

[S. Buta Singh]

Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987 and the Constitution (Fifty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1987 in as much as they are dependent on each other."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987 and the Constitution (Fifty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1987 in as much as they are dependent on each other."

*The motion was adopted.*

11.32 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU REORGANISATION BILL

AND

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SEVENTH) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): 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 therewith, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the

reorganisation of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): I rise to welcome the decision of the Government to confer statehood to Goa.

The Bill conferring statehood to Goa was before us for the last three days. And I found that even in this Bill, in spite of the fact that there was a lot of time at the disposal of the Government there were certain defects which crept in. We find that in the case of Arunachal Pradesh Bill when it was passed in the last session, the opposition remarked that the Bill was drafted in a hurry and there were lot of mistakes in the Bill. And as a proof, today we have a Bill for amending the Arunachal Pradesh Statehood Bill. Here again I find some defects. But before I go into it I would like to remark that we welcome that Daman and Diu should be constituted a separate district and there will be a representation to this area in the House of the People. In other words, the strength of the House of the People will be increased from 544 to 545. We are not sure whether it is the intention of the Government that they want to increase the strength of the Lok Sabha to 545. We are not very clear about it. As far as the Rajya Sabha is concerned, Goa is going to have one seat in Rajya Sabha and we welcome it.

While speaking on this subject, I would like to draw your attention to certain developments which are taking place in the North-East region. There are boundary disputes between the States and the Union Territories, between the State of Assam and the State of Arunachal Pradesh....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Arunachal Pradesh

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Amendment Bill will be coming later I think.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I am not speaking about Arunachal Pradesh Amendment Bill. There is nothing to speak about that Bill. What I am pointing out is that there is a need for having an Inter State Council. When you are having so many States and small States like Goa and lot of problems of boundaries, etc., there is a problem for settlement of these disputes and there is no machinery with the Government for the settlement of these disputes. These disputes are increasing day by day. In the last two weeks we have been seeing that Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and other States are disputing the boundaries and are trying to settle these disputes. But they are not in a position to settle the disputes among themselves. This demand has been made by several States that there should be an Inter-State Council and the Constitution says very clearly that such a Council can be formed if the President is satisfied that there is such a need, and today such a need is there. Article 263 says:

"263. If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of —

- (a) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States;
- (b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or
- (c) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject,

it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such

a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure."

Such a demand has already come from several States and I do not understand why the Centre is still hesitating to set up such a Council when there is such a great need today to see that these border disputes do not exist. I would also like to make some comments.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: How you are connecting this with the Goa Bill?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. We are amending the Constitution to give Statehood to Goa. I am trying to say that when we are going to have these States, the disputes are bound to arise. At the same time, I would like this Government to take a decision with regard to the constitution of an Inter-State Council.

Regarding the declaration of Daman and Diu as a separate Union Territory, I would like to comment that these small islands, which are everywhere wherever the Centrally administered Territories are there, should be merged with the States in which they are located today, instead of keeping them as Centrally administered Territories. Small villages here or there which form islands may not be unsafe units. They cannot administer themselves and it is very difficult for the Centre to take care of the administration of these small islands. We have in our State a small village called Yanam, which is a part of Pondicherry which is in the extreme south. From Pondicherry they are trying to administer Yanam. Once you declare Pondicherry as a State, what will happen to Yanam? That small village will remain Centrally administered. Why do you have this; What is the purpose? Even if there is any opposition in those villages or in those territories, they should try to satisfy them; they should try to see that they are immediately merged into the State wherever they are located. This Daman and Diu should have been

[Shri C Madhav Reddi]

merged with the States concerned Why has it not been done? Why are you holding on those small islands? I oppose this

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) Why should we not keep them separate?

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI It is very difficult to keep them separate and then administer them from Delhi

When we are talking of destabilisation etc in the country these disputes among states and dissatisfaction would certainly affect the stabilisation of the country

Sir, we had one Department called the States Department With the reorganisation of the States we abolished that Department and merged it with the Home Department We do not have a separate State Department under the Ministry of Home Earlier this Ministry was called Ministry of Home and States and then the word "States" was dropped The Department of States was also abolished and merged with other department Now there is need for having such a Department If you do not have an Inter-State Council, you should have a separate department which should deal with the States and concentrate mainly on the welfare of the States, co-ordination, settlement of disputes, etc That is also not been done Sir with these words I support the Bill

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) Mr Speaker, Sir, I welcome not only hundred times but thousand times the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987 and the consequential Constitutional Amendment Bill I am over-joyed with the gesture of the Government that has accepted the wishes of the people of Goa and granted it the Statehood Sir, I have no words of appreciation for the Prime Minister, the way he has shown concern for the people of Goa and expressed his love Ever since I have become the Member of Parliament, I have been requesting the Prime Minister on

some or other occasion and he had sympathetically considered this matter and assured me time and again that the wishes of the people of Goa will be fulfilled

I would also like to thank the Members of Parliament for not only having taken trouble to come here all the way after going back to their places but also for the love that they have expressed for the people of Goa For the last one month my colleagues in Parliament, from both sides, have been asking me as to when this Bill would come I am not exaggerating it

I would also like to thank our Parliamentary Affairs Ministry, as they have taken pains to include this Bill in this Session Coming to the Bill as such

MR SPEAKER What about me?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK Sir, I will thank you in the end when you will bear with me for an extra minute

At this moment I recollect our great Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his contributions which lead to the liberation of Goa on 19th December, 1961 I recollect Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Krishna Menon who had taken initiative to send forces to Goa which ultimately liberated us from the yoke of Portugese domain

The famous 'Vijaya Operation' was carried out in Goa In the international world, people in United Nations started criticising Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru They said that this champion of peace is deviating from the path of peace This was the allegation made against him in United Nations by big forces In spite of that, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and late Shri Krishna Menon had to take that step I recollect that in the United Nations, late Shri Krishna Menon had said "my country had at all times abjured use of force In the international affairs, India would not hesitate to use force if provoked" Pandit Nehru also said at the relevant time "but when and how we will do it, cannot be forecast now, but I had no doubt

that Goa would soon be free and our territory was liberated.

Sir, as far as Daman Diu are concerned, under the present Bill, it has been declared that they would be a separate Union Territory. In this connection, I would like to say that both Daman and Diu are the two Assembly segments. The MLAs were elected to the Goa Assembly from Daman and Diu and if two MLAs are now unseated because of Goa getting Statehood, it would be unfortunate. Perhaps there is no other alternative except to do it. But, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister for Home Affairs to assure to the people of Daman and Diu that as soon as possible, a Pradesh Council will be established for Daman and Diu. This is the least that we can do because we have unseated two MLAs from that area. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government to consider giving them a Body known as Pradesh Council. I would request the Government to announce on this point.

Secondly, Sir, as far as Goa is concerned, I would just refer to what Madhavji has said. Perhaps he is not aware - he is aware - but he has not realised when he said that Daman and Diu should be merged with Goa. It is for the first time in the history of this country that by an Act of Parliament the wishes of Goa, Daman and Diu have been taken. We have no provision for referendum in our Constitution. We passed the Act known as Opinion Poll and the wishes of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu were expressed regarding the merger of Daman and Diu with Gujarat. Under the Act of Parliament, Opinion Poll was held and the wishes were expressed against the merger and now perhaps to say that it should be merged is not fair because it will amount to insulting the wishes taken earlier from the people concerned.

Thirdly, Sir, for most of the States which have been created newly, you have to consider for the budgetary gap also and see to it that whatever financial problem that may arise in future for the State of Goa should be solved and this State should be

included in the Special Type category just like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, etc. There are 9 States for which budgetary gap is filled by the Central Government.

As far as service matter is concerned, I would like to make one point. Sir, we would like to have our own officers in the new State. There are IAS and all-India service cadre officers who are from other States and they should be given the option for continuing their services in Goa.

Another aspect of the matter is that you have changed the name of the Bombay High Court into the name of High Court of Maharashtra and Goa was brought under its jurisdiction. It is fine. But I would like to press for a separate High Court for Goa itself. To that effect, I have moved an amendment which I would like you to consider.

Lastly, I would like to thank all the Members of Parliament for expressing their wish for Statehood for Goa and I am also thankful to the hon. Speaker for bearing with me and giving me additional time to bring out the important points on this subject before this august House.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill because the people of Goa waged bitter struggle against the Portugese Imperialists and they suffered much and at that time the Portugese Imperialists were supported by the American Imperialists because when Operation Vijaya came into force, the whole western press decried India because India was using force when they have all along been professing non-violence. But I also recall that at that time, it is the socialist country which lent full support to India. In this connection, I would also recall the sacrifices made by Mr. Nityananda Saha, a Communist worker from West Bengal, who was shot dead by the Portugese police. I would also recall the imprisonment of Pandit Tridib Chowdhary, M.P., who was in Salazar's jail for long 19 months. Now, it is a very welcome step. After long 36 years, Goa is going to

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

attain statehood. In this connection, I would like to say that in India, the State Governments are gradually becoming weaker and weaker day by day and they have turned into poor municipalities. Sir, we want the States to be strong with a strong centre. If the States are weak, then democracy cannot function. Therefore, Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that N.D.C. should meet frequently, the provision of which has been sanctioned by the Constitution. The National Development Council should meet frequently so that the Chief Ministers of the States and the Central Government may exchange their ideas and viewpoints. Sir, I would recall that in Soviet Russia, all the Chief Ministers of the Union Republics are Members of the Central Government. But, in India, we find the State Governments are looked upon as subservient agents of the Central Government. This is not under the true spirit of federalism. Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. In fact, I would like to point out that Goa should have a separate High Court of its own because in India, judiciary is about to collapse, as was pointed out by the Ex-Chief Justice Mr. P.N. Bhagwati. Therefore, it will be good if Goa has a separate High Court.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr.  
Speaker, I rise to express the joy and happiness of the people of Goa on this very historic moment. It is a historic moment not merely for the people of Goa but also for the country as a whole. The Hon. Member who spoke just now, pointed out that Goa was liberated from colonialists and now at this point of time, it joins the family of Indian States on equal footing with full democratic rights. Colonialists had not given the equality. Goa was denied democratic rights among other things. Today, the people of Goa get the same democratic rights and the same democratic set up, which is enjoyed by the

States and it should be enjoyed by every citizen of this country.

Sir, this is also an occasion to recall and to pay our homage to all those who have fought for the freedom of Goa against colonialists and for those who had laid down their lives in the struggle against colonialists and imperialists in that part of the world. Sir, we have one of the eminent freedom fighters representing Goa in this very House. He was the man who, for the first time, brought the Private Members' Bill for granting statehood to Goa. Sir, we have some people still representing the people of India in the Lok Sabha and also some people in the Rajya Sabha. They cut across the party lines and they are present here today.

Sir, the struggle against colonialists and the demand for statehood were together and were personified, as pointed out by one of the first representatives of that territory in this House. It was indeed Mr. Purushotham Kakodkar, who brought the Private Members' Bill for granting statehood to Goa. I followed him in this House and on three consecutive occasions, I brought Mr. Kakodkar's Bill again before the House. Again, after me Mr. Shantaram Naik had brought this Bill. Therefore, what we are doing today, Sir, is we are giving the seal of parliamentary approval to the wishes of the people of Goa, which has been expressed by its representatives in this House, which has been expressed by the representatives in the other House, which has been expressed by their representatives in the Legislative Assembly because, if I am not mistaken, twice or may be even more unanimous resolutions were passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa urging the Government of India to grant Statehood to that territory.

Sir, if the Statehood is given at this point of time to Goa after 25 years because just a few months ago on December 19 last the territory celebrated its Silver Jubilee of Independence, if we get this demand fulfilled, we owe it to one man, and that is

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi: Rajiv Gandhi has created this confidence in the mind of the people that if the cause is just, it does not matter how many people espouse it and if the cause is just, it does not matter when and how the people espouse it, and it is not necessary that the people espouse a just cause vociferously. Rajiv Gandhi has unconditionally assured the nation that he is there to defend the interests of all the citizens of this country independently of any consideration whatsoever. Now, we are grateful to him on this momentous occasion and the country, I am sure, is grateful to him for upholding in that small part of the country their democratic rights and freedom. It is small and beautiful, and though it is small, Sir, I would like to say that it has contributed a lot to the country in financial matters. The rate of bank deposits in Goa is the highest in the country, the rate of literacy is among the highest. The progress made in that territory over the last 25 years compares very favourably. Sir, I was just in my constituency Day before yesterday. I was there with the Senior officials of the Rural Development Department of the Government of India and when we had an assessment of what was happening there by bringing in the Sarpanches, the local Government officers along with the Central Government officers, bringing all of them together, they said that Goa is an example as far as rural development is concerned and as far as the progress made and the way the programmes are implemented when compared to the rest of the country are concerned. What is true about the programmes of the rural development is true about many other programmes also. This progress, I must say, is mainly due to the efforts made by the Congress Party which has delivered the goods and which has won the confidence of the people of India in that territory. I say this in the context of the fact that Goa also contributes very substantially in other respects to national exchequer. I have known that it brings money for the national exchequer through the export of iron ore, tourism does bring in money for the national exchequer, shipping in the harbour of Mormaço does bring in money for the

national exchequer and all these prove the manner in which that small territory does contribute to the national wealth and therefore, the demand that it be considered as a special State on the lines of the Union Territories that have been given Statehood recently does deserve to be considered favourably and I have no doubt that the Government and the Finance Minister and the Home Minister

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Congratulate the people of the State (*Interruptions*). Congratulate the people of Goa, not the Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have congratulated the people at the beginning and still some further congratulations will be given at the end.

Sir, as I was saying, I have no doubt that the Government of India will consider sympathetically this demand for special status. It is justified. Grants necessary for the development of that territory should not be held back, and they should be given in ample measure because good use is and has been made of the grants earlier. I congratulated the Government at the beginning and now, as on the other side, as a member of this Government of which I am very proud, Sir, may I say that we all congratulate the people of Goa on the occasion of the way that they have progressed, the way they have behaved, the way they have upheld the best traditions of the country. On this momentous occasion, all of us—the people of Goa, the people of the country—we join the youngest member of the family of the Indian States, the youngest and one of the brightest.

12.00 hrs.

MR SPEAKER: May we join you this time in the Carnival for the feast?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes, Sir, I shall go on record. I must fulfil this assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope that you would.  
Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur):  
He will create language dispute there also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):  
Dispute arises with the Ruling Party.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as one who had the privilege and honour to participate in the Liberation Movement in Goa against the Portugese imperialism, I deem it a great privilege to be in this House to welcome the formation of a separate State of Goa, as a part of the Indian Union. I am very closely associated with Goa. My constituency is just touching the Goa territory and we are all colleagues.

Here, I would like to say on this occasion that if there is a peculiarity of Goa, in a true sense, Goa is the best model of secularism where Christianity, Hinduism and Islam co-exist peacefully and they try to enrich each other. You will never find any religious quarrels in Goa. There might be any bickerings and confrontations in other parts of India. But I am proud that this is one territory in which you will never find clashes and conflicts between the communities and the religious groups like Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

Sir, before India became free, when there was a movement for liberation of Goa, Gandhiji had once said: "Goa is just like a small pimple on the face of India and once India becomes free, the pimple will be eliminated." But even after freedom in 1947, people had to suffer and sacrifice. People were shot dead by the Protuguese police and therefore, the tale of sufferings and sacrifice continued and ultimately Goa became free. After the freedom of Goa, today we find that Goa will have a

full-fledged Statehood. I am sure all the Parties who laid down their lives for the liberation of Goa, will be extremely happy that the Goa State will have the fullest liberty and freedom to prosper. I have always believed—of course, there are compulsions of administration— but I have always believed that the Centrally administered territories in a free and democratic country are some sort of anachronism. But sometimes, some territories are to be Centrally administered for a number of geo political reasons. But I am glad that gradually the number of the Centrally administered territories is getting eroded and today we find that this territory which was Centrally administered territory becomes a full-fledged State with a full-fledged Assembly. I only hope that in this Assembly, we will have the fullest liberty and freedom to see that all-sided development of Goa takes place.

I am very happy that representation of Goa in this House has been widened. Not only the two seats which were allotted to former Goa will be retained but Diu and Daman will also have additional representation. I am sure with the greatest strength of the people coming from Goa, may neighbour, our hands will be strengthened in this House. When I say, our hands, I am not saying specifically the Opposition Parties. I will be very glad if the Opposition is strengthened by Goa. But I say, the hands of this House will be strengthened further by the wide representation that has been given.

There are many problems about the development of a small territory. Whenever such territories are carved out and formed as a State, there is always one fear in the mind of those people. My friend, Mr. Shantaram Naik will bear me out that people want the State of Goa, but at the same time they want that this territory which have the youngest to join, our federal comity — my friend just described Goa as the youngest Member — he could have added one more adjective to Goa. It is not only the youngest member added to our comity, but it is one of the most beautiful,

members. Especially youngsters, when they are beautiful, they have an added glory. Such a beautiful land has come to our comity of States.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is why, they should have got rid of those people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whenever such small and beautiful territories become as full-fledged States, they have also one aspiration which is a cultural and aesthetic aspiration and that also should be respected. The small territory, Goa, is extremely beautiful with its natural scenery. If you visit Goa, you will find that there are best churches, best temples and best mosques.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to visit now because I had decided that when it becomes full-fledged, then I will visit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are visiting alone.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I will take you along with me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: From your statement, now it is very clear that it is not merely Government or the people of Goa who are responsible for a separate State but your aspirations to go to Goa are also responsible for the formation of State, for the Government got an inkling that you have a vow to go only after it has become a full-fledged State. I am glad that your aspirations have also fulfilled.

I may refer to one important point. Whenever such small territories become full-fledged States, they have an advantage and, they also have a disadvantage. Some kind of fear is lurking in their mind that formerly when they were Centrally administered States, they being small territories, they are not economically viable always and, therefore, some sort of Central assistance was available. Sometimes when Centrally administered small territories become full-fledged States, a lurking fear

comes in their minds whether Central assistance would be reduced and I have always believed that those which are small States, those which are backward States, those which are hilly States, they should always get priority in getting Central assistance and I hope and trust that when Goa becomes a separate State, as a part of the Indian Union, the assistance that is made available to them would be continued for their further development, because this is one State which gives a large measure of foreign exchange. A large number of tourists come to India and many of them visit Goa. It is also a fetcher of foreign exchange and, therefore, you should keep your eyes and mind open and look at Goa with an open mind. Like a parachute, mind also works best when it is open and, therefore, I hope you will keep an open mind as far as Goa is concerned.

I welcome the formation of Goa and congratulate the people of Goa and also the Prime Minister.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): In fact, I have no intention to speak on this non-controversial Bill but when I was listening to the hon. Member Shri Shantaram Naik, my attention was drawn to Clause 20 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987. In this it has been provided that there shall be common High Court for the States of Maharashtra and Goa and for the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu to be called the High Court of Maharashtra and Goa.

I would strongly object to this Clause for this reason that Bombay High Court has very longstanding tradition and its name should not be changed only because you are forming another State of Goa. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad are the High Courts whose names are not changed even though the names of their States were changed. When Tamil Nadu was established, even then, Madras High Court is known to be Madras High Court.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Already there is a request and they are considering

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: When the Bombay State was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat, these suggestions were there. *(Interruptions)* When Maharashtra was formed out of the Bombay State and the Bombay State was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat, and when the suggestion came that.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let the High Courts function properly...

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: When the suggestion came that after forming this, the Bombay High Court should be known as Maharashtra High Court, that was also opposed. It is a very sensitive point as far as the judiciary and the Bar of the Bombay High Court is concerned. The High Court, of Bombay, the High Court of Madras, the High Court of Allahabad and the High Court of Calcutta are very old High Courts. Bombay High Court has already got jurisdiction as far as Goa is concerned. You may continue that jurisdiction as far as the new State is concerned. But it is not necessary to change the name of the Bombay High Court and convert it into that of the High Court of Maharashtra and Goa. These are my submissions.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I welcome this Bill. Actually, the Central Government has risen to the occasion and they have respected the confidence and sentiments of the people of Goa. At this juncture, I would respectfully submit that there is a problem in Goa i.e. the language problem that the Konkani language has to be recognised.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is all over.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: If it is over then let it be added as the 16th language to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Already you have recognised 15 languages and the 16th language should be the Konkani language.

Sir, even recently in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, they have passed a resolution that it should be given Statehood. I think the feelings of the people of Pondicherry also would be respected by the Central Government.

With regard to the High Courts, I would like to point out one thing. Sir, the Madras State was changed into the State of Tamil Nadu. Now, the High Court is having the name as Madras High Court. That has to be immediately changed as Tamil Nadu High Court. That is all I want to say.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to join the joys expressed by the Members in the process of granting Statehood to Goa. On this occasion, I would like to congratulate the hon. Home Minister and the Hon. Prime Minister for taking this historic decision. Particularly, this Lok Sabha has got a unique feature in that the Government led by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has already granted Statehood to Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and now it has granted Statehood to Goa. Actually, the credit goes to him. It is also another feather in his cap.

I was listening to the debate very carefully and I found that all the speakers who have spoken previously, have mentioned about Goa. They have all expressed their joys but they have not spoken a single word about the people of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep or the other Islands about their Statehood. *(Interruptions)* Even the Marxist Member from the other side— they speak in the streets about their democracy— while speaking here, did not mention a single word about the Andaman & Nicobar Islands or the other Union Territories...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it relevant here?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Members of all the Union Territories, including Goa, and the hon Minister who is sitting there— while he was not a Minister— we used to sit together and discuss. At that time he was also championing the causes of the Union Territories. Now, he has also forgotten to say a single word about the Union Territory.

Another fact is that if you happen to go to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands— which is called the Bastille of India where the Cellular Jail is there—you can find the blood and tears of the people still marked in the red pillars of the Jail. Further, on 29th December, 1943 Netaji Subash Chandra Bose came to that Island and hoisted the National Tricolour. This is the first land, which was liberated in this country.

Today we have been given the worst type of administration in the Islands. Whenever we came and placed our request before the hon Home Minister, "Kindly listen to us, you give us a Union Territory with a Legislature", that also has been turned down. My request is this. There should be some uniform policy in respect of all Union Territories. It is not that some people are inferior and some people are superior. I am happy you have given the trust to the people of Goa. The same trust should be given to the people of the other Union Territories also. Now, the people of Goa will have the right to involve themselves and develop that area. In the same way, I request that the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and all other Union Territories should be considered and the democratic right should be given to us also.

With these words, I support this Bill and I thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) Mr Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill. Just now our colleague Shri Manoranjan Bhakta has correctly suggested that

Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be conferred Statehood. They have been fighting for this in the Parliament for quite a long time. Goa also has a very long history in this regard. First, it had to struggle with the Portuguese for which the Indian people and the Indian political parties, particularly left parties joined them in their struggle for freedom. The socialist countries and the Soviet Unions also gave considerable support. It is a matter of happiness that Goa is being granted the status of a State today. Demands have been raised in the Parliament to make certain Union Territories, including Andaman and Nicobar Islands as States. The Portuguese delayed the freedom to Goa and Central Government has equally delayed the Statehood to Goa. Statehood has been conferred only after a struggle for it had been launched in the Parliament. Goa should have a separate High Court. Elections will be held there for its development and progress. Whatever may be the outcome of the elections, we should realise that Goa is a very beautiful place and earns substantial foreign exchange for India. It should be extended all help and assistance so that it may develop and march on the path of progress. With these words I congratulate the people of Goa and the people of the rest of the country on the occasion of granting Statehood to Goa.

[English]

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

12.19 hrs

SHRI C K JAFFAR SHARIEF (Bangalore North) Mr Chairman, Sir, I think, today is the happiest day, and all of us should congratulate the people of Goa on their achieving Statehood and joining the mainstream of the country. It has been a memorable fight—the liberation of Goa and then the struggle of the Goan people to maintain their identity. For some time there was really a confusion. There was a fear whether Maharashtra will take Goa or Karnataka will try to create some problem for them, all sorts of fear were there. But the

[SHRI C K Jaffar Sharief]

people of Goa, the brave people gave their mandate when the referendum was taken I had the privilege of visiting Goa on many occasions As Professor Dandavate has said, it is really a very beautiful State I do not want to add much On behalf of the people of Karnataka, we wish the people of Goa a very happy and prosperous future

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) Mr Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill and join in rejoicing with the people of Goa Sir, I should like to recall some of the events which had occurred during the liberation movement

We are supposed to be the followers of non-violence which was taught by Mahatma Gandhi This 'astra' was used at first but it could not work For the first time, it was found that it is useless against the Fascist regime of Portugese So, we failed on that aspect and the Government was thinking what to do But, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the first to think about what could be done for the people of Goa because the people there were very much aggrieved and the entire nation was very much aggrieved on how to get liberation In the Parliament, my party RSP had the one MP who joined the liberation movement with other leaders Among them were Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri N G Goray, Shri Bhowle, Shri J L Joshi and Shri R R Patil All these people were Socialist members My only leader Shri Yudip Chowdhury in the Parliament spared himself for the freedom movement in 1950-55 They were got arrested and kept in the Aguwa-die-Fort for 10 months with rigorous imprisonment They had suffered most and the people should remember those who were associated with the Goa liberation movement The Socialists at that time, in the House agreed to move to Goa but they did not dare to go there Shri Yudip Chowdhury from my party, who is still living would be very happy to hear that Goa has now got Statehood I am very proud to state that I join in rejoicing with the world people today I once more thank

the Goan people for their liberation struggle for 15 years after 1947 from the Fascist Government of Portugese. So, Sir, I congratulate the people of Goa I request them that they should treat us like brothers and they should not feel themselves isolated They must join with the mainstream of entire India and they must think that our country is very big right from Kashmir to Goa Thank you

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) Sir, I am very happy today that the land of super natural beauty, catholic culture and, of course, the land which abounds in cashew-nut gardens and fenny fountains is getting the full Statehood today I therefore, congratulate the Government of India and the Prime Minister on their conferring the Statehood on Goa.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

12.25 hrs.

My memory goes back to those days when we were fighting for Dwimukti The people of Saurashtra in Gujarat organised Daman and Diu Mukti Sangram under the leadership of Shri Eswarbhai Desai Shri Vajubhai Shukla and my colleague in the other House Shri Chimman Mehta As a soldier of that Mukti Sangram Samiti, I feel proud that Goa is becoming a full State today

In the total federal structure of our country and in the Parliamentary democratic set up, a Union Territory has less than its natural status Therefore, when a Union Territory becomes a State, it assumes the natural status and gets full partnership with our federal parliamentary democratic set up

I shall confine my comments only to Sections 3, 4 and 20 While Sections 3 and 4 confer full Statehood on Goa, Diu and Daman are made a separate Union Territory Looking to the spirit of our Constitution, looking to what Mahatma Gandhiji said about linguistic provinces, looking to

the report of the States Reorganisation Committee and looking to the fact that the people of Daman and Diu have common language of Gujarati and of course common mental set up with the rest of Gujarat, the Government should have considered merging of Daman and Diu with the State of Gujarat, so that they can also be the full partners in the Statehood of Gujarat and thereby contribute to the national efforts.

I shall be grateful if the Government considers making Daman and Diu parts of Gujarat at an appropriate time. I only want to urge the Government to examine, taking into consideration all the relevant facts, whether it will be more appropriate to place Daman and Diu under the full State of Gujarat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Smugglers will be opposed to that!

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Yes, Sir. At least pending that, the High Court of Gujarat should have the jurisdiction over Diu and Daman. Of course, my suggestion of making Daman a part of Gujarat may not make those who are interested in the distilleries of Daman very happy, Daman being a smugglers' paradise, they might not be happy when Daman becomes a part of Gujarat.

But the record of Gujarat High Court in tackling cases against smugglers is very good. Therefore Daman and Diu should have been placed under Gujarat High Court, keeping in view the convenience of the litigants of Daman and Diu also.

With these observations and with an earnest request to the Government to consider my suggestion at an appropriate time, I once again congratulate the people of Goa and thank the Government of India for conferring Statehood on Goa.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill for granting Statehood to Goa is under

consideration in the House at present and I rise to express my opinion on the subject. We have seen that earlier Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were granted Statehood and now Goa is going to get a similar status. We do not know as to how many more Union Territories will get Statehood but it is true that whenever there are agitations, trains are held up, buses are burnt and people are killed, the Government surrenders to the agitators and accepts their demands. This situation is clearly seen everywhere. When the Bill for granting Statehood to Mizoram was under consideration, Goa also demanded the same status. It was followed by Arunachal Pradesh where Statehood was granted after some such incidents. Today the hon. Member from Andaman and Nicobar has also demanded Statehood but I want to reiterate that the Government is not going to listen if we merely plead and demand peacefully for it. The Government will accede to such wishes only after agitations are launched and blood is shed. If the agitations are launched, only then the Government can be pressurised into conferring the Statehood to Andaman and Nicobar.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: But the people of Goa have never come to the streets. The Government has granted Statehood voluntarily.

S. BUTA SINGH: Shri Janga Reddy, there has been no agitation in Goa.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I know that there were agitations. Everyone knows what happened there 4 months ago.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: That agitation was over the language issue.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: But that too was done by the Congress and its members. It was a trick of the Congress. We know it. If you wanted to grant Statehood why was not it done at the time when Statehood was being conferred on Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh? If you want to grant Statehood to every Union Territory

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

then why are you not doing the same in the case of Delhi? The proposal for granting Statehood to Delhi has been passed both by the Congress and the B.J.P. but in spite of that you are not prepared to do it. Is it because the Government accepts such proposals only after the people launch agitations? The Government listens to only those demands for which people come out in the streets and stop the trains. This feeling is growing in the people. Therefore, I want that if you want to do something constructive then do it without delay.

My hon. friend has just submitted about Pondicherry. Ours is a Telegu speaking area which is 15 kms away from Kakinada and is included in the Union Territory. The commodities there are cheaper and people go there for purchases. We want that Yanam should be merged with Andhra Pradesh. But the people are of the view that until the people of Kakinada or Andhra or Yanam do not agitate, a decision to merge Yanam with Andhra Pradesh by amending the constitution will not be taken. We want that Government should bring a Bill taking decision once for all to grant Statehood to which ever Union Territory it wants to.

Our friend was just talking about Gujarat. Several such demands have come to you but you are conferring Statehood one by one for political gains. You have granted the status of a State to Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and you are doing the same for Goa in this session. In the next session Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands will be granted Statehood. Why do not you then give Statehood to Telangana? You give it only when there are agitations. I want to say that you should not accept demands only after the people resort to agitations.

You should consider Delhi also in this matter. Delhi should be granted statehood. There are only 2 Lok Sabha Members from Goa whereas from Delhi there are 7

Members. Why are you objecting to Statehood to Delhi? What are the reasons for your objections? Kindly reply to my question. I would also like to know as to what steps are being taken about Andaman.

The Government should decide these things once for all. No Government should bow before any agitation or movements, but we know that the present Government bows before the agitations and movements. If the people of Delhi or of any other Union Territory start any agitation, the Government will grant Statehood to them also. Therefore, I want that Government should take a decision before any such agitations are started. In the end I support the Bill.

SHRI U.H. PATEL (Bulsar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. To save the people of Goa from the atrocities of Portugese, I also participated in its liberation movement under the leadership of Late Shri Iswarlal Desai. In that Satyagraha Shri Ramgiri Sadhu was killed and an Adivasi Shri Lalubhai Patel also got his foot fractured by a bullet shot. Many Satyagrahis had died and our leader was given rigorous imprisonment of 12 years. On this Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru took a strong step and liberated Goa from Portugese rule. Today this Bill has been brought in the House. Therefore, this too will be a memorable day for us and I thank the Hon. Prime Minister.

I would also like to tell that various steps have been taken by the Government for the development of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli also but a handful of people with vested interests and officers have exploited the poor there as a result of which the general public could not make desired progress. Therefore, the Central Government will have to take care that same thing may not happen in the newly created Union Territory of Daman and Diu and it may not become hide out of handful of thieves. Therefore, Government will have to take some strong action to save the people from these elements.

Daman and Diu are coastal areas. Therefore, their development is very necessary. If sea-ports are constructed there, I think that will be very helpful for their development. From the geographical point of view Daman and Diu are adjacent to Gujarat. Therefore it is most appropriate time when we can merge them with Gujarat State.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I congratulate the people of Goa for getting Statehood. Our DMK Party also conducted sympathetic agitation for liberation of Goa and, as such, I pay my tributes to the martyrs who fought and sacrificed their lives for the liberation of Goa and also the people of Goa for getting Statehood today.

Sir, the Government got two mangoes with one stone. It has also changed the name of Bombay High Court as 'Maharashtra High Court'. There was a long-pending request from the people of Tamil Nadu also to change the name of Madras High Court as Tamil Nadu High Court. You may remember that it was only our late lamented Anna who formed the DMK Government in 1967 and changed the name of Madras State as Tamil Nadu. So, likewise the name of Madras High Court should be changed as Tamil Nadu High Court.

Sir, I also request the Government to include Konkani language in the Eighth Schedule. Last year in December, there were agitations in support of this language. It seems settled now. Sir, I request that the regional languages should be respected. In Soviet Russia, there are 163 languages spoken, Ukrainian Language, spoken by four crores of people, and Eskimo language, spoken by 1,000 people, are given equal status. Therefore, I request that equal status should be given to all the regional languages in our country.

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE: There is only one party.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is a totalitarian State. There is supposed to be one party. But we are running the democracy and there will be so many parties.

Sir, I request that Pondicherry should also be given Statehood. Recently, the Pondicherry Assembly also requested the Central Government for grant of Statehood to Pondicherry. Even all the former Chief Ministers and Assemblies also requested and passed resolutions demanding Statehood for Pondicherry. My friend, Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta, wanted Statehood for Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. I support his view and request that these territories should also be given Statehood.

I congratulate the people of Goa. Also, I request the hon. Home Minister, who is present here, to give Statehood to all the Union Territories so that we complete the procedure simultaneously. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill and 57th Constitutional Amendment Bill. The Hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister have brought this Bill to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Goa and to confer Statehood to Goa, for which I thank both of them. But in addition to it, I would like to submit two points to the hon. Home Minister regarding Daman and Diu which will be retained as Union Territory.

So far Daman and Diu are concerned, the hon. Members Shri Haroobhai Mehta and Uttam Bhai from Gujarat have rightly said that Daman and Diu have become hideouts for smugglers, criminals and bad elements. After committing crimes in nearby States like Gujarat and Maharashtra, the criminals hide in Daman and Diu. Even today the biggest smuggling den in India is in Daman. Then why do we want to retain Daman and Diu as Union Territory? If we look it from geographical point of view,

[Shri Anoopchand Shah]

we should merge Diu in Gujarat State because it is actually located in Gujarat. In all respects it is linked with Gujarat but even then you say that the people of Daman and Diu desire to retain their status of Union Territory. But I would ask as to who actually wants so? Whether the people want so or the smugglers and criminals whose writ runs large there, want that its present status should be retained? From geographical point of view Daman should be merged with Maharashtra and Diu should be merged with Gujarat. There is a long distance between the two but you have allotted only one seat of the Parliament to both Daman and Diu. One M.P. has been looking after the interests of both Daman and Diu and even today we have the same arrangement of representation. When you are granting Statehood to Goa and have got opportunity of reorganisation why are you retaining Daman and Diu as Union Territory? I once again request the hon. Home Minister that from geographical point of view Daman and Diu should be merged with Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively and then development programme for them should be formulated. Otherwise the people getting benefits hitherto will continue to get benefits of your programmes. The bad elements, criminals and smugglers will get benefits of your programmes in the coming days. You can go and see as to who is actually governing there? You will find that smugglers are actually running Government there and same position will continue in future also. Daman and Diu may remain Union Territory or not but smugglers and criminals will continue to rule the roost there. Therefore, I request that besides Statehood to Goa the Government should also think about Daman and Diu and if not today, you should think over it as early as possible and Daman and Diu should be merged with Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. With such expectations, I support the present Bills.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWA-  
LIA (Sangur) I congratulate the people

of Goa for getting Statehood—one of the beautiful decisions for a very beautiful State. While congratulating them I feel privileged that one master Karnail Singh of a village Isru, District Ludhiana, went right from Punjab to Goa as a part of peaceful agitation in 1955 and sacrificed his life for the liberation of Goa from Portugese. So, this is a matter of great pleasure for whole of the country and for the people of Punjab also because one of their great sons sacrificed his life for the liberation of that area.

When the Statehood is being conferred upon Goa, more powers for all the States is the issue these days. The basic responsibility for the development of the State lies with the State Government. So, both legislative and financial powers should be given to the state for speedy and rapid development of the state. I also feel that effective steps will be taken by the Government in Goa to promote the tradition and great culture of Goan people. So, I bow my head before those freedom fighters who launched struggle and agitation for the liberation of Goa; and as a result of their sacrifices, today, a fullfledged state is on the map of India; and it will stand with other members of the Indian families and will develop along with them.

With these few words, I congratulate the people of Goa and the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for taking this right step.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, at this happy moment, may I congratulate the people of Goa for achieving Statehood and also our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has not only initiated such an historic step but also successfully fulfilled the aspirations of the people of Goa with the support of both sides of the House.

Goa has illustrious heritage. The people of Goa suffered a lot during the foreign rule, during the Portugese rule. Their great heritage, culture, development schemes were stagnant, but the people of Goa successfully preserved the heritage of Goa. The

people of Goa deserve Statehood. Statehood of Goa will further strengthen the brotherhood amongst the people of India. Goa as a separate State will not only fulfil the long heritage and aspirations of the people of Goa but also as a new born State with its numerous natural resources, tourism potentiality and ship building heritage will definitely stand in the economy of India to a great extent.

At this historic moment, may I recall the dream of the founding fathers of the constitution of India, who visualised India as a democratic country. May I once again extend my gratitude and thanks to our Prime Minister and also members of this House, for helping the people of Goa to achieve the status of the Statehood and to put Goa in the main democratic stream of India.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): I support this Bill. While I congratulate the people of Goa for fulfilling their long standing demand I am very much appreciative of the sympathetic hearing on the part of the Centre which has resulted in the conferring of Statehood to Goa.

Sir, I am sure Goa, after attaining Statehood will further prosper. The people of Goa have been fortunate in many ways. The day Goa joined the mainstream of the Indian Union after their liberation from the Portuguese all the people of Goa became the citizens of the country. That was most natural and a democratic way also. So was the case of the people of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry also. But this natural process was not adopted when Sikkim merged with India. Some undemocratic conditions were foisted on the people of Sikkim, as a result of which thousands of Sikkimese people who were otherwise eligible to become citizens of India had been left out. So, I say that the people of Goa are fortunate in this respect as they do not have the problem of citizenship as we in Sikkim have.

I take this opportunity to welcome the people of Goa and extend our heartiest greetings on this occasion. With these few words I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Usha Choudhari.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, presented in the House and I rise to speak on it. As Shri Dandavate has said, people from every nook and corner of the country had joined the Goa liberation movement. Where, on the one hand, important leaders joined the movement, a son of a farmer belonging to my constituency Amravati also became martyr in this movement. Therefore, our sentiments as well as that of the people from every corner of the country are attached with Goa. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta was speaking on Andaman and Nicobar with a heavy heart that no one has mentioned about that Union Territory. But we want to tell him that we appreciate the support given to the freedom fighters by Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The feeling of freedom had reached there also. Goa, Daman and Diu evoke memorable feelings of the people. I would like to tell that Goa is undergoing political changes. Previously Goa was a Union Territory and now it is being conferred Statehood. But by conferring Statehood, the problem of that State will not be solved. We have learnt that there is a deficit of crores of rupees in the Budget of Goa. We will have to see that after conferring Statehood on Goa, taxes of the people are not increased there. The sympathy of the Central Government has always been with Goa, Daman and Diu. It is hoped that after conferring Statehood on Goa, the Central Government will continue paying attention towards it as before. The people want to live in peace and want that they should get facilities of life. A very commendable step has been taken and I support it.

The opposition Members leave the House after making speeches and do not

[Shrimati Usha Choudhari]

stay for hearing us. But we, who have to speak on behalf of the Government or party, have to be very careful while making speech. Our party and our Government do not shirk their responsibility. The Government has taken step in regard to the Goa after very careful consideration and this can also be taken in regard to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and for other places also. I support this Bill and would like to say that either you confer Statehood on Daman and Diu or merge them with some other State. These areas are very backward areas. These have always been exploited. Attention should be paid towards the poor and the backward people.

Besides this, I would like to support the steps taken by our Prime Minister. Some opposition Members were saying that the Government moved in only when there was some agitation and bloodshed. I fail to understand as to why we are talking of bloodshed and all that when we are going to create history. We are for the integrity of the country and for this if it is necessary to create a State, we are prepared for it. At the moment we are going to create Goa State and we should not deviate from this point.

I hope that after Goa receives Statehood, the people of that State will find an opportunity to make progress in life. Our Government, the hon. Home Minister and the Hon. Prime Minister have taken this step in accordance with the just principles of our party and the culture of the country and I congratulate them for this. I hope we all will adopt a right course. With these words, I conclude.

12.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry): Hon. Speaker, Sir, today it is a happy day because Goa which is a Union Territory till

today is getting Statehood. I am, therefore, extremely glad to rise in support of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987 moved by our Hon. Home Minister. I congratulate the people of Goa in achieving their long pending demand.

At this juncture, let me also convey my heartfelt thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for rightfully honouring the aspirations of the Goans and granting Statehood to Goa. Recently, the Prime Minister was kind to grant Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh.

Sir, the territories of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam were under French rule for more than 250 years. The people of Pondicherry and the said territories decided to accede to India and, therefore, revolted against the French rule. The revolution reached its pinnacle in 1954. The then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with his political sagacity and statesmanship of world acclaim, negotiated with the French and arrived at an amicable settlement for the liberation of Pondicherry.

Pondicherry was freed from French yoke on 1st November, 1954 and it became a Union Territory. Keeping in mind the separate cultural identity of Pondicherry, Pandit Nehru accorded special status to it. He also gave an assurance that as long as the people of Pondicherry do not decide otherwise, the special status shall continue. He also provided all possible assistance for the development of Pondicherry, its people and culture.

Shrimati Gandhi continued to provide assistance to Pondicherry in the same manner as her illustrious father did. She took keen interest in the development of Pondicherry.

Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is taking special interest in the development of Pondicherry and in safeguarding the special status accorded to it by Panditji.

\* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Pondicherry has, thus, become a viable political and territorial unit and, now, possesses all the essential requirements of blossoming into a full-fledged State.

The people of Pondicherry are also craving for Statehood for long. Respecting the wishes of the people, the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry passed unanimously a resolution on 8th May, 1987 urging upon the Central Govt. to confer Statehood on the Union Territory.

I, therefore, request the Hon Prime Minister and the Hon Home Minister here to accede to the demand of the populace of Pondicherry for Statehood so that a legislature elected by the people and for the people is constituted.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you reply, kindly touch upon one point which is in the minds of many people. As far as the change in the name of the Bombay High Court is concerned, have you consulted the Bar Council and the Maharashtra Government also? The Bill says that the Bombay High Court will be changed into High Court of Maharashtra and Goa. Were the concerned authorities consulted on this?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIR (S. BUTA SINGH): I join the hon. Members on both sides of this House in paying our tributes to those great sons of India who laid their lives for the liberation of Goa. I take legitimate humble pride in that also because as a student in Bombay, as Prof. Dandavate just now mentioned that he was one of those great leaders who participated in the liberation movement, I also had a humble contribution under the leadership of Shri V. K. Krishna Menon. The students of Bombay also had played their part in the liberation of Goa. In addition to that also, there was a martyr from Punjab whose name Shri Ramoowalia mentioned, Master Karnail Singh. He happened to

belong to the constituency which I had the privilege to represent in this House. His village was in my constituency. We pay homage to all those martyrs who laid their lives for the liberation of the people and the State of Goa.

The three distinct and geographically separate units on the West coast of India comprising the present Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu had been under the occupation of Portugese till 19th December, 1961. The desire of the people of this Territory became more strong as the rest of the country won the independence in 1947. Their freedom struggle gained momentum and in 1954 two small units—Dadra and Nagar Haveli—succeeded in throwing off the Portugese yoke. They were later constituted into the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It took another 7 years of hard struggle for the people of Goa to win their freedom. Ultimately on 19th December, 1961 the people of Goa joined in independence with the rest of India.

The thinking of the Government of India on the future status for these people and the territories was aptly summarised by the then Prime Minister, Pandit 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 and agreement with the people from there themselves."

This was the vision of our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in this very august House, I remember, on many occasions, promised to the people of Goa

[S. Buta Singh]

that the Government of India and this august House will decide about the Statehood to Goa very favourably. The only hurdle was the issue of language in Goa.

As you know, the people of Goa, through their own Assembly, have been able to resolve amicably the issue of language. In Goa, Konkani has become the official language while Marathi language can be used for official purposes in Goa district in that State. With that happy decision of the Assembly, now the stage was set and the situation was created for the Statehood of Goa. On this solemn occasion, I, on behalf of the House—almost all the Members, including the Opposition—express our grateful thanks to the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who basically made it possible for the people of Goa to have full Statehood. Goa will be joining the community of States in the nation, as 25th State.

Goa, as you know, Sir, is a land of unique scenic beauty well known for the warmth in the hearts of the people. The unfolding of different seasons with the backdrop of breathtaking scenery looking exquisite in its rich golden-brown shades turning to emerald-green; the peaceful estuaries, the lull of the waves on the soft silvery sands, the fine people of the Territory, their rich cultural heritage, etc. are all assets of value to our motherland.

My distinguished colleague Shri Eduardo Faleiro described Goa as small and beautiful....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Since when have you started writing poetry?

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Prof. Dandavate Ji said that the people of Goa are beautiful. May I add to it that the people of Goa are loving and great, the State is small but

beautiful. These are some of the unique features of Goa. The most distinguished feature of Goa and its people is that all major religions of our country are living together with complete harmony and the people have never presented before us any communal problem, even on the language issue. It was agitated mostly on linguistic lines and not on communal lines. These are the people of Goa who will definitely enrich the environment of communal harmony, the unity of the country, love for the other religions and tolerance. These are the qualities that the people of Goa have shown in our social life.

Many points were raised by the hon. Members. Shri Shantaram Naik raised some points, on which other Members also joined. One is about the question of naming the new High Court. We had done it only for the purpose of extending the jurisdiction of the present Bombay High Court to the territories of Goa States and Daman and Diu. But as the hon. Members Prof. Dandavate Ji and the hon. Prime Minister himself have expressed their feelings about the Bombay High Court, we will examine in consultation with the Law Ministry. If the name could be retained, we have no objection to this. But we had done it only for the administrative purposes because the jurisdiction of the present High Court was to be extended....(Interruptions). In principle it is yes, but since it is a legal thing, I will check up with the Law Ministry and in case in the process we are able to get the advice, we can do it at the end. But in principle we agree with the present name which has some history behind it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In future you may check up before moving the Bills.

S. BUTA SINGH: Well, legal niceties are always subject to interpretation, but I have promised that we will check up with the Law Ministry and if it is possible, we will try to retain the name of the Court as Bombay High Court.

My dear friend Shri Manoranjan Bhakta Ji was trying to link up the issue of administrative set up in Andaman and Nicobar with the Statehood. This House knows that only in the recent past we have constituted an Island Development Authority, of which the Chairman is the hon. Prime Minister himself, and we held the first meeting of that Authority, only recently. I think that is perhaps the only authority which is headed by the hon. Prime Minister, and the hon. Members from Andams and Nicobar and Lakshadweep should have no fear about the development in those islands. Government of India is very keen to develop the islands and to bring them to the mainstream of our national life.

Other provisions of the Bill....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Implementation is done by the officers from here. The Prime Minister only gives the guidelines.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Implementation all over the country, even in the full States is done by the officers. That is how our whole Constitution is made up.

Shri Shantaram Naik raised another point for Daman and Diu—that the hon Members of the Assembly from Daman and Diu in the Goa Assembly should be given that status in their respective areas of Daman and Diu and they should be given Advisory Council. The Government is accepting this in principle and we have already constituted Daman and Diu into a separate Union Territory. We will have this Advisory Council and these Members can be members of that Advisory Council and the areas will not be neglected. We will give full attention to the development of Daman and Diu also.

These were some of the points raised by the hon. Members. I am sure the whole House unanimously will extend their greetings and congratulations to the people of Goa, Daman and Diu for the Statehood that they are going to get.

With these words I commend this Bill for the House to pass.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): I would just like to add a few words to what the Home Minister has said. The State of Goa turns a new phase in its history to-day. It has come through Portugese subjugatuib, has been liberated and today we have a Bill which will make into a full-fledged State.

I would first like to congratulate the people of Goa. Goa is a very beautiful part of our country and as has already been said, very beautiful people stay in Goa. They have shown a rare maturity in handling difficult and complicated problems that they have been faced with. I must congratulate them for overcoming these problems, the way they have overcome them and we welcome them as a full-fledged State of the Union of India. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 9—(Parliamentary Constityency of the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.)*

*Amendment made:*

Page 3,—

*for lines 19 to 21, substitute*

"9. The whole of the Union terri-

tory of Daman and Diu shall form one parliamentary constituency to be called the Daman and Diu Parliamentary constituency and as soon as may be after the appointed day, election shall be held to the House of the People to elect a representative from that constituency, as if the seat of the member elected to the House of the People from that constituency has become vacant and the provisions of section 149 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to such election (3)

(S Buta Singh)

MR SPEAKER The question is 'That Clause 9 as amended stand part of the Bill

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 9, as amended was added to the Bill*

MR SPEAKER The question is 'That Clauses 10 to 14 stand part of the Bill '

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 10 to 14 were added to the Bill*

Clause 15—(Speaker of the provisional Legislative Assembly)

*Amendment made*

Page 5 —

*for lines 1 to 5, substitute*

15 The person who immediately before the appointed day is the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the existing Union territory shall, on and from that day be the

Speaker of the provisional Legislative Assembly ' (4)

(S Buta Singh)

MR SPEAKER The question is "That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill "

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 15, as amended, was added to the Bill*

MR SPEAKER The question is  
*The motion was adopted*

*That clauses 16 to 19 stand part of the Bill*

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 16 to 19 were added to the Bill*

MR SPEAKER Now clauses 20 to 30 Shri Shantaram Naik you want to move ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK I want to say a few words Sir

MR SPEAKER Unless you move you cannot speak You want to get it negated ? ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER He is not moving

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER The question is

That clauses 20 to 30 stand part of the Bill

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 20 to 30 were added to the Bill*

*Clauses 31 to 59 were added to the Bill*

MR SPEAKER Clause 60—Shri Shantaram Naik—not moving

MR SPEAKER The question is "That Clauses 60 to 72 stand part of the Bill "

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 60 to 72 were added to the Bill*

*First Schedule, Second Schedule, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

S BUTA SINGH Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed "

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed "

PROF N G RANGA (Guntur) Sir before the Bill is passed I want to say a few words Now, on this happy occasion, I would like to repeat the homage that our friends already paid to Pandit Nehru, Shri Krishna Menon and several others and also all those Members of Parliament at that time who supported them In addition to that, I wish to pay my special homage to Ram Manohar Lohia who later on came to be a Member of this House who made an appeal to whole of India to start an agitation for the freedom of the people of Goa and also for the merger of that area with the rest of India Portugese imperialism was one of the worst and persecuted our people from the religious side as well as

from the economic and political sides and it goes to the credit of not those hundreds, but more than thousands of freedom fighters from all over India who rushed all the way after we have achieved our own freedom to Bombay and then Maharashtra and also borders of Karnataka and then braved the worst possible lathi-charges, all outrages and in that way paved the way for the State action, of our Government led by Shri Krishna Menon and supported by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in such a heroic manner

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed "

*The motion was adopted*

MR SPEAKER Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, in respect of Constitution Amendment Bill, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be done by Division Let the lobbies be cleared

MR SPEAKER Now the lobbies have been cleared

The question is

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration "

*The Lok Sabha divided*

AYES

[13.25 hrs.

**Division No. 4]**

Abbasi, Shri K J

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Adaikalarja, Shri L

Adiyodi, Dr K G

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Alkha Ram, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Birendra Singh, Rao

Ansari, Shri Z. R.

Birinder Singh, Shri

Antony, Shri P. A.

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Arjun Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, S.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Charles, Shri A.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Balaraman, Shri L.

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai K.

Barrow, Shri A. E. T.

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Basavaraju, Shri G. S.

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Choudhary, Shri Nandlal

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Bhandari, Shrimati D. K.

Dabhi, Shri Ajitshin

Bharat Singh, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Ch.

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Bhoye, Shri S. S.

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Birbal, Shri

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Das Shri Sudarsan	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Datta, Shri Amal	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Dennis, Shri N.	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu	Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Dharwal, Shri Shanti	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Jayamohan, Shri A.
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Digvijay Sinh, Shri	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Bishma Deo	Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gadgil, Shri V. N.	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Gamit, Shri C. D.	Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Gholap, Shri S. G.	Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Ghorpade, Shri M. Y.	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Ghosal, Shri Debi	Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje	Khattri, Shri Nirmal

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Kinder Lal, Shri

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Kolandaivelu, Shri P.

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Konyak, Shri Chingwang

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Kunjambu, Shri

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Kurien Prof. P.J.

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal

Law, Shri Asutosh

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Murthy, Shri M. V Chandrashekara

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Murugaiah, Shri A. R.

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Naikar, Shri D. K.

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Narayanan, Shri K. R.

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Natarajan, Shri K. R.

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh

Mane, Shri R.S.

Netam, Shri Arvind

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Pakeer Mohammed, Shri E. S. M.

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben  
Ramjibhai

Pandey, Shri Madan

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Pant, Shri K. C.

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao

Rai, Shri I Rama

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Patel, Shri Ahmed M

Rajeshwaran, Dr V

Patel, Shri C D

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Patel Shri G I

Ram, Shri Ram Ratan

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Patel, Shri U H

Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Ram Dhan, Shri

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Ram Prakash, Ch

Patil, Shri Prakash V

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Patil, Shri Shivraj V

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh

Patil, Shri Vijay N

Rampal Singh, Shri

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath

Ranga, Prof N G

Pawar Shri Satyanarain

Ranganath Shri K H

Peruman, Dr P Vallal

Rao, Shri A J V B Maheswara

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Rao Shri J Chokka

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Rao, Shri J Vengala

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Rao Shri K S

Prabhu, Shri R

Rao Shri P V Narasimha

Pradhan, Shri K N

Rao, Shri Snhari

Pradhani, Shri K

Rath Shri Somnath

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Rathod Shri Uttam

Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom

Raut, Shri Bhola

Fushpa Devi, Kumar

Ravani, Shri Navin

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Reddi, Shri C Madhav

Reddy, Shri Bazawada Papi

Sidnal, Shri S. B.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Sait, Shri Azeez

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Singh, Shri N Tombi

Sangma, Shri P. A.

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Sinha, Shrimati Kishori

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Somu, Shri N V N

Sethi, Shri P. C.

Soren, Shri Harihar

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Soundararajan, Shri N

Sahabuddin, Shri Syed

Soz, Prof Saifuddin

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Subburaman, Shri A G

Shailesh, Dr. B. L.

Sukh Ram, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sultanpuri, Shri K D

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Suman, Shri K P

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sundararaj, Shri N

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Swamy, Shri D Narayana

Shervani, Shri Saleem I.

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Shingda, Shri D. B.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Tewary, Prof K K

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

77	Goa, Daman & Diu Reorg Bill	VAISAKHA 21, 1909 (SAKA)	& Constitution (57th Amdt ) Bill	78
	Thambi Durai, Shri M		Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai	
	Thara Devi, Kumari D K		Venkatesh, Dr V	
	Thomas, Prof K V		Vijayaraghavan, Shri V S	
	Thorat, Shri Bhausahab		Vir Sen, Shri	
	Thungon, Shri P K		Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal	
	Tigga, Shri Simon		Wasnik Shri Mukul	
	Tilakdhari Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Kailash	
	Tiraky, Shri Piyus		Yadav Shri Mahabir Prasad	
	Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani		Yadav Shri Shyam Lal	
	Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra		Yadav Shri Subhash	
	Tripathi, Dr Chandra Shekhar		Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar	
	Tulsiram, Shri V		Yadava Shri Bal Ram Singh	
	Tytler, Shri Jagdish		Yadava Shri D P	
	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan		Yogesh Shri Yogeshwar Prasad	
	Van Shri Deep Narain		Zainul Basher, Shri	

MR SPEAKER Subject to correction  
the result\* of the division is

Ayes 310,

Noes Nil

The motion is 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 motion was adopted*

MR SPEAKER Clause 2 I think the  
lobbies are already Cleared We can go  
ahead if the House agrees

The question is

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill "

*The Lok Sabha Divided*

AYES

**Division No. 5]**

**[13.28 hrs.**

Abbasi, Shri K J

Adaikalaraj, Shri L

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Adiyodi, Dr K G

\* The following Members also recorded their votes for

AYES - Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma Shri H B Patil Shri G G Swell Shri Ram Singh Yadav Shri  
Natwarsinh Solanki Shrimati Manemma Anjiah Shri Ashok Chawan, Shri Dal  
Chander Jain Shri Katuri Narayana Swamy and Shri C Sambu

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Alhtar Hasan, Shri

Bhoye, Shri S.S.

Alkha Ram, Shri

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Anand Singh, Shri

Birbal, Shri

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Birendra Singh, Rao

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Birinder Singh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Antony, Shri P.A.

Buta Singh, S.

Arjun Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Charles, Shri A.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Balaraman, Shri L.

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai K.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Barrow, Shri A.E.T.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Choudhary, Shri Nandlal

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Bharat Singh, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Ch.

Dalbir Singh, Shri	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dennis, Shri N.	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Jaffar Sharief, Shri.C.K.
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Jayamohan, Shri A.
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Dogra, Shri G.L.	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Bishma Deo	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Gadgil, Shri V.N.	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Gamit, Shri C.D.	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Gholap, Shri S.G.	Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.	Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Ghosal, Shri Debi	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben  
Ramjibhai

Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Khattari, Shri Nirmal

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Kinder Lal, Shri

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Kolandaivelu, Shri P.

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Konyak, Shri Chingwang

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Kunjambu, Shri

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal

Law, Shri Asutosh

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Madhuree Singh Shrimati

Murugaiah, Shri A.R.

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Natarajan, Shri K.R.

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh

Mane, Shri R.S.

Netam, Shri Arvind

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Prabhu, Shri R.
Pakeer Mohammed, Shri E.S.M.	Pradhan, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri Madan	Pradhani, Shri K.
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Purohit, Shri Banwarilal
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Pant, Shri K.C.	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Rai, Shri I. Rama
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Patel, Shri C.D.	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Patel, Shri G.I.	Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Patel, Shri U.H.	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Ram Dhan, Shri
Patil, Shri H.B.	Ram Prakash, Ch.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.	Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh
Patil, Shri Vijay N.	Rampal Singh, Shri
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Pawar, Shri Satyanarain	Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Rao, Shri, A.J.V.B. Maheswara
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Rao, Shri K.S.

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha  
Rao, Shri Srihari  
Rath, Shri Somnath  
Rathod, Shri Uttam  
Taut, Shri Bhola  
Ravani, Shri Navin  
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav  
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi  
Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna  
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad  
Sait, Shri Azeez  
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan  
Sangma, Shri P.A.  
Satyendra Chandra, Shri  
Sayeed, Shri P.M.  
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao  
Sen, Shri Bholanath  
Sethi, Shri Ananta prasad  
Sethi, Shri P.C.  
Shah, Shri Anoopchand  
Shahabuddin, Shri Syed  
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar  
Shailesh, Dr. B.L.  
Shankaranand, Shri B.  
Shanmugam, Shri P.  
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal  
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu  
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna  
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.  
Shingda, Shri D.B.  
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.  
Sidnal, Shri S.B.  
Singaravadivel, Shri S.  
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap  
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad  
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap  
Singh, Shri N. Tombi  
Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar  
Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra  
Sinha, Shrimati Kishori  
Sinna, Shrimati Ram Dulari  
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
Somu, Shri N. V.N.  
Soren, Shri Harihar  
Soundararajan, Shri N.  
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin  
Subburaman, Shri A.G.  
Sukh Ram, Shri  
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.  
Suman, Shri R.P.  
Sundararaj, Shri N.

89	<i>Goa, Daman &amp; Diu Reorg Bill</i>	VAISAKHA 21, 1909 (SAKA)	& <i>Constitution (57th Amdt ) Bill</i>	90
	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri		Vairale, Shri Madhusudan	
	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri		Van, Shri Deep Narain	
	Swell, Shri G G		Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai	
	Tapeshwar Singh, Shri			
	Tariq Anwar, Shri		Venkatesh, Dr V	
	Tewary, Prof K K		Vijayaraghavan Shri V S	
	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha		Vir Sen, Shri	
	Thambi Durai, Shri M		Vyas Shri Girdhari Lal	
	Thara Devi, Kuman D K		Wasnik Shri Mukul	
	Thomas, Prof K V		Yadav, Shri Kailash	
	Thorat, Shri Bhausahab		Yadav Shri Mahabir Prasad	
	Thungon, Shri P K		Yadav, Shri Ram Singh	
	Tigga, Shri Simon		Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal	
	Tilakdhari Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Subhash	
	Tiraky, Shri Piyus			
	Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani		Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar	
	Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra		Yadava Shri Bal Ram Singh	
	Tripathi, Dr Chandra Shekhar		Yadava Shri D P	
	Tulsiram, Shri V		Yogesh Shri Yogeshwar Prasad	
	Tytler, Shri Jagdish		Zainul Basher, Shri	

MR SPEAKER Subject to correction,  
the result \* of the division is

Ayes 313, Noes Nil

Now, here is a clean sweep

The Motion is 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 motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

*Clause 1 (Short Title and Commencement)*

*Amendment made*

Page 1, Line 3,

for "Fifty-Seventh" substitute "Fifty-  
Sixth" (1)

(S Buta Singh)

\*The following members also recorded their votes for AYES

Shrimati Abida Ahmed, Shri Natwar Singh Solanki, Shri Digvijay Singh, Shri Ashok Chavan, Shrimati  
D K Bhandari, Shri Amal Datta, Shri Katuri Narayana Swamy and Shri C Sambu

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have  
been cleared.

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part  
of the Bill."

The question is:

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

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AYES

**Division No. 6]**

**[13.30 hrs.**

Abbasi, Shri K.J.	Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri	Barrow, Shri A.E.T.
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.	Basavarajeswari, Shrimati
Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.	Basavaraju, Shri G.S.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash	Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz	Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Akhtar Hasan, Shri	Bhandari, Shrimati D.K.
Alkha Ram, Shri	Bharat Singh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri	Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma	Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan	Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.	Bhoye, Shri S.S.
Antony, Shri P.A.	Bhumij, Shri Haren
Arjun Singh, Shri	Birbal, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Birendra Singh, Rao
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Birinder Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Buta Singh, S.
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal	Charles, Shri A.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Balaraman, Shri L.	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal	Dinesh Singh Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai K.	Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma	Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Gamit, Shri C.D.
Dalbir Singh, Ch.	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Datta, Shri Amal	Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Dennis, Shri N.	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dhaliwal, Shri Shanti	Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Digvijay Sinh, Shri	Jayamohan, Shri A.
	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad

Mane, Shri R.S.

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben  
Ramji bhai

Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Khatttri, Shri Nirmal

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Kinder Lal, Shri

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Kolandaivelu, Shri P.

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Konyak Shri Chingwang

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Kunjambu, Shri

Modi, Shri Vishnu Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal Patil, Shri H.B.

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Murugaiah, Shri A.R. Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Naik, Shri Shantaram Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Naikar, Shri D.K. Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath

Narayanan, Shri K.R. Pawar, Shri Satyanarain

Natarajan, Shri K.R. Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Natwar Singh, Shri K. Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Netam, Shri Arvind Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah Prabhu, Shri R.

Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M. Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Pandey, Shri Madan Pradhani, Shri K.

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom

Pant, Shri K.C. Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Patel, Shri Ahmed M. Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Patel, Shri C.D. Ram, Shri Ram Ratan

Patel, Shri G.I. Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Patel, Shri U.H. Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Prakash, Ch.	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Sen, Shri Bholanath
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh	Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Rampal Singh, Shri	Shahabuddin, Shri Syed
Rana Vir Singh, Shri	Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Shailesh, Dr. B.L.
Ranganath, Shri K.H.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Sharma, Shri Chiranjilal
Rai, Shri J. Vengala	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Rao, Shri K.S.	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Rao, P.V. Narasimha	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Rao, Shri Srihari	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Rath, Shri Somnath	Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Raut, Shri Bhola	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi	Singaravadevel, Shri S.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar	Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Sait, Shri Azeez	Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Sangma, Shri P. A.	Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra
Satyendra Chandra, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh

Tiraky, Shri Piyus

Somu, Shri N V N

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Soren, Shri Harihar

Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra

Soundararajan, Shri N

Tripathi, Dr Chandra Shekhar

Soz, Prof Saifuddin

Tulsiram, Shri V

Subburaman, Shri A G

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Sukh Ram, Shri

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Sultanpuri, Shri K D

Van, Shri Deep narain

Suman, Shri R P

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Sundararaj, Shri N

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V S

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Vir Sen, Shri

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Swamy Shri D Narayana

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Swell, Shri G G

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Mahabir prasad

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Tewary, Prof K K

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Yadav, Shri Subhash

Thambi Durai, Shri M

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Thara Devi, Kumari D K

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Thomas, Prof K V

Yadava, Shri D P

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Thungon, Shri P K

Zainul Basher, Shri

Tigga, Shri Simon

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,  
the result\* of the division is:

Ayes: 311;

Noes: Nil

The motion is 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 motion was adopted.*

*Clause, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The enacting formula and the Title were  
added to the Bill*

SHRI S. BUTA SINGH: I beg to move:

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

MR. SPEAKER: The lobbies have,  
already been cleared.

The question is:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

---

AYES

**Division No. 7]**

[13.33 hrs

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Adiyodi, Dr. K. G.

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Balaraman, Shri L.

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Barrow, Shri A.E.T.

Alkha Ram, Shri

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Anand Singh, Shri

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Anjiah, Shrimati Mannemma

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Ansari, Shri Abdual Hannan

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Bhandari, Shrimati D.K.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Bharat Singh, Shri

Arjun Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

---

\*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Shri I. Rama Rai; Shri P.C. Sethi; Prof. M.R. Halder; Shri Katuri Narayana Swamy; Shri C. Sambu and  
Dr. V. Venkatesh.

Bhoye, Shri S.S

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Birbal, Shri

Das, Shri Sudarsan

Birendra Singh, Rao

Datta, Shri Amal

Birinder Singh, Shri

Dennis, Shri N

Buta Singh, S

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Devi, Prof Chandra Bhanu

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M

Dhariwal, Shri Shanti

Charles, Shri A

Dhillon, Dr G S

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Digal, Shri Radhakanta

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai K

Dogra Shri G L

Chidambaram Shri P

Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil

Chinta Mohan, Dr

Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo

Choudhari Shrimati Usha

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Choudhary, Shri Nandlal

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma

Gadgil, Shri V N

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Gamit, Shri C D

Dalbir Singh, Ch

Gandhi, Shri Rajiv

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Gholap, Shri S G

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Ghorpade, Shri M Y

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Ghosal, Shri Debi

Dandavate, Prof Madhu

Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti

Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Gohil, Shri G.B.

Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje

Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Khatti, Shri Nirmal

Gupta, Shri Janak Raj

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati

Kinder Lal, Shri

Halder, Prof. M.R.

Kolandaivelu, Shri P.

Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.

Konyak, Shri Chingwang

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Kunjambu, Shri

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad

Mane, Shri R.S.

Manvendra Singh, Shri	Netam, Shri Arvind
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai	Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad
Meira Kumar, Shrimati	Pandey, Shri Madan
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Mishra, Shri G.S.	Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	Pant, Shri K.C.
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Pardhi, Shri Kesharao
Mishra, Shri Shripati	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Mishra, Shri Umakant	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar	Patel, Shri C.D.
Misra, Shri Nityananda	Patel, Shri G.I.
Modi, Shri Vishnu	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Patel, Shri U.H.
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Patil, Shri H.B.
Murugaiah, Shri A.R.	Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Naikar, Shri D.K.	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Narayanan, Shri K.R.	Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Natarajan, Shri K.R.	Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Natwar Singh, Shri K.	Pawar, Shri Satyanarain
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
	Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Rao, Shri J. Vengala

Prabhu, Shri R.

Rao, Shri K.S.

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Pradhani, Shri K.

Rao, Shri Srihari

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Rath, Shri Somnath

Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Raut, Shri Bhola

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Rai, Shri I. Rama

Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Ram, Shri Ram Ratan

Sait, Shri Azeez

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Sangma, Shri P.A.

Ram Dhan, Shri

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Rampal Singh, Shri

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Shahabuddin, Shri Syed

Ranganath, Shri K.H.

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Suman, Shri R.P.

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Swami Prasad singh, Shri

Shervani, Shri Saleem I.

Swamy, Shri D. Narayana

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Swell, Shri G.G.

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Siddiq, ShriHafiz Mohd.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

Thambi Durai, Shri M.

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

Singh, Shri N. Tombi

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Tigga, Shri Simon

Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

Sinha, Shrimati Kishori

Tiraky, Shri Piyus

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh

Tulsiram, Shri V.

Somu, Shri N.V.N.

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Soren, Shri Harihar

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Soundararajan, Shri N.

Van, Shri Deep Narain

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Subburaman, Shri A.G.

Venkatesh, Dr. V.

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Vir Sen, Shri

Yadav, Shri Subhash

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is:

Ayes: 315

Noes: Nil

The motion is 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 Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

*The motion was adopted.*

**13.33 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

STATE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to provide that the three nominated Members of the Legislative Assembly of the erstwhile Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh may also be included in the Provisional Legislative Assembly under Section 11 of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986.

With the enactment of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986, Arunachal Pradesh has become the 24th State of the Union of India with effect from 20th February, 1987. Under Section 11 of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, the elected members of the territorial constituencies of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh shall be the members of the provisional Legislative Assembly. This was the provision in that Act. The three nominated members of the Union Territory Legislature were, however, excluded from the provisional Legislative Assembly of the State. However, the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh wrote to us requesting for continuance of the three nominated members in the provisional Legislative Assembly on the ground that the three nominated members belong to the most backward tribes in the State. Since these members are no longer members of the provisional Legislative Assembly of the new State of Arunachal Pradesh, this has caused a great discontentment among the backward tribes. They have requested that the three nominated members may continue

\*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Shrimati Basavarajeswari; Shri Ashok Chavan and Kumari D.K. Thera Devi.