelings and that they would get their aspirations fulfilled one day. Sir, I had given notice of a private Member's Bill of statehood when I was in Lok Sabha but, you know, time factor is always an important factor. That factor was to arrive and now it has arrived. After taking over as Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi frankly gave to the people of Goa some indication, it may be indirectly, of his intention to fulfil their aspirations and now here is the Bill already unanimously passed by the Lok Sabha, to be passed also unanimously, I am confident, by this august House the Rajya Sabha. I congratulate very deeply the people of Goa whose limitless joy I experience myself. I have done my bit for Goa and Goans always regarding it as only a part of India. I will continue to do whatever comes

to my share at the same time, I am conscious of my age also. My good wishes to all Goans from the bottom of my heart for their prosperous future as Indians first and Indians always.

Sir, Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi, our Minister of State for Home Affairs deserves congratulations from Goan people because he is piloting the Bill in this House and Mr. Buta Singh, our Home Minister, who piloted the Bill in the Lok Sabha also deserves congratulations of Goan people. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had piloted the Union Territories Bill when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister and now Mr. Buta Singh piloted the Statehood Bill in the Lok Sabha when Rajiv Gandhi is the Prime Minister. I congratulate him and I congratulate the whole House, this august House, all hon. Members; all of them are kind to Goa and to Goans at last, I thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for permitting me time to put before this House my feelings.

Thank you.

\*SHRI N. RAJANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of my party on this Bill introduced in this august house to give Statehood to Goa. In the year 1757, the whole of India came under the rule of the British Empire. Goa got independence in the year 1954 and became a part of the Republic of India in the year 1961. We attained independence in the year 1947 but Goa could attain it only 14 years later. The so-called Golden Goa is very fertile because of its rare geographical outfits and enormous water resources. No less true, it is a Golden Treasury of rich minerals and marine yields besides being a panorama of natural

\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

beauty. However, unfortunately, this rare gifted tiny island has remained a union territory so far. Because of the undaunted and sincere efforts of many people since the time of the late Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Goa is being given Statehood now. I take the floor of this august house to salute the martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for this cause and those statesmen who have been endeavouring undeterred, to turn the dream into reality. While Goa is honoured with Statehood, India is doubly honoured for reiterating the faith in the Federal Democratic norms.

At this plight we are certainly compelled to look at the economy of Goa. One would be pleased to know that the per capita income in Goa is much higher than that of India. Therefore, it is befitting that Goa is being upgraded as a State. While the people of Goa would rejoice on this move, the rest of India would pride over this welcome move. I had the opportunity of being a member of a Parliamentary Committee that visited Goa in the year 1984. While going around the island, a group of fishermen and labourers exchanged certain views with us. They told us that while a labourer in Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu gets Rs. 7 as wage for bringing a basket of fish to the shore from the sea, his counterpart in Goa gets about Rs. 21 which is three times greater. We were also told that they would go for at least 3 trips earning at least Rs. 63 per head. What I want to emphasize is that Goa is very rich in natural resources and that it is self-reliant in many fields. Above all, the people of Goa are noble at heart and they live to their conscience in this cracking and breaking world. This asset of moral character is a rare gift indeed. When the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Anna was asked which country he would consider as rich in the world, the one with Gold, the one with oil resources or the one with fertile land. Dr. Anna politely said

that he would consider a nation with disciplined, hard working and conscientious people as the richest on the earth. Hon'ble Minister, while introducing the Bill said that there are more spiritual and religious centres in Goa. I would go further to say that, they not only have spiritual and religious centres but also spiritual and religious hearts.

Sir, with all its beauty and fertility, Goa attracts more tourists from all over the world and by way of it earns a great amount of foreign exchange. I was told there, that, Goa can look after itself with the foreign exchange. So, beyond any doubt, it deserves Statehood and I am happy that is being given what it deserves. But, Sir, to my pleasant surprise, I understood that they live in a society where the taboos of caste, creed, colour and religion are totally absent. I am sure, Goa will build a more self-reliant infrastructure in all fields in the days to come. I wish, that the Government should take due care to see that the social taboos do not land up in the island. I am very particular about this because, some people of Goa, who met us expressed this fear. I am happy that this legislation is being passed during the Prime Ministership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. I, on behalf of my party and the party's dynamic and revolutionary leader Hon'ble M.G.R., support this Bill.

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to be speaking on the occasion of the grant of statehood to Goa. The territory of Goa in ancient times was known as Gomantachala, Mountain of Cows, because the Mandovi river at that time was known as Gomti. It was also known as Gopakapattana, Gova Puri, Govarashtra. It has been mentioned in the ancient epics that it has been ruled by different rulers throughout our history—Bhatpuras, Bhuias, Satvavahanas, Pallavas, Kadambas, Silahars, Chalukyas, Hoysalas, Bahamanis, Vijayanagar Kings, Riazpur Sultans and, finally, the Bija-

[Shri Vishvjit Prithvipit]

Our Sultans and later, the Portuguese. The Portuguese came and imposed their own kind of culture and their own kind of civilization upon the people there who were already rich in their own traditions, in their own language, in their own customs, which had already created a unique culture in the Konkan area. On November 25, 1510, Goa was captured by Alfonso De Albuquerque. He was also known as Albuquerque, the Terrible, because it was at that point of time that he massacred six thousand Goans. In spite of Goa being, because of its 450 years of Portuguese rule, distinct from India, in spite of the geo-political situation, in spite of the various differences in language, various differences in education and the cultural hegemony which was sought to be imposed upon Goa by the Portuguese, the most remarkable thing was that there was parallels in the aspirations of the people of Goa and the aspirations of the people of India. The people of India, at a later stage, were struggling against the British empire and the people of Goa were struggling against the Portuguese empire. The Goans never gave up the struggle. In fact, more than any other part of India, I can say, more than any other part of India, it was Goa which carried on the struggle.

In the sweep of history, in the broad canvas, we tend to overlook the small brush-strokes of individual efforts. Events tend to overtake us. Events become important and individuals fall by the wayside. But it would be wrong if, at this time, we talk of events and not pay homage to those individuals who shaped those events. I would like, Sir, with your permission, to make a few references to what was going on there.

In all, about forty armed revolts took place in Goa throughout its history of Portuguese rule. The first one took place in 1582-83 in the Salsette province in the villages of Can-

colim, Veroda, Assolna, Velim, Ambelin, etc. against forcible conversions and 135 individuals were killed. This was the first revolt. In 1775, there was a revolt in Satari which had been ceded to the Portuguese by the Sawantwadi people and this was the first of 15 more revolts—there were 15 revolts in all in Satari—and, in 1780, the Garrison of Daman revolted against the officers and 21 Goans were killed in retaliation. The Portuguese employed the local Goans in the armed forces and also converted them and gradually recruited them into the priesthood. Now, the most remarkable thing that took place was that over a period of time, those priests, who were exposed to the European culture and European renaissance, came into contact with people from the French Revolution. And, Sir, inspired by the French Revolution, the Pintos revolted in 1789 and it was basically engineered and it was totally carried out by the Catholic priests in co-operation with the lower orders of the military plus the civilians. Father Caltano Fransisco Couto of Panaji and Jose Antonio Gonsalves of Divadi were the priests who were involved. Father Pinto's house in Candolim was used and he was one of the conspirators and that is why it is called the Pinto Revolt. Even in Lisbon, certain priests, who had joined the priesthood and who were in Lisbon in Portugal, had revolted against the Portuguese. Father Jose Custodio De Faria, who has been mentioned even in literature, was also one of the persons involved in this. The Portuguese came down with a heavy hand on all these things. No mention of any revolts of Goa would be complete without mentioning the contribution of Ranes. The Ranes fought the Portuguese right from 1852 to 1912, i.e. sixty years of struggle. Dipoji Rane in 1952 operating from Nanur Fort captured Quebem, Kanakona and Hemad Barshem. There were official negotiations with him because the Portuguese found that it was very difficult to put down the revolt. They

came to the negotiating table and it was the first time and the last time when they came a negotiated settlement. (Time bell rings) I am sorry I am going to take a little more time. I will be very brief. Please allow me a little time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I have just cautioned you about the time.

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH): In 1885, Dada Rane revolted. Then the other Ranes revolted in 1901 and 1912. In 1912 was the last revolt of the Ranes. Morio Savant, leader of this revolt, was beheaded. His body was cut into pieces and thrown all over Goa. Gill Savant and Quistilo, a Christian Toddy Tapper both were exiled to Portugal and imprisoned. In 1887, that very Army of Goans which had been recruited by the Portuguese was sought to be disbanded by the Portuguese because they realised that the Army was getting disaffected. Those very troops revolted and caused a lot of problems for the Portuguese.

Apart from all these armed revolts, apart from all these different things which were happening in the shape of militant struggle, there was also a kind of political awareness. This political awareness was coming from across the border because in the meantime, in India itself, different social reform movements had taken place starting in different parts of the country and culminating in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Taking a cue from us, in 1930, Tristac Braganza Da Cunha and Wyankatesh Sardesai formed the Goa Congress Committee. The Goa Congress Committee was later involved in all sorts of things. I am not giving all the names. I have got a list of the names. But I will not give all the names because of paucity of time. These freedom fighters gave their lives. Mr. Palekar is also a freedom fighter. Mr. Palekar could not tell you all the details because he was very shy of the torture and the treatment that was meted out to him. I am

sure that the House is aware of the struggle and the sacrifices that went into the freedom struggle of Goa. People were sent to colonies. They were deported to islands and never allowed to come back. They were kept in little boxes for 8 to 10 years. The boxes were so small that there was no movement possible. That was the condition in which they were kept. They were killed and beheaded. Their bodies were hung up in public for the people to see. They were tortured. All sorts of things were done to them. Purushottam Kakodkar was in the box for eight years, Shri Rama Rao Hegde was in the box for eight years. There were long sentences of 28 years and 32 years. There were stiff sentences. The people were deported and they never came back. On March 3, 1945, the Goa Congress passed a resolution for the Portuguese to quit India, three years after the Indian National Congress passed its resolution in Kranti Maidan. And no narration of this freedom struggle would be complete without mentioning June, 1946. Now my friends from the Opposition are going to be surprised at this. I do not know whether they know that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia ...

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Yes, Ram Manohar Lohia and Madhu Limaye.

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia visited his friend Dr. Juilius Menezes and how dare he decided to address a meeting in Margao contrary to prohibitory orders put forward during the martial law in Goa. He was arrested and kept in Aguada for three days and deported to Belgaum. This resulted in a total mass movement because that was the first time that a major leader from India had gone to Goa and mobilised the people. This resulted in ...

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Madhu Limaye also.

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: That is all right. I am tal-

[Shri Vishvjit Prithvijit]

king of the person who inspired them. I am not talking of others

मैं जा रहा था। वह कहाँ था। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मैं दक्षिण लोगों के नाम बताऊँ जो उनका संग गये थे तो उनका नाम ले लेता हूँ। लेकिन जिन्होंने उनका भवनाओं को जगाया मैं केवल उनका नाम ले रहा हूँ।

(Interruption). In August, 1946, Satyagraha was launched which was called 'Jai Hind Movement'. Many were arrested; many were deported. The second Satyagraha movement was launched on the 15th of August, 1954. Sudha Joshi, a lady worker of the Congress Party of Goa at that time—not our Sudha Joshi; it is rather a coincidence—tried to hold a session of National Congress of Goa at Mapusa in April, 1955. She was arrested along with other women, and the Portuguese were coming down with a very hand through marital law on all satyagrahis because there were local Goanese and they were suffering a lot. And it was decided by the Indian National Congress that Indian workers would enter into Goa in a mass movement. And what a movement it was! From all parts of India they came for their brethren in Goa. They came from all over. They entered Goa, Daman and Diu through all the different roads leading to Goa. They broke the barriers and they entered Goa. And the Portuguese fired upon them on the 15th August, 1955. The hon. Minister has mentioned that more than a score were killed. Yes, 22 were killed, 225 were injured and 38 were permanently disabled at the end of it. And where do they come from? I will just mention four names—Subhadra Sagar from Bengal Kewal Singh from Punjab, Madhukar Chaudhry from Madhya Pradesh and Herne Guruji from Maharashtra. They came from all parts for the sake of their brethren, for the sake of the freedom of that part of India which was Goa, which has now finally become one with India. On

February 8, 1956—I earlier mentioned four names and I mentioned now only two names because they are important—Bapu Vishnu Gawas Patel of village Chandel and Bal Gopal Desai, a hotel keeper from Mapsa were killed in police firing. Their bodies were hung and paraded. The Government of India finally banned Indians from going to Goa. And they said that you cannot go there because they saw the attitude of the Portuguese towards non-violent satyagraha. A guerilla movement started again as a result of this. The Azad Gomantak Dal led by V. N. Lawande started its own liberation army. And later, Goa Liberation Army led by Shivaji Desai, an ex-Indian Army Officer, become active. On December 19, 1961, liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu by the Indian forces took place. It is rather ironic that when Goa was captured in 1510, it was captured by Alfanzo De Albuquerque, a Portuguese, and finally when Goa was conquered by us, then again, the name on the warship was Alfanzo De Albuquerque...

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Don't say Goa was conquered; Goa was liberated.

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: You are right. I bow before the elders' advice. Absolutely right. Goa was liberated, and when we liberated Got, it was rather ironic and strange twist of history that the same name Alfanzo De Albuquerque was on the ship, the ship which the Indian Navy captured through INS DELHI, INS BEAS and INS BETWA.

Once again, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to extend from my own side—and I am sure all of us will join—very warmly and very deeply our good wishes, and congratulate all our Goan friends on this very auspicious day when Goa is going to be finally a State of the Union of India.

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्यों, चुप क्यों हो गए...

श्री गुलाम रसूल मद्दू (जम्मू और काश्मीर) : खामोशी गुफ्तगू है,

बेजुबानी है ज़बान मेरी।

**SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH:** उन्होंने ऐसा बा : कहा है कि :

I am getting a little emotional about it. I tend to get emotional about Goa because I am very fond of Goa. The reason is, I am elected from Maharashtra and Goa is very much like a sister State for us. I know how deeply our leaders have felt for Goa; how deeply Pandit Nehru felt for Goa; how deeply Indiraji felt for Goa and how deeply our present Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi felt for Goa. I know that and it is because of that, that this final thing has come about. It is because of constant nurturing of a plant, a political plant which was taken first to be a Union Territory and gradually given certain powers. Gradually, the Assembly there came into being and over a period of time, the Assembly became more politically aware. Of course, they have had their problems as the hon. Minister has said, which they have amicably resolved and they have come through with the process of development which has been overseen by the successive Prime Ministers of this country, including our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has at this juncture decided that Goa must get Statehood, and I would like to say once again—and this time in Konkani:

“सगला सोंप पावक

हंव हुनहुनीत परबी दितां” ।

**SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY** (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am glad the House listened with interest to the speeches of our previous speakers. I have no doubt that this measure evokes happiness and good wishes from various sections of this House.

We are all aware that liberation of Goa was an important milestone in

the political history of India. Goa may be a very small territory compared to the rest of India. Nevertheless, the struggle of the people of Goa, their sacrifices, innumerable hardships they went through, from a very important chapter in their freedom struggle and an important chapter in our freedom struggle. Goa has gone through the baptism of fire and in this struggle, the help and assistance given by Indians, in the struggle of Goans, was never insignificant. It is proper, natural, that on an occasion like this, we remember with gratitude and humility the great patriotism shown by the Goans. I am particularly impressed by one fact that while the people of Goa struggled for realising their dream of independence, they always thought they were a part of India. They never thought even for a moment that their struggle, their movement was something different from the rest of the country. They always regarded themselves as part of India, Indian nation. They only felt sad that when the rest of the country became independent, they could not become independent simultaneously. They had to wait for fourteen years.

I remember those days when Pandit Nehru imposed a ban on the people of India, the parties in India, from going to Goa. There was a protest against this, I know. I protested. There was a protest against Nehru for banning the entry of Indians into Goa. The demand at that time was when the Government of India could not take any action against the Portuguese rule in Goa, at least, the Indians should be allowed to go there; they should not be prevented from going to Goa; to help their kith and kin there in their struggle for liberation. We were all happy when Nehru yielded to the pressure of public opinion and ultimately he decided to send the Army to liberate Goa despite protests in some of the foreign countries against our entry into Goa.

[Shri M.S. Gurupaddswamy]

Therefore, we, in India, regard the freedom struggle by the Goans as an important event, a milestone, with its own distinctive character. But somehow Goa had to wait for everything for long. It waited for its independence, liberation and it had to wait for achieving Statehood for long. So, its full Statehood has not come too early. Anyway, we are happy that the long-cherished desire, the aspiration, the dream of Goans to be equal with the other States of India has come true at last.

On this occasion, may I urge the Minister that there are similar demands elsewhere which have been pointed out by other friends? The demand in Pondicherry is imminent. The demand there is similar, that they may also have a full Statehood like Mizoram, Arunachal or Goa. I do not find any rationale in postponing the demand of giving this status to Pondicherry. It is true India was ruled by many foreign powers. The British ruled most of India, Portuguese ruled bits of India and likewise the French ruled Pondicherry, Mahe and other few bits of territory. While agreeing to grant full Statehood to Goa I fail to understand why there should be delay in granting the similar status to Pondicherry. We would have been happier had the Government come with the same thing now for granting that status to Pondicherry also. I hope and trust, the demand of the Pondicherry people will be conceded by the Government very soon.

I do not wish to go into various aspects of this measure. We agree by and large to all the things contained in this Bill. In the end, I would only like to say, as my colleagues here have said that the distinctive culture, the individuality of Goa should be kept. Goa is a very important place for developing tourism. It can be made a beautiful tourist spot. It is already there. It can be improved by further assistance. May I hope and

trust, Goa will grow beautifully, socially, economically, culturally in the near future? And this House conveys our best wishes, greetings and all godspeed to the people of Goa so that they may have better future and they may grow very prosperous with the rest of India. Thank you.

**SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA** (Delhi): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today is an auspicious day, because a new flower is being added to the bouquet of many States of India. This is the twenty fifth flower and I hope that a new fragrance will be added to our country starting from the West Coast.

Sir, I shall not go into the glorious freedom struggle about which my hon. colleagues have said a great deal. I would like to add a little bit to the remarks made by the hon. Home Minister. He talked about the spiritual beauty of Goa and the Goan people. I would like to say that apart from the spiritual beauty, there is a great deal of physical beauty in that State and its people. I have had many occasions to visit the great State and everytime I can say it has been a most enjoyable and relaxing experience. I would also like to add to my hon. colleagues' observations that it is a spot with great possibilities and a great potential for tourist development. I hope not only tourist development but some adventure sports would be added to this great new State.

Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention the people of the Union Territory of Delhi and their desire also, like the people of Pondicherry, to have a State of their own. The other day the hon. Chairman had talked about Delhi as the place of political pilgrimage. This is very true. But Sir it cannot possibly be complete without the people of Delhi having a State of their own.

I should like to congratulate once again the people of Goa on this very auspicious and great occasion and I

also request the Home Minister to kindly consider granting similar Statehood for Pondicherry as well as for Delhi. Thank you.

**PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA** (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I avail of this opportunity to congratulate the people of Goa on their long-felt dream, desire and aspiration being fulfilled by the conferment of Statehood on Goa on this joyous occasion. I also convey the greetings of my party to the people of Goa on their achievement.

Sir, what has been achieved by Goa today is the culmination of a long-drawn struggle for getting due recognition. The first recognition came in 1961-62 and the final recognition came in 1987. However, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that one of their long-felt desires is still left unfulfilled—namely, due recognition for their language, Konkani. It is true that the Central Sahitya Akademi has given recognition for the Konkani language in literature, but proper development of Konkani language can take place only when it finds its place in the Eighth Schedule, which has been the demand of the people of Goa. I hope the Union Government will show sagacity, statesmanship and wisdom and ultimately recognize the importance of the Konkani language and place it on the Eighth Schedule.

Similarly, I would like to take this opportunity to stress on the need for fulfilling the desires and aspirations of the people who are living in Pondicherry, Delhi and other Union territories. They have been demanding consistently that their desires and aspirations, as put forth by the Home Minister, are also fulfilled. I do urge that the Union Government will show the same sagacity, statesmanship and wisdom and come forward with some legislations to confer Statehood on Pondicherry and Delhi. I do hope that this honour will go to Mr. Panigrahi. It is true that Mr. Panigrahi, the

Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, had stated the other day that Delhi is having certain problems in getting statehood, but he conceded that there could be an Assembly for the Union territory of Delhi. While I request that the Union Government concede statehood for the Union territory of Delhi, if for some reason it is not possible, at least they should come forward with a legislation to give Delhi an Assembly.

Thirdly, I would like to bring to the attention of the Home Minister another matter of importance. By the enactment of this Bill, there will be a common High Court, the High Court of Bombay covering Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, but is not clear whether there will be a Bench in order to deal with the cases of Goa.

**SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE** (Maharashtra): There is already a Bench.

**PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA** : If there is already a Bench, I do hope it will continue to be a Bench of the new High Court. I wanted to make it very clear because it is not mentioned in this. Because it is not part of the Bill, I wanted it specifically.

With the conferment of statehood on Goa, it is our fervent hope that the people of Goa would be able to take advantage of this new facility and move in the path of development and grow, fully utilizing their various resources—material resources, scenic resources and spiritual resources—which are very rich in Goa. Once they are able to convert these resources to their advantage, Goa would become stronger and stronger and I on behalf of my party and my own personal behalf, would like Goa to be a prosperous State in the Indian Union. Thank you.

**SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR** (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is a very welcome Bill



[Shri Bhaskar Annaji Masodkar]  
and I rise to commend to the House its acceptance.

I said "welcome" for various reasons. The reasons are of history, the reasons are of geography, the reasons are of politics and, above all, in my view of liberty and freedom. In fact, by introducing this Bill, one proude page is being added to the constitutional history of India, for it carves out the twenty-fifth State in the comity of our States. Goa is unique, you know by its setting as well in situation. I need not dilate on the history nor do I dilate on the geography which are all known to you. Known as Golden Gate of the West to the foreigners it was Rome of Asia. However, I propose to observe something which we miss whenever such Bills are introduced and adopted by this august House. I personally feel that whenever the statehood is conferred on a part of India we are really furthering the principle of unity which is so basic to our constitutional philosophy. And this philosophy, to put it in two words, is that of unity and integrity of the country. It is not as if a part of the country is being severed and conferred with added freedom. What is being done, as it will appear from the constitutional history, is, to further the just and fair aspirations of the people, a State as constituent unit as distinct from Centre is being formed.

I am saying all this, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for various reasons. These days we hear a lot of talk about federalism, its impact on our polity, and competing claims of the States against the Centre. In fact, there is a running race of accusations witnessed sometimes about the Centre and State relations. That depresses me. Time has come, whenever such Bills are introduced to understand the efficacy of all the basic doctrine which go by the name of federalism.

As I view it, Sir, we have not adopted, what we call, the ideal form of

federalism. Our democracy, as you are aware, historically is based on the "unity and integrity" as one country. We were born unified, we want to live unified as one unit legally and politically. We want to live as India, and not as States. I think, whenever States are born or carved out under the premise of the constitutional law, what should happen is that the Centre should become more strong and that is a need for furthering constitutional premise of unity and integrity. I do not mean in any way to say that the States' rights should be subverted or diminished any way undermined. But I am reflecting myself on the historical process by which India was born, by which the States were created in this country, by which the new States are being carved out and the debate that has arisen or that is being taken up in the name of the States and the States' rights. I do not in any manner, say that there is no justification for the States to ask for more and more rights, more and more autonomous and fiscal rights and their claims thereto but that must be on the basis of our fundamental sense of unity.

What happens today by conferring the statehood is as you know a conferment of constitutional status comparable with other 24 States from now, it will be on its own. Sir, that puts an end, and carves out a form rather to what the people aspired since almost 400 years. What Mr. Vishvjit Singh graphically described before this House is a brave saga of history, and I do not wish to repeat it.

Sir, if we look to the history, a bare look at it would show that right from 1498 till 1961 Goa was struggling to get, what you call, the freedom or political liberty. The whole history of Goa, as can be put is a ballad of bravaery, a saga of untold sacrifices.

At 2.00 P.M. is a tale of inhuman torture and political turmoil and its travail. Tragedy is replite in its apgana

much in every word of history. It is not necessary for me to bring to you the panorama of those brave days. It is enough to mention that even today in Goa you find generations of patriots quite alive, quite resilient and quite conscious of their past living happily as free citizens of India. I am reminded of the question that was asked to a great Satyagrahi by a Goan Officer when they were fighting their battle of freedom; He was asked : 'whether you want India to be merged with Goa or Goa to be merged with India?' The Portuguese Officer had something in his mind and the Satyagrahi replied, 'We want Goa to be merged with India. There is no difference between Goa and India.' This was the spirit of these Satyagrahis who fought their brave battle violent and nonviolent. As some of the Members rightly said it was Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who organised, and who really was the father spirit of the Satyagraha Movement in Goa. It was his guidance right from 1945-46, that eventually gave shape of the freedom movement in Goa. Of course, though I said I do not want to repeat the history, yet it comes tumbling down in my mind. It rather crowds my memory. There was side by side with the National Congress, the National Goan Congress, Azad Gomnatak Dal, R. P. Sangathana, lots of other organisations working in all these areas so as to give vent to the freedom struggle. There was, as you know, a revolutionary movement, a movement which believed in taking to arms and struggling and throwing the Portuguese out. That was mainly led by Azad Gomnatak Dal I cannot but name a few of the patriots who are still there and the life they have led and the travails they have suffered. Even their names evoke inspiration. I am only naming them so that it goes on the scroll of the history of this august House. Shri Vishwanath Lawande, Mohan Ranade, Narayan Naik, all these were sentenced to 28 years. Then Woman Sardesai, Miss Lobo Tamba, families of D'souza, Menzies, Fernandes, Dies,

Kamat, Mulgaonkar, Bandodkar, Shete and my learned colleague Mr. Kakodkar as well as Magekar, Shinkre, Rane and their families who had been fighting against the Portuguese and they ultimately succeeded in getting the cherished dream of their liberty. There are hosts of them, young and old, ladies and children. It is not only the individuals and organisations that fought the battle, but the battle was fought by a free Press which added to the richness and depth of the struggle that no other part of the country probably has seen. I must mention some of those like "Gomantak" "Suvichar" of even the old days as has been given in the recent history published by the Government. The paper was called '21st September'. It is worthwhile quoting, with your permission, Sir, from that paper because it applies to all times and to all parts of our country and to all communities fighting for cherished dream of freedom. This is what the Press said. "It is easy to kill an individual; so also to dismember the humanity. But remember one bough and branch cut would give the rise to spurt of many. Move ahead. Long live liberty, as well as the freedom of the press." This was said in the 19th century and that inspired message was carried from day to day by such press to win ultimately the success for the movement I bow to those patriots and to that Press.

Sir, before I close, I must mention some of the problems that would face this new State. Of course, the Government of India must have considered, as it must consider, the viability while forming the State. It is easy to confer Statehood by passing a law but the question is whether the State itself is viable and it appears to me that in times to come, the Government of India will have to be a little liberal in its dispensations to the new State that is being formed out of Goa. (Time bell rings) I will take only one minute.

[Shri Bhaskar Annaji Masodkar]

Then there are two more problems to which I want to draw the attention of the Government of India and all those who will be taking over the reigns of this new State and those problems are common to India. The problem is of utter poverty. It is poetic to talk that Goa is a beautiful place and beautiful people live there. But it is a land of poor, of toiling masses. There are lot of poor persons in Goa and few are rich. The society in Goa is cleared on this aspect. Few rich and more poor. It is, therefore, necessary that after the Statehood the problem of poverty should be tackled with a very high priority.

Similarly and in spite of Goa becoming free in 1961 the pace of industrialisation has not been quick. There is a drag. Unless steps are taken to industrialise and modernise Goa, probably we will be continuing the same problem of poverty and unemployment. With compactness it is easy to develop. Goa should become Japan of India rather than Kashmir.

Sir, I would close by merely recalling what the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru conveyed when Goa attained freedom. He said:

"By the freedom of Goa, India has become more free for till today India's freedom was incomplete. Freedom is a great blessing." This is what I want to emphasise. "Freedom is a great blessing. With that however comes the obligations and responsibilities. Those who accept those responsibilities alone can enjoy the fruits of freedom."

That was said about freedom by Panditji. This equally applies and holds good for any part of this country when it becomes a State. Thank you.

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला (गुजरात) :  
माननीय वाइस चैयरमैन महोदय, गोवा को अपने राज्य के लिए, स्वराज्य के लिए, बधाई देता हूँ। गोवा को मुक्त कराने के

लिए जिन्होंने शहीदी प्राप्त की, सत्याग्रह किया, उनके प्रति मैं श्रद्धांजली अर्पित करता हूँ। हमारे माननीय श्री वी० पी० सिंह नम्बर 2 ने गोवा के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा। मैं उस सब में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। गोवा जैसे कोई 16 साल की सुन्दरी हो, ब्यूटीफुल सुन्दरी हो, ऐसा उन्होंने इसका वर्णन किया। उस गोवा को हमने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद सन् 1961 तक, अनेक वर्षों तक, अपने भाइयों को गुलाम रहने दिया, उनको गुलामी से मुक्त नहीं किया, इसका हमको दुःख होना चाहिए, दुःख है। जम्मू और काश्मीर में जब हमारी आर्मी गई . . . (व्यवधान) . . . जम्मू और काश्मीर में हमने 48 में आर्मी भेजी तो उसके बाद ही गोवा को मुक्त कराने के लिये आर्मी ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया ? यह ऐक्शन जो आपने 1961 में लिया वह पहले भी लिया जा सकता था।

[उपसभापति महोदय, पीठासीन हुईं।]

हमने मूक प्रेक्षक बनकर हमारी एसी पालिसी को जो कि विश्व शांति के लिये मेंटेन की थी उसके लिये हमारे ये भाई 20-25 साल तक असक्षम रहे। मंडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन, राज्य बनने से सब को आनन्द आता है। आनन्द सपेक्ष है। क्या वहाँ लोग दुखी थे जिससे उनको इतना बड़ा आनन्द आया, क्या उनको बहुत कुछ मिल गया ? मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वहाँ पर, गोवा की इनकम बहुत थी और वहाँ ऐसे ऐसे सभी प्रकार के सुख थे। तो अब कौन सा आनन्द मिलने वाला है ? अगर गोवा को ज्यादा मिलने वाला है तो दूसरें जो बड़े राज्य हैं, उनकी जो नागरिक हैं उनको ज्यादा आनन्द क्यों नहीं मिलना चाहिए। आपने आज गोवा की इच्छा की पूर्ति की तो कल क्या दिल्ली के लिये भी आप ऐसा सोचेंगे या नहीं ? क्या दिल्ली को भी आप अलग राज्य का दर्जा देंगे, क्या आप पांडिचेरी को अलग राज्य का दर्जा देंगे ? आप क्या इस किस्म से एक ही देश में इस तरह से राज्यों का सिस्टम चलायेंगे ? कम से कम राज्यों के विषय में आपका एक वैज्ञानिक अभिगम होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश एक 11-12

करोड़ जनसंख्या का राज्य है और वह दुनिया के कई राष्ट्रों से बड़ा है। जैमा यू० पी० है और जो बड़े-बड़े राज्य हैं इनकी जगह पर नया छोटे-छोटे राज्यों के लिये आप कोई ऐसी वैज्ञानिक योजना नहीं बना सकते कि 80 करोड़ देश की जो आबादी है उसके दो-दो करोड़ की आबादी का भाग एक-एक राज्य बनाइये, उसका जौन बनाइये जिस तरह से आर्मी के कमाण्ड होते हैं। इससे पंजाब जैसी प्राबलम आपके सामने नहीं आयेगी। आपने पंजाब को तोड़ा तो आपने क्या पाया? कौन लोग बर्झमानी करते हैं? इसमें सबसे ज्यादा पोलिटिशियन होते हैं, जो सेर्फ इंटरेस्टेड, निहित स्वार्थ वाले होते हैं और ये जनता के नाम पर पाप करने वाले लोग होते हैं। इसमें, पोलिटिक्स में ये सबसे ज्यादा वोक्ल होते हैं। जनता तो वही है राज्यों की और यूनियन टैरिटरी की। दादरा नागर-हवेली को देखिए कि क्या हालत है। आज वहां कतना करप्शन चल रहा है। वहां लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी के रैकेट में इन्वाल्व हैं, वहां फारेस्ट आफिसर और वस्टर कलेक्टर का राज्य है। पुराने राजा मर गये ये नये राजा बन गये हैं। यूनियन टैरिटरी पर आपका क्या कोई कंट्रोल है? डिप्टी चैयरमैन, गोवा को आप अलग राज्य देते हैं तो दीव और दमण को भी उसके साथ मिलाइये। गोवा वाले कहते हैं कि हमें दीव और दमण नहीं चाहिए। 1961 में जब गोवा आजाद हुआ था और गुजरात अलग राज्य था, लैंग्वेज के हिसाब से, भाषा के हिसाब से तो उस समय गुजरात ने डिमान्ड की थी कि गोवा को महाराष्ट्र से मिलाओ या किसी से मिलाओ मगर दीव को हमारे साथ मिलाओ, दमण को हमारे साथ मिलाओ और दादरा व नागर हवेली को हमारे साथ मिलाओ। उनकी भौगोलिक स्थिति ऐसी है कि उसका बार्डर बिल्कुल गुजरात से मिलता है, भाषा गुजराती, कल्चर गुजराती तो फिर अलग एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर आप खामखाह क्यों खर्चा कर रहे हैं, क्यों उनको यूनियन टैरिटरी में रख रहे हैं? अलग उनको मिलाना है तो गुजरात के साथ मिलाओ। क्यों आप 35

हजार के लिये, जो लोक सभा का एरिया कई लाखों पर होता है, उस पर एक मੈम्बर पार्लियामेंट कर रहे हैं और क्यों एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्चा बढ़ा रहे हैं। अभी जो नया सेट अप है दीव और दमण को गुजरात के साथ मिलाने का तो उससे आपको कोई प्राबलम भी नहीं होगी। मैडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन, लोग यूनियन टैरिटरी के हक में हैं इसके लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि उसको यूनियन टैरिटरी में रखने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। एक राष्ट्र में कुछ नागरिकों को कम लाभ और दूसरों को ज्यादा लाभ यह उचित नहीं है। (समय की घंटी) मैडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन, क्योंकि यह एरिया गुजरात से मिलता जुलता है इसलिये मैं इस पर थोड़ी ज्यादा बहस कर रहा हूं। इसमें बुद्धिमानी होगी अगर दीव और दमण को गुजरात के साथ मिलाया जाय। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा, प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप भौगोलिक स्थिति और भाषा के आधार को भी देखें तो उसको गुजरात के साथ मिलना उचित है। आप खामखाह दूसरा खर्चा करके जनता के ऊपर बोझ न डालें। कहीं 11 करोड़ की जनता के ऊपर एक चीफ मिनिस्टर और कहीं 8-9 लाख की जनता पर एक चीफ मिनिस्टर कहीं 7 लाख की आबादी पर एक मੈम्बर पार्लियामेंट और कहीं 15 हजार पर जो कि न्याय पंचायत के लिये कॉन्स्टिट्यूसी है, इतने पर एक मੈम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट। इसके पीछे कौन-सा लोजिक है। इसलिए इसको यूनियन टैरिटरीज में मिलाने के लिए जो लोग विरोध करते हैं डिस्टीलरी और शराबखाने वाले लोग विरोध करते हैं क्योंकि गुजरात ड्राई इल का है। दमण और दीव शराब, स्मगलिंग और करप्शन के लिए कुख्यात है। इसलिए पोलिटिकल बात न करते हुए दमण, दीव और नागर-हवेली को गुजरात से मिलाइये। दारू और शराब के अड़डे वाले जो लोग हैं, दमण तो स्वर्ग है स्मगलिंग करने वालों का इसको उन से बचाइये। अगर यह इलाका गुजरात के कंट्रोल में आएगा तो अच्छा होगा। दिल्ली से आप कितना कंट्रोल करेंगे। लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का टाटा के ट्रक का गुजरात में व्यापार था इसमें भी

[ श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला ]

बड़ी गड़बड़ हुई। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप जरूर सोचिए और दीव, दमण और नागर हवेली जो सब तरीके से लोजिकल भी ठीक है को आप गुजरात से मिलाइए। धन्यवाद।

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** We have to finish this discussion by 2.30, the time fixed by the Chairman. There are still many more speakers. I, therefore, request the speakers to be very brief.

**SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT** (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam Deputy Chairman, I also join my colleagues in showering felicitations on the people of Goa who have got statehood today. Goa is a land of beauty. I have visited it two or three times. Whoever goes there will like to go there again and again. I do not want to explain the beauty of Goa as the Minister has already painted it in much better words in his speech. Goa is a land of culture also. It is famous for music and dances. When I visited Goa the first time, I saw so many foreigners enjoying on the beaches of Goa. As is rightly said, a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. The people of Goa struggled for freedom. They were liberated in 1961. Goa became a part of India. Then they struggled for statehood and they have it now. The third struggle of the people of Goa is for recognition of Konkani in the Eighth Schedule. Konkani is presently not there in the Eighth Schedule though it is recognised by the Sahitya Akademi as one of the 23 languages. George Garrison who compiled the Linguistic Survey of India ninety years ago described Konkani as a dialect but the later researchers have held that it has been proved that Konkani is a full fledged language and along with the other languages which are on the schedule of Sahitya Akademi Konkani is a full-fledged language. It was recognised by the great linguist of India, Dr,

Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, author of "The Origin and Development of Bengali Language and Literature". I, therefore, plead for Konkani's inclusion in the Eighth Schedule and the Minister should see to it that five other languages, Maithili, Nepali, Rajasthani, Manipuri and Dogri, should also be included in the Eighth Schedule because these have been recognised by Sahitya Akademi. It is my request that Konkani should now be given the status of a full-fledged language in the Eighth Schedule because the people have struggled for it; others have also struggled—Manipuris, Nepalis, etc, have also struggled. Konkani people have also struggled for recognition of their language in the Eighth Schedule. It must be done. Thank you.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO** (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam, Deputy Chairman, I have just come from Kashmir, just half an hour back. On behalf of the people of Kashmir, on behalf of Dr. Farooq Abdullah, my leader, and on my own behalf, I extend to the people of Goa our heartiest congratulations on being the twentyfifth member of our Comity of States. Madam, the temperature in Srinagar was 11 Degree Max. and 7 Degree Min. and, in Goa, it is 34 Degree. It only shows that our country is one in spite of the diversities in climate, in language and in culture and I again congratulate the people of Goa on attaining their Statehood.

Madam, I have only one small point to make to the Minister. I would request him that the new High Court should not be named as the High Court of Goa. Daman and Diu, but should continue to be called as the Bombay High Court.

**SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA** (Uttar Pradesh): That has already been done.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:** I did not know that because I came just now. Since my point has already been conceded, I am very happy and I take this opportunity of

congratulating the Government for granting Statehood to Goa and also the people of Goa on getting their Statehood. Thank you, Madam.

**उपस्थिति :** श्री एस० पी० मालवीय, दो मिनट के अंदर अपनी भावनाएं बता दीजिए ।

**श्री सत्य प्रकाश मल्लोय :** जसा कि आपने आदेश दिया है मैं प्रयास करूंगा उतने के अंदर ही समाप्त करने का । मैं गोआ की जनता को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उनकी बहुत दिनों का जो आकांक्षाएं, इच्छाएं थीं वे केन्द्रीय सरकार के इस विधेयक के द्वारा आज पूरी हो रही हैं । जब गोआ में पुर्तगालियों का शासन था वारोव-करीव 500 वर्षों से अधिक समय से तब 1946 में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने गोआ की जनता की लड़ाई को लड़ना शुरू किया था । गोआ की जनता के मौलिक अधिकारी का हुनर हो गया था, उनको वाणी की स्वतंत्रता नहीं थी, बोलने की आजादी नहीं थी । सन् 46 में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जी वहां गये । यह बड़े ही गौरव का विषय है कि श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर जी आज राज्य सभा में उपस्थित हैं और हमारे सहयोगी भी हैं । उन्होंने गोआवासियों के लिए डा० लोहिया ने निवेदन किया था और डा० लोहिया ने लड़ाई लड़ी और गिरफ्तारी दी । जब लोहिया जी 18 जून 1946 को गिरफ्तार हुए तो राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी ने गोआ के गवर्नर को एक पत्र लिखा । वह ऐतिहासिक पत्र है । उसका उद्धरण मैं आपकी अनुमति से करना चाहता हूं । महात्मा गांधी जी ने गोआ के गवर्नर को लिखा :

“डा० लोहिया की राजनीति शायद मुझसे कुछ भिन्न हो सकती है लेकिन उन्होंने गोआ में जाकर उधर की कलंकमय जगह पर अपनी जंगली रखी है और इसी कारण मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूं । उन्होंने जो मशाल प्रज्ज्वलित की है उसे गोआ के नागरिक अगर बुझ जाने देंगे तो उनके लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा होगा । आप और गोआ के नागरिक दोनों को ही डा० लोहिया जी को बधाई देना चाहिए कि उन्होंने यह मशाल जलाई ।”

और गोआ को आजाद करने की लड़ाई में बहुत से लोगों ने वहां पर त्याग किया, संघर्ष किया जो आज हमारे बीच में मौजूद नहीं हैं या जो हमारे बीच में मौजूद हैं मैं इस अवसर पर श्रद्धा से उनका स्मरण करता हूं और यह ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर जो मांडवी नदी का पुल है “मांडवी” गत वर्ष वह गिर गया था लेकिन अभी तक वह बना नहीं है जिसके कारण गोआवासियों को बहुत तकलफ हो रही है, कष्ट हो रहा है और यह पुल भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के सी०पी० डब्ल्यू०डी विभाग का है । इसलिए मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में गोआवासियों की तकलफ को दूर किया जाये । पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर जी के सिलसिले में राज्य सभा की जो “हू इज हू” है उस पर मैं इस कार्यवाही में ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि :

“Purushottam Kakodkar founded the “Goa Sewa Sangh” to prepare the people of Goa for the “Freedom Movement” which started on June 18, 1946, was arrested by the Portuguese Rulers on August 9, 1946; court-martialled on September 7, 1946 and sentenced to 9 years of exile; deported to Portugal and exiled there for about ten years’ (partly in ‘Peniche’ Fortress Jail and partly confined to Lisbon); returned to India on May 16, 1956 and was again detained for 45 days for resuming the Freedom Struggle activities in 1958 and detained further for four months in 1961; ....”

तो 19 दिसम्बर 1961 को जो पोर्तुगीज शासन से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई थी भारत सरकार के निर्देश पर गोआवासियों को, वह ऐसे ही जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे उनके परिश्रम का फल था और इस अवसर पर इन सभी को मैं अपनी श्रद्धा से स्मरण करता हूं । दो बातें और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी आज से एक सप्ताह पूर्व इसी सदन की माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी ने आवासन दिया था जब दिल्ली और पांडिचेरी के संबंध में भी आवाज उठायी गयी थी । दिल्ली वासी

[श्री सत्यप्रकाश मालवय]

बहुत दिनों से मांग कर रहे हैं कि उनके लिए विधान सभा स्थापित की जाए और दिल्ली को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से भारत सरकार को निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पांडिचेरी और दिल्ली राज्य को भी पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए और दिल्ली में कम से कम विधान सभा स्थापित की जाए।

**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry):** Madam, Deputy Chairman, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Madam, Goa is a beautiful city. This State has a historical background. Its population, its area, different cultures and different religions give it a very good status. The people of Goa have a nationalistic outlook. Further, most of the people living in Goa are from the tribal areas. The Government of India conceded to the demand made by the people of Goa and the Statehood has been granted. It was under Portuguese rule for 450 years. There was freedom struggle in 1951. Since Goa was adjoining India, there was pressure mounted on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is the architect of modern India, that we should not fight with the Portuguese. But Pandit Ji had a firm belief. Krishna Menon was with him. They were determined to get Goa and annex it with the Indian Union. Therefore, Goa was liberated. I would like to say that the concept of the Centre ruling the Union Territories is an old concept. India's States and the Union Territories are developing in the field of agriculture and industries. Therefore, our Prime Minister said that when a demand for Statehood is made by our people, this demand has to be considered by the Government. I am very grateful to the Prime Minister for giving Statehood to Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal. Our demand for granting Statehood to Pondicherry has been pending for the past 15-20 years. In fact, on 8-5-1987, in the

Pondicherry Assembly, they have unanimously resolved that Pondicherry should be given Statehood. That is the aspiration of the people of Pondicherry. If we consider Goa and Pondicherry, both have the same population and the same status except that we were ruled by the French and they were ruled by the Portuguese. But the cultural heritage of ancient India is being maintained. We are also developing in the field of industry. There is development in other fields also. Therefore, I would like to submit that Pondicherry may also be given Statehood. I am thankful to the hon. Members who have demanded Statehood for Pondicherry in this House. Thank you.

**श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :**

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभार मानता हूँ कि गोआ को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिये जाने वाले विधेयक पर मुझे अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया गया है।

उपसभापति महोदया, श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर जी ने सारा इतिहास सुनाया गोआ के बलिदानों और कुर्बानियों का, और हमारे विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह ने तो बहुत लम्बा इतिहास बतलाया। हमारे सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपनी भावनायें व्यक्त की हैं, मैं उनसे अपने आपको सम्बन्ध करता हूँ। हमारे गृह राज्य मंत्री जी ने भी इसके बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गोआ की भावनाओं को बहुत पहले जान कर के बहुत पहले घोषणा की थी, गोआ को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा देने की, उन्होंने अपनी उस घोषणा को आज साकार किया है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी हृदय से आभार मानता हूँ। साथ ही मैं इतना जरूर इस मौके पर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पांडिचेरी और दिल्ली को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए।

दिल्ली में, उपसभापति जी, असेम्बली रह चुकी है, सन् 1952 में चौधरी ब्रम्ह प्रकाश जी यहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे,

Bill, 1987

फिर सरदार गुरुमुख निहाल सिंह जी जो स्पीकर थे, बाद में चीफ मिनिस्टर भी हुए। दिल्ली की यह मांग विश्वबंधु गुप्त और आसफ अली जी बहुत पुराने वक्त से गांधी जी के वक्त में उठाये हुए थे। गांधी जी जब लन्दन गए थे, तब भी यह सवाल था। गांधी जी ने यह कहा था यहां के लीडरों को कि हम लन्दन में जा रहे हैं कुछ और बड़े मसले तय करने के लिए और जब देश आजाद होगा तो यह छटा सा मसला दिल्ली राज्य का हम घर में बैठ कर तय कर लेंगे। इसलिए गांधी जी का यह बहुत पुराना आशवासन रहा है। पर असेंबली बन चुकी है, तो दिल्ली और पांडिचेरी शायद दो ही राज्य ऐसे रह गए हैं जिनको कि राज्य का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए। सदन की इन भावनाओं को मैं आशा करूंगा आपके द्वारा सरकार से और प्रधान मंत्री जी से कि इन आशाओं को भी साकार करेंगे? मैं इन शब्दों के साथ गोआवासियों की हृदय से धन्यवाद दूंगा उनके बलिदानों के लिए शहीदों के लिए और जो उनको आज पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिला है इसकी उन्हें खुशी होगी, यह सारा सदन उनकी खुशी में शरीक है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE:** Madam Deputy Chairman, Goa in the backdrop of India has been described by a writer as follows :

"The wind blow landward from the sea as the sand rises its back in dunes. Unchecked it moistens the sand, blows over the palms and rock, through the fishing villages, to sway the paddy fields—till its momentum is lost and it can no longer be called a wind..."

So it has been with the conquerors in Goa. The wind blew their sails across the wide blue sea into the gaping mouths of the rivers. The land offered resistance as they entered cross current to rule and trade, convert and colonies. Gods changed, temples and mosques were

razed, people renamed, baroque churches rose above the skyline of coconut grounds ....

Then time took the wind out of their sails. And before they knew it, the invaders were assimilated. For India has an embrace so vast and a memory so old that within its folds all is absorbed ..."

Therefore, on this occasion it is my pleasure to support this Bill particularly because Goa has a very close link with Bombay. It was a part of Portuguese territory which came to us as dowry when it was given at the time of marriage of Catherine Braganza. What is important is, Madam, as you know, for long time we had a common university, the Bombay University. For their education, the goans came to Bombay. There was no college in Goa. All their college education was done in Bombay. All the jobs were given in Bombay. And, therefore, we have a very natural and a very long link with Goa. And I am glad that despite this link, in 1967 when there was a referendum chose to remain separate and did not chose to merge with Maharashtra. There is one thing which I must mention and which has not been mentioned. Goa with its scenic beauty is called an emerald; somebody has called it the Rome of Asia and the Pearl of the Orient. But with its coconut groves, its white beaches and the Mondavi river, it continues to be an attraction, and as I say, it is the heart of the Indian Riviera which spreads from Bombay to Cape Comorin. And as the Indian Riviera, I may say that it is far more beautiful than either the Italian Riviera or the French Riviera. It has contributed to our culture. Today, for example, in classical music we remember fondly Kesarbai Keshkar, Moghubai Kurdikar, and not to mention her illustrious daughter, Kishori Amonkar who is the greatest of the vocalists amongst us today. Painting, art, temples, churches, hills, beaches, rivers and all that is there have made Goa what is called the Golden Goa. I only



[Shri Marlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare]

add tow things. One is that I am happy that the language controversy has been settled and Konkani has been accepted as the language of the State with Marathi script. All that I can say is, let his State which is so beautiful grow and prosper while preserving its scenic beauty and its tranquility. On this occasion, if you permit, Madam, let me express my wishes in Konkani:

ह्या सत्राचेर हांव गांवां तों आरोग्य  
सुख संपत्ती आणि वृद्धांंकुडार आंवडेता

The meaning of this is that on this occasion, we wish our brother citizens from Goa all prosperity, progress, happiness and bright future. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI VITHALBHAI MOTIRAM PATEL (Gujarat): I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why Dadar and Nagar Haveli could not be merged with Gujarat. Their language is Gujarati; similarly their culture, their social customs etc. are same as in Gujarat.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: It is for the same reason Goa was not merged with Maharashtra.

SHRI VITHALBHAI MOTIRAM PATEL: They have the same language; they have their business and social relations with Gujarat and so, they should be merged with Gujarat.

Another thing is, even though they speak Gujarati language and they write in Gujarati, yet they have been linked with Bombay High Court. Why should they not have been linked with Gujarat High Court? The Government should reconsider its decision to continue these areas as Union Territories.

Anyway it is good, Goa is being given Statehood. It is a beautiful

place with very good beaches, and I feel it can be developed into a very good port. Thank you.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): I was in Goa recently. I would support what my friend Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has said. Dadra and Nagar Haveli should be merged with Gujarat on their own wish. I do not say they should be forced to merge with Gujarat, and even though there is prohibition in Gujarat, they may continue to have their drinks.

SHRI CHINTAMAN PANIGRAHI: One feels overwhelmed with the tremendous amount of goodwill conveyed from all sections of this House to the people of Goa, Daman and Diu on this historic event. I hope the people of Goa will accept it and welcome this tremendous goodwill that has been expressed in this House on the grant of Statehood to Goa, and I hope it will inspire the people there to make further strides on their forward march towards prosperity. I can say, from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari, this goodwill has been expressed to the people of Goa. From Kashmir, Mr. Matto and Members from all parts expressed their goodwill and extended their support, and this is a unique event.

Some questions were raised as to why Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu should not merge with Gujarat. Recently, I also visited these places. There was an opinion poll as long back as 1967, and the people decided, as Mr. Bhandare and other friends pointed out, that they will maintain their separate identity. And to think of that after 20 years and to raise it again in the House when there is tremendous acceptance, it looks as if there was an anachronism in the thinking of the last two decades. Therefore, we must go by the decision, by the opinion expressed by the people in 1967 when they wanted to keep their separate identity, as Mr. Bhandare pointed out.

It is rare to see good dreams being realised in one's life time. Bad dreams do come, but to see good dreams being realised in one's life time is quite rare. And such a fortunate man is Mr. Kakodkar, because he saw the dream of a better Goa, an independent Goa, and a part of the Indian Union, in his younger days. Today I hope he sees his dream coming true, a fruitful dream, as the Parliament passes this Bill today. All the friends who have spoken about the glorious chapters of the freedom struggle, the struggle of liberating Goa from Portuguese domination share the sentiments expressed in the House. In the beginning also, I mentioned this that we must, all remember those freedom fighters who gave their life, who suffered and, ultimately Goa today has become the 25th flower, as Mr. Gupta pointed out, in the Indian bouquet.

A point was raised so far as the Bombay High Court is concerned. Mr. Matto raised it. Today, there is a Bench of the Bombay High Court at Goa and this Will continue. Necessary action in this behalf is being taken under the provisions contemplated in clause 26(2) of the Bill. There has been some mistake and an amendment is being moved. The same name will continue.

The question of granting Statehood to Delhi and other Union Territories like Pondicherry etc. was raised by Mr. Gupta, Mr. Vaghela and others. As I replied to a question recently in this House, the Government of India, specially, the Prime Minister, is very sincerely trying to see that there is more and more democratic participation of the people in the administration of the Union Territories. As you know, the Prime Minister himself has become the Chairman of the Island Development Authority which has been neglected so far. We have given Pradesh Council to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The idea is to enable more and more democratic participation of the people in the administration of the Union Territories. In Laccadives also, we

are trying to have the same thing. In Pondicherry, we have an Assembly. Hon. Members asked, why not the other Union Territories also be given Statehood. I would like to point out that we have to take into consideration factors like economic achievement, prosperity, economic viability etc. The totality of the circumstances is taken into consideration. I can assure you that the Centre will never be found wanting so far as the democratic participation of the people in the administration is concerned. We are always trying to see that there is greater participation of the people in the administration.

**SHRI JAGESH DESAI:** (Maharashtra): will you do the same thing in the case of Daman and Diu also?

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:** A point was made about the Konkani language. As I said earlier, the Union Territory Assembly overwhelmingly decided to give Konkani the status of Official Language. The Assembly had the power and they took a decision. The question of inclusion in the Eighth Schedule was raised in this connection. There is some kind of conception that if a language is included in the Eighth Schedule, it becomes very much acceptable. Eighth Schedule is not a bar on the improvement of any language. Many languages are only spoken languages and they have no dialects. But the Centre is giving more money for the development of these languages. It does not mean that simply because a language is included in the Eighth Schedule, it is going to be improved and otherwise not. Therefore, we are giving all kinds of facilities for the improvement of all languages because we want to develop all languages, all cultures. We give as much financial aid as possible, for the development of all languages which are not included in the Eighth Schedule. It should not be a big problem. I think I have answered most of the points.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-  
 KANT BHANDARE: You have answered all the points.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:  
 Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall not take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill. Clause 4 (Formation of Union Territory of Daman and Diu)

SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:  
 Madam, I move:

1. "That in clause 4, the words 'there shall be formed a new Union territory to be known' is to be deleted."

2. "That in clause 4, the following be inserted at the end after the words existing Union Territory shall be merged into the neighbouring State of Gujarat."

I have only one request to make that Daman, Diu, Nagar Haveli and Dadra be attached to the territory of Gujarat State as they are linguistically socially, culturally and geographically same. A day will come when they will have to merge them in Gujarat State.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put Clause 4 to vote. The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8 (Allocation of seats in the House of the People.

SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:  
 Madam, I move:

3. "That in clause 8 for the word 'Union' the words 'State of Gujarat for the' be substituted."

अगर गोवा को अलग राज्य मिल रहा है तो दमण और दीव को अलग राज्य क्यों नहीं ? अगर गोवा को अलग राज्य दिया गया है तो मेरा कहना है कि दमण और दीव को गुजरात के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए ।

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 (Parliamentary Constituencies).

SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA:  
 I move:

4. "That in clause 10(b) for the words comprise the parliamentary constituency of the Union territory of Daman' and Diu 'the words' be included in the Gujarat State Assembly' be substituted."

Madam, in Nagar Haveli and Dadra there are only 35000 voters. So, there should be one Lok Sabha seat including Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu. It should be in the State of Gujarat. It should be the 27th Lok Sabha seat of Gujarat State.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20 (Common High Court for Maharashtra Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu).

**SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:** Madam, I move:

5. "That in clause 20(1) (a), the following be inserted at the end, namely:—

which shall have Gujarati also as its working language."

Most probably the functioning is going on in English language. There should be the local language—i.e. Gujarati. Gujarati is not there; so I want that Gujarati should also be the working language.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Madam, I move:

6. "That at page 6, lines 43-44 for the words 'the High Court of Maharashtra and Goa' the words 'the High Court of Bombay' be substituted."

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I shall first put the amendment moved by Shri Vaghela to vote.

5. "That in clause 20(1) (a), the following be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Which shall have Gujarati also as its working language?"

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi to vote.

6. "That at page 6, lines 43-44 for the words 'the High Court of Maharashtra and Goa' the words 'the High Court of Bombay' be substituted."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 72, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Madam, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I shall now put the motion regarding the consideration of the Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1987, to vote. The Question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House divided.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:**

Ayes	...	151
Noes	...	Nil

Advani, Shri Lal K.  
 Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.  
 Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati  
 Amla, Shri Tirath Ram  
 Anand Sharma, Shri  
 Arun Singh, Shri  
 Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
 Balu, Shri T. R.  
 Banamali Babu, Shri  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barman, Shri Debendra Nath  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar  
 Bekal Utsahi, Shri  
 Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant  
 Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj  
 Bhatia, Shri Madan  
 Bhajan Lal, Shri  
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev  
 Bhim Raj, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima  
 Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh  
 Chowdhary Ram Sewak  
 Darbara Singh, Shri  
 Desai, Shri Jagesh  
 Faguni Ram, Dr.  
 Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal  
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri  
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri  
 Ghosh, Shri Dipen  
 Gopalan, Shri R. T.  
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu  
 Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.  
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.  
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma  
 Islam, Shri Baharul  
 Jacob, Shri M. M.  
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao  
 Jamuna, Shri Durga Prasad  
 Jani, Shri Jagdish  
 Jaswant Singh, Shri  
 Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.

John, Shri Valampuri  
 Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand  
 Joshi, Shrimati, Sudha Vijay  
 Kadharsha, Shri M.  
 Kailashpati, Shrimati  
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottom  
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
 Kar, Shri Narayan  
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna  
 Kausik, Shri M. P.  
 Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda  
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim  
 Kollur, Shri M. L.  
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa  
 Lakshman, Prof. C.  
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri  
 Maheswarappa, Shri K. G.  
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu  
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Malik, Shri Satya Pal  
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram  
 Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji  
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool  
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar  
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai  
 Mishra, Shri Kailash Pati  
 Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan  
 Mishra, Shri Seo Kumar  
 Mohapatra, Shri Basudeb  
 Moopnar, Shri G. K.  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy  
 Nalwa, Shri Hari Singh  
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.  
 Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
 Natha Singh, Shri  
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh  
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti  
 Palaniyandi, Shri M.  
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama

Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar  
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva  
 Panwar, Shri B. L.  
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram  
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao  
 Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta Jayawantrao  
 Pattanaik Shri Sunil Kumar  
 Paul, Shri Makhan  
 Poddar, Dr. R. K.  
 Puglia, Shri Naresh C.  
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin  
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga  
 Rafique Alam, Shri  
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath  
 Rajangam, Shri N.  
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.  
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.  
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra  
 Rao, Shri Gopala Rao  
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva  
 Rao, Shri Yalla Sesi Bhushana  
 Ratan Kumari Shrimati  
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Patayabhai  
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad  
 Rayka, Shri Sagar  
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana  
 Reddy, Shri B. Satyanarayan  
 Reddy, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan  
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrashekhar  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan  
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Saikia, Shri Nagen  
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Sen, Shri Sokomal  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Sharma, Shri Chandan  
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.  
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.  
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad  
 Silvera, Dr. C.  
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap  
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad

Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 Singh, Shri Ram Awadesh  
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Vishvjit Prithvijit  
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri  
 Sukul, Shri P. N.  
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.  
 Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.  
 Thakur, Jagatpal Singh  
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar  
 Thakur, Shri Surendra Singh  
 Thangabalu, Shri  
 Titia, Kumari Sushila  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt  
 Tripathi Shri Chandrika Prasad  
 Upendra, Shri Parvathaneni  
 Valuthala, Shri T. K. C.  
 Vaghela, Shri Shanker Singh  
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof  
 Verma, Shri Kapil  
 Verma, Shrimati Veena  
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Madam, let it go on record: It is unanimous.

3.00 P.M.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is unanimous. We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill "

*The House divided*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Ayes . . . . 151

Noes . . . . Nil

Ayes — 151

Advani, Shri Lal K.  
 Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.

Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati  
 Amla, Shri Tirath Ram  
 Anand Sharma, Shri  
 Arun Singh, Shri  
 Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
 Balu, Shri T. R.  
 Banamali Babu, Shri  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
**Basumarari, Shri Dharindhar**  
**Bekal Utahi, Shri**  
 Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant  
 Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj  
 Bhatia, Shri Madan  
 Bhajan Lal, Shri  
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu  
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev  
 Bhim Raj, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima  
 Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh  
 Chowdhary Ram Sewak  
 Darbara Singh, Shri  
 Desai, Shri Jagesh  
 Faguni Ram, Dr.  
 Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal  
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri  
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri  
 Ghosh, Shri Dipen  
 Gopalan, Shri R. T.  
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu  
 Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.  
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.  
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma  
 Islam, Shri Baharul  
 Jacob, Shri M. M.  
 Madhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao  
 Jamuna, Shri Durga Prasad  
 Jani, Shri Jagadish  
 Jaswant Singh, Shri  
 Jogi Shri Ajit P. K.  
 John, Shri Valampuri

Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand  
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay  
 Kadharsha, Shri M.  
 Kailashpati, Shrimati  
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottom  
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
 Kar, Shri Narayan  
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna  
 Kaushik, Shri M. P.  
 Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda  
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim  
 Kollur, Shri M. L.  
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa  
 Lakshman, Prof. C.  
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri  
 Maheswarappa, Shri K. G.  
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu  
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Malik, Shri Satya Pal  
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram  
 Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji  
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool  
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar  
 Mehta, Shri Chimambhai  
 Mishra, Shri Kailash Pati  
 Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan  
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar  
 Mohapatra, Shri Basudeb  
 Moopnar, Shri G. K.  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy  
 Nalwa, Shri Hari Singh  
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.  
 Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
 Natha Singh, Shri  
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh  
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti  
 Palaniyandi, Shri M.  
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama

Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar  
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva  
 Panwar, Shri B. L.  
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram  
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao  
 Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta Jayawantrao  
 Pattanaik, Shri Sunil Kumar  
 Paul, Shri Makhan  
 Poddar, Dr. R. K.  
 Puglia, Shri Naresh C.  
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin  
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga  
 Rafique Alam, Shri  
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath  
 Rajangam, Shri N.  
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.  
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.  
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra  
 Rao, Shri Gopala Rao  
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva  
 Rao, Shri Yalla Sesi Bhushana  
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati  
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Pataliyabhai  
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad  
 Rayka, Shri Sagar  
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana  
 Reddy, Shri B. Satyanarayan  
 Reddy, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan  
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrashekhar  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan  
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Saikia, Shri Nagen  
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Sen, Shri Sokomal  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Sharma, Shri Chandan  
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.  
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.  
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad  
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed  
 Silvera, Dr. C.  
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap

Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 Singh, Shri Ram Awadesh  
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Vishvijit Prithvijit  
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri  
 Sukul, Shri P. N.  
 Surrender Singh, Shri  
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.  
 Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.  
 Thakur, Jagatpal Singh  
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar  
 Thangabaaalu, Shri  
 Tiria, Kumari Sushila  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt  
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad  
 Upendra, Shri Parvathaneni  
 Vaduthala, Shri T. K. C.  
 Vaghela, Shri Shanker Singh  
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof  
 Verma, Shri Kapi  
 Verma, Shrimati Veena  
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand

Noes-Nil

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is unanimous.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: We are improving our strength.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.

*The House divided*



THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Ayes . . . . . 151

Noes . . . . . Nil

Ayes . . . . . 151

Advani, Shri Lal K.  
 Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.  
 Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati  
 Amla, Shri Tirath Ram  
 Anand Sharma, Shri  
 Arun Singh, Shri  
 Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
 Balu, Shri T. R.  
 Banamali Babu, Shri  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar  
 Bekal Utsahi, Shri  
 Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant  
 Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj  
 Bhatia, Shri Madan  
 Bhajan Lal, Shri  
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu  
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev  
 Bhim Raj, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima  
 Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh  
 Chowdhary Ram Sewak  
 Darbara Singh, Shri  
 Desai, Shri Jagesh  
 Faguni Ram, Dr.  
 Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal  
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri  
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri  
 Ghosh, Shri Dipea  
 Gopalan, Shri R. T.  
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu  
 Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.  
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.  
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma  
 Islam, Shri Baharul

Jacob, Shri M. M.  
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao  
 Jamuda, Shri Durga Prasad  
 Jani, Shri Jagadish  
 Jaswant Singh, Shri  
 Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.  
 John, Shri Valampuri  
 Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand  
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay  
 Kadharsha, Shri M.  
 Kailashpati, Shrimati  
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottom  
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
 Kar, Shri Narayan  
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna  
 Kaushik, Shri M. P.  
 Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda  
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim  
 Kollur, Shri M. L.  
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa  
 Lakshmanua, Prof. C.  
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri  
 Maheswarappa, Shri K. G.  
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu  
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Malik, Shri Satya Pal  
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram  
 Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji  
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool  
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar  
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai  
 Mishra, Shri Kailash Pati  
 Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan  
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar  
 Mohapatra, Shri Basudeb  
 Moopanan, Shri G. K.  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy  
 Nalwa, Shri Hari Singh  
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.

Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
 Natha Singh, Shri  
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh  
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti  
 Palaniyandi, Shri M.  
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama  
 Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar  
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva  
 Panwar, Shri B. L.  
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram  
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao  
 Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta Jayawantrao  
 Pattanaik, Shri Sunil Kumar  
 Paul, Shri Makhan  
 Poddar, Dr. R. K.  
 Pugha, Shri Naresh C.  
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin  
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga  
 Rafique Alam, Shri  
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath  
 Rajangam, Shri N.  
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.  
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.  
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra  
 Rao, Shri Gopala Rao  
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva  
 Rao, Shri Yalla Sesi Bhushana  
 Ratan Kumari Shrimati  
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Pataliyabhai  
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad  
 Rayka, Shri Sagar  
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana  
 Reddy, Shri B. Satyanarayan  
 Reddy, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan  
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrashekhara  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan  
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Saikia, Shri Nagen  
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Sen, Shri Sokomal  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Sharma, Shri Chandan

Sharma, Dr. H. P.  
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.  
 Sankla, Shri Keshavprasad  
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed  
 Silvera, Dr. C.  
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap  
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 Singh, Shri Ram Awadesh  
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Vishvijit Prithvijit  
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri  
 Sukul, Shri P. N.  
 Surender Singh, Shri  
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.  
 Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.  
 Thakur, Jagatpal Singh  
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar  
 Thangabaalu, Shri  
 Tiria, Kumari Sushila  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt  
 Tripathi Shri Chandrika Prasad  
 Upendra, Shri Parvathaneni  
 Valuthala, Shri T. K. C.  
 Vaghela, Shri Shanker Singh  
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof  
 Verma, Shri Kapil  
 Verma, Shrimati Veena  
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand

Noes-Nil

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is unanimous.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:**  
 Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That the Bil be passed."

*The House divided*

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:**

Ayes .... 151

Noes .... Nil

**Ayes-151**

Advani, Shri Lal K.  
 Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.  
 Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati  
 Amla, Shri Tirath Ram  
 Anand Sharma, Shri  
 Arun Singh, Shri  
 Bagrodia, Shri Santosh  
 Balu, Shri T. R.  
 Banamali Babu, Shri  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar  
 Bekal Utsahi, Shri  
 Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant  
 Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj  
 Bhatia, Shri Madan  
 Bhajan Lal, Shri  
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu  
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev  
 Bhim Raj, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima  
 Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh  
 Chowdhary Ram Sewak  
 Darbara Singh, Shri  
 Desai, Shri Jagesh  
 Faguni Ram, Dr.  
 Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal  
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri  
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri

Ghosh, Shri Dipen  
 Gopalan, Shri R. T.  
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu  
 Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.  
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.  
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma  
 Islam, Shri Baharul  
 Jacob, Shri M. M.  
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao  
 Jamuda, Shri Durga Prasad  
 Jani, Shri Jagdish  
 Jaswant Singh, Shri  
 Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.  
 John, Shri Valampuri  
 Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand  
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay  
 Kadharsha, Shri M.  
 Kailashpati, Shrimati  
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam  
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
 Kar, Shri Narayan  
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna  
 Kaushik, Shri M. P.  
 Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda  
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim  
 Kollur, Shri M. L.  
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa  
 Lakshmana, Prof. C.  
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri  
 Maheswarappa, Shri K. G.  
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu  
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Malik, Shri Satya Pal  
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram  
 Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji  
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool  
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar  
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai  
 Mishra, Shri Kailash Pati  
 Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan  
 Mohapatra, Shri Basudeb  
 Moopanan, Shri G. K.

Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy  
 Nalwa, Shri Hari Singh  
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.  
 Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi  
 Natha Singh, Shri  
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh  
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti  
 Palaniyandi, Shri M.  
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama  
 Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar  
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva  
 Panwar, Shri B. L.  
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram  
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao  
 Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta Jayawantrao  
 Pattanaik Shri Sunil Kumar  
 Paul, Shri Makhan  
 Poddar, Dr. R. K.  
 Puglia, Shri Naresh C.  
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin  
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga  
 Rafique Alam, Shri  
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath  
 Rajangam, Shri N.  
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.  
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.  
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra  
 Rao, Shri Gopala Rao  
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva  
 Rao, Shri Yalla Sesi Bhushana  
 Ratan Kumari Shrimati  
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Pataliyabhai  
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad  
 Rayka, Shri Sagar  
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana  
 Reddy, Shri B. Satyanarayan  
 Reddy, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan  
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrashekhar  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan  
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Saikia, Shri Nagen

Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Sen, Shri Sokomal  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Sharma, Shri Chandan  
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.  
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.  
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad  
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed  
 Silvera, Dr. C.  
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap  
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 Singh, Shri Ram Awadesh  
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Vishvjit Prithvijit  
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri  
 Sukul, Shri P. N.  
 Surender Singh, Shri  
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.  
 Thakur, Prof. Chandren P.  
 Thakur, Jagatpal Singh  
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar  
 Thangabaalu, Shri  
 Tiria, Kumari Sushila  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt  
 Tripathi Shri Chandrika Prasad  
 Upendra, Shri Parvathaneni  
 Vaduthala, Shri T. K. C.  
 Vaghela, Shri Shanker Sinh  
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof  
 Verma, Shri Kapil  
 Verma, Shrimati Veena  
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand  
 Noes — Nil

*The motion was carried by a majority  
 of the total membership of the House and  
 by a majority of not less than two-thirds  
 of the Members present and voting.*

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is  
 unanimous.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:** Madam, I am on a point of order. I think in your declaration you should also mention that there is no absenteeism either. That mention should be made.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** There is no point of order.

**THE STATE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987.**

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now we will take up the State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 1987. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI):** Madam Deputy Chairman, I move:

"That the Bill to amend the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to amend Section 11 of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act to provide that the three nominated members of the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh will also continue as nominated members of the provisional Legislative Assembly of the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The hon. Members will recall that in the last session the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986 was enacted. Under the provisions of this Act, Arunachal Pradesh became the 24th State of the Union with effect from 20th February, 1987. The Act had provided for the continuance of all the elected members of the Union Territory Legislative Assembly in the new provisional Legislative Assembly of the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The provisional Legislative Assembly now has thirty elected members. With the proposed continuance of the three nominated members the provisional Assembly

will have thirty-three members. Arunachal Pradesh as the hon. Members know is the largest State in area in North East region, and though its population density is low it has more than forty major tribes. The Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh wrote to us requesting for the continuance of the nominated members on the ground that these members represented some of the Backward tribes. Their exclusion had caused discontent among these backward tribes. The Bill which has now been introduced seeks as a transitory measure to provide for the continuance of these three nominated members, thus enabling the voice of the weaker and backward sections to be heard in the provisional Legislative Assembly. The amendment is to take effect from 20th February, 1987, the appointed day on which Arunachal Pradesh became a State. A clarificatory provision has been added to Section 11 of the Act that the elected members of the old Union Territory Assembly will be deemed to have been duly elected to the new provisional Legislative Assembly of the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

With these words, Madam, I beg to move that the Bill be taken up for consideration.

The question was proposed.

**SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal):** Madam Deputy Chairman, I propose to get the Bill passed without any debate unanimously.

**SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh):** Madam, the Bill is a very simple one. It is meant only to continue the three nominated members of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh as the Members of the Assembly of the State of Arunachal Pradesh. We have no objection for continuance of these three nominated Members in the Assembly, but it is a bad thing in principle. During the discussion on the Bill for the State of Arunachal Pradesh, 1986, I had opposed the continuance of the