

बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाएगा। उसके पास न तो इतना पैसा है, न ही वह इतना अमीर है कि वह अपने आपको इससे उबार सके। इसलिए मेरी बार-बार भारत सरकार से यह रिक्वेस्ट है, यह प्रार्थना है कि वह स्टेट सरकारों से मिलकर इसके बारे में बात करे और उनको उबारने की कोशिश करे, जिससे कि इस इंडस्ट्री को कुछ फायदा मिल सके और आने वाले समय में वह इसको आगे ले जा सके। आज हमारा जो hotelier है, हमारे हिमाचल का जो टूरिज़्म है, वह बुरी तरह से इस नुकसान से ग्रस्त हो गया है। सरकार से मेरी यही प्रार्थना है, यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि इसके बारे में जरूर सोचा जाए। बहुत-बहुत, धन्यवाद।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा** (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

#### **Need for according permission to conduct bull fight in Goa to boost tourism**

SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR (Goa): \*Thank you Hon. Chairman, Sir for allowing me to speak in my mother tongue. Chairman, Sir, since 1998, bull fighting known as '*Dhirio*' in Konkani has been banned in Goa. The ban on *Dhirio* has adversely affected the tourism industry as well as local economy.

Chairman, Sir, Jallikatu is conducted in Tamil Nadu and similar sports are allowed in Karnataka. And bulls are given special training for the fight. *Dhirio* traces its roots to the period even before the Portuguese rule in Goa.

Chairman, Sir, the game involves huge investments and it is a source of livelihood for the local people. It also promotes tourism in the region. Therefore, I request the Government to allow *Dhirio* in Goa as it is permitted in other states like Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

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\* English translation of the speech delivered in Konkani.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: \*"Tendulkarji, thank you for speaking in Konkani". This arrangement for interpretation has been done by a 21 year old student of Delhi University, who has been empanelled under the new scheme of Consultant Interpreters for different languages. I compliment the girl for doing an effective translation.

**Need for informed debate and discussion on the Law Commission's  
Report on Uniform Civil Code**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, my Zero Hour submission is on the need for an informed debate and discussion on the Law Commission's Report on the Uniform Civil Code. In June, 2016, the Ministry of Law and Justice made a reference to the Law Commission to examine all matters relating to the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code which is a Directive Principle in our Constitution. On the 31st August, 2018, the Law Commission released a 185-page Consultation Paper, which is called 'Reform of Family Law'. It has four Chapters, namely, Marriage and Divorce, Custody and Guardianship, Adoption and Maintenance, and Succession and Inheritance, and inevitably, the Chapter on Marriage and Divorce occupies most of the space in this major Report. Sir, I would like to quote para 1.15 of this Consultation Paper. It says—this is the Law Commission saying—"While diversity of Indian culture can and should be celebrated, specific groups, or weaker sections of the society must not be disprivileged in the process. Resolution of this conflict does not mean abolition of difference. This Commission has, therefore, dealt with laws that are discriminatory rather than providing a uniform civil code which is neither necessary nor desirable at this stage."

This is the conclusion of the Law Commission. A Uniform Civil Code is neither necessary nor desirable at this stage. Most countries are now moving towards recognition of difference, etc. Sir, the Law Commission then went on to say, "The way forward may not be a Uniform Civil Code but the codification of all personal laws so that prejudices and stereo-types in every one of them would come to light and could be tested on the anvil of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution." By codification of different personal laws, one can arrive at certain universal principles that prioritize equity rather than the imposition of a Uniform Civil Code. The Commission then suggested certain measures in marriage and divorce that should be uniformly

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\* English translation of the speech delivered in Konkani.