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**Fifty Years of Goa Legislature
(1964-2014)**

Editor's Note

The native people valiantly fought for Goa's freedom under the Portuguese occupation for 450 years. Portuguese occupied Island of Goa on November 25, 1510, They took over 270 years to occupy the entire territory of Goa. After liberation of Goa in 1961, the Portuguese secretly attempted to reoccupy Goa by activating terror groups in Panaji. The western powers labelled the liberating nature of action as invasion by Indian Army. Goa legislature exposed the vested interests. Goa, however, is integrated with the mainstream of the country, today. Goa has no separate constitutional character like State of Jammu & Kashmir or other 10 special category states in India.

In 1987, Goa emerged as 25th State of Union of India. Goa is the smallest state by area and the fourth smallest by population. Population of Goa went up from 5.89 lakh in 1960 to 14.58 lakh in 2011. The change is demographic and ownership of land profile in the state constitutes the major threats to Goa. The state administration has no powers to regulate land ownership and land transfer transactions. Mining and tourism are the major sectors of Goan economy, but if government merely plays a role of an event manager than it can play havoc with the lives of the people.

In statehood era (1987 - 2014, the BJP emerged as a single largest party with 21 seats where as Congress bagged 9 seats. Curiously, the Catholic Church is willing to extend its support to the BJP-led government in integral development of people and communities and conservation of environment in Goa.

Goa Legislature faced limited issues to deal in 1963-1987 era. The language issue consumed the precious time of the House till enactment of the Goa, Daman & Diu, Official language Act, 1987. The seat share or vote share in elections, however, provides the stability to government, but seldom ensures superiority of the legislature over executive. The real test of parliamentary democracy lies in making the executive accountable to the legislature (read the people).

Fifty Years of Goa Legislature

(1964 - 2014)

Dr. Pradip Narayan Maske*

INTRODUCTION

1. On January 9, 2014 Goa Legislative Assembly is all set to celebrate its Golden Jubilee. Goa legislature turned out to be an instrument of integration of the territory with the mainstream of the country in the post-Liberation era. In case of Goa, the US-European powers labelled India's liberating nature of action as invasion. Curiously, Goa legislature countered their propaganda appropriately.

2. The House represents the hopes and aspirations of the people. It does not merely legislate, but transforms the lives of the people. The legislators have to uphold the supremacy of the legislature, that is, the people. The vision statement of Goa Legislative Assembly 'लोकशक्तिर्वि शिष्यते' (To Uphold the Supremacy of the People) says it vividly.

3. People-centric development is the corner-stone of the democracy. Inevitably, there is link between development and quality of governance. We, the people, are the first rate victims of the third governance in India. Political instability and corruption reached to its nadir in 1990 to 2012 in Goa. As a result effective economic, environment and safety and security-related legislation is yet to see the light of the day. Goa legislature has to its credit some of the landmark bills which include, the Goa, Daman & Diu (Protection of Eviction of Mundkars, Agricultural Labourers and Village Artisans Act, 1971; the Goa, Daman & Diu Official Language Act, 1987; the Goa Public Men's Corruption (Investigation and Inquiries) Act, 1991; the Goa Right to Information Act, 1997; amongst others.

4. Rajendra Arlekar, the Speaker of Goa Legislative Assembly first time attempted to make more use of the Konkani language in the proceedings of the House and came out with electronic proceedings of the House to make it people-oriented. Others only paid a lip service to the official language. *"We have to evolve a development-oriented House and it is the responsibility of all 40 legislators and not that of Speaker alone,"* according to Arlekar.

5. Democracy is all about the quality of debate. India is known for its argumentative/ oral tradition. Republic and monarchy flourished side by side in the countryside. The welfare and happiness of the king depended on the welfare and happiness of the people. In true Swaraj, the people attain a centre-stage in the governance of the country/ village. The Gram Swaraj (village self-rule) dates back to the Vedic period in India. The state least interfered in village administration. Vaishali was world's first democracy around 6th century BCE. Here villagers had direct control over format of education they wanted. The gram sabha or village bodies wielded influence over the palaces and monuments.

6. In 1860, the British enacted laws and destroyed the gram sabhas to effectively rule over undivided India. The influence of gram sabhas was replaced by the new laws--- Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Contract Act, etc as well as land revenue system. It

strengthened the hold of the colonial rulers over the people. British industrialized India to the extent so as to exploit its resources. India's higher education system, which has outlived its utility, is the product of the British Empire. The democratic institutions primarily served the colonial masters. In free India, public servants have turned out to be the masters. There is need to make the democratic institutions public-oriented and development centred.

7. Legislature is an officially elected or otherwise selected body of people vested with the responsibility and power to make laws for a political unit, such as a state or nation. The legislature is superior to the executive. The executive remains responsible and answerable to the legislature for all its actions. Continuing in power on the part of the executive depends on the satisfaction and support of the legislature. The legislature represents the hopes and aspirations of the people. It does not merely legislate, but transforms the lives of the people. The supremacy of the legislature (read the people) is the corner-stone of the democracy.

AIMS

8. The aims of the Study are : - (i) To Study the role of Goa Legislature in integration of Goa with the mainstream of India; (ii) To study the public-oriented and development-centred functioning of Goa legislature.

DEMOCRATIC BODIES IN GOA

9. Goa is strategically located on the western coast of India. Goa was a major division of *Sapta Konkan* or seven divisions of Konkan region. Portuguese occupied Island of Goa on November 25, 1510 from Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur Sultanate. It took 270 years for Portuguese to occupy the entire territory of 3702 sq km of Goa. The Institution of Inquisition established in 1560 inflicted worst atrocities on the native people unknown in the colonial history of the world. The native people revolted against the Portuguese rule, since 1510 ACE. The historic revolts of villagers of five villages in South Goa dates back to 1583 ACE. The freedom struggle of the native people yielded results when Indian Army led by Maj. Gen. K. P. Candeth (23/10/1916 - 19/05/2003) entered into Goa on December 18, 1960 to liberate the territory. The last Portuguese Governor General Manuel António Vassallo e Silva, meekly surrendered to Indian Army forces and his family was safely flown to Portugal via Santa Cruz Air Port in Mumbai.

Comunidades / Gram Sansthas in Goa

10. The local self-government bodies existed in Goa as in other parts of India, since ages. The *Gram Sansthas* or Gaokary system or *Comunidades* functioned as autonomous units of village administration. They carried out economic as well as welfare activities in the village. The Gaonkars or native people organized themselves into *Comunidades* (communities) which functioned as autonomous unit of village administration. The government was vested in the assembly of elders of each clan or *Vangor*. They leased out their commonly held land for auction and income was used for carrying out the welfare activities in the village. There were 224 *comunidades* in 1961. The introduction of democratic institutions after 1961 has rendered these bodies powerless.

Table 1 Land Ownership Pattern in Goa
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<i>Government</i>	<i>Temple</i>	<i>Comunidade</i>	<i>Private</i>
17.7 %	2.6 %	34.8	44.3
<i>Source: Techo-economic Survey of Goa, Daman & Diu, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi, 1964, p. 209.</i>			

11. The comunidade owned 34.8 per cent of land at the fag-end of the Portuguese rule in 1961 whereas the private land constitutes 44.3 per cent; government land 17.7 per cent; and temple 2.6 per cent respectively.

12. Portuguese had hardly any respect for democratic institutions. Goans who were elected to Portuguese Parliament had no influence to oust the colonial power. They had limited influence in the Portuguese Parliament in 1910.

13. The *Senode de Goa*, the urban local body, was set up by the Portuguese after 1510 ACE, later known as *Camara Municipal de Goa* and now the City of the Corporation of Panaji. It is the oldest civic institution in Asia. *Camara municipal* or municipal body collected various taxes and received government grants, performed civil functions including the construction of building. These bodies were neither elective nor local.

14. In 1959, *Juntas de Freguesias* or rural self-government bodies were established by the Portuguese through the *Portaria (Notification) No. 7575 of 23rd July, 1959*, assigning them the responsibilities of repairs of village roads, drains, bridges, gutters, street lights, within their jurisdiction. At the fag-end of the colonial rule, the panchayats in Goa were not codified and villagers settled their grievances themselves rather than approaching the government authorities.

15. The President, of India promulgated the *Goa Daman & Diu Village Panchayat Regulation, 1962* under Article 240 of the Constitution of India which provided for the setting up of a single tier Panchayati Raj system in the Territory. On October 24, 1962, for the first time people exercised their franchise in the panchayati elections. Out of the total 195000 electorate 121000 or 62.05 % exercised their franchise for 56-member panchayat segments. The Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act, 1993, paved way to for activating the planning process from the grassroots. The *Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994* was assented to by the Governor of Goa on 09.07.1994. Goa adopted a two-tier panchayati raj system with two zilla panchayats and 189 gram panchayats.

GOA LEGISLATURE: UNION TERRITORY ERA

16. Goa was liberated 14 years after India's Independence. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's civil liberties movement in 1946 triggered the last leg of the freedom struggle. Those who were not actively associated in Goa's freedom movement emerged on the political scene after 1961. The political parties who entered into electoral fray are: - *Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party* (now *M. G. Party*); *United Goans Party*; *Frente Popular*; *Praja Socialist Party*; and *Indian National Congress* in the first assembly elections to Union territory of Goa, Daman

and Diu in 1963. The MGP emerged as a single largest party in the assembly elections held from 1963 to 1977.

Assembly Elections, 1963:

Table 2 Party Position in Assembly Elections in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1963	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
MGP	14
PSP	2
UGP	12
Independents	2
Total	30
<i>Assembly Election Ready Reference-1999</i>	

17. The first Goa, Daman and Diu Union territory assembly elections were held on December 9, 1963. The total electorate was 350032. As many as 75.18 per cent voters exercised their franchise for the assembly polls in 1963. In the 30-member Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-Praja Socialist Party (MGP-PSP) combine secured 16 seats with 40.13 per cent vote share. The United Goans Party (UGP) secured 12 seats with vote share of 29.68 per cent. The Indian National Congress (INC) bagged 16.72 per cent vote share and drew a nil whereas the independents bagged 11.63 per cent vote share and two seats. On December 20, 1963, Dayanand Bandodkar (b. 12/03/1911 to d. 12/08/1973), a mine owner, became the chief minister of the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. He made fortune in mining enterprise, but was a philanthropist and was influenced by M. N. Roy's political ideas.

18. The first session of the first Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman & Diu commenced on January 9, 1964 at Panaji and adjourned sine die on January 15, 1964 after taking 14 hours of business of meetings. The adjourned first Session (March 5, 1964 - April 6, 1964) of the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman & Diu held 23 meetings in 23 days.

19. The first resolution introduced by chief minister and unanimously passed in the first session of the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman & Diu on January 9, 1964 expressed its gratitude to the Government of India and, through it, to the people of India, for having liberated the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu from Portuguese domination. The House further observed that *“the action, which the Government of India took after exhausting all avenues of peaceful settlement, to free the people of this Territory from the despotic rule of Portugal had the fullest backing of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu, and that the freedom which the people of this Territory are enjoying today, which they never enjoyed under the*

colonial and dictatorial rule of Portugal, as itself a testimony to the liberating nature of the said action”.

20. The second resolution introduced by chief minister and unanimously passed in the first session of the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman & Diu on January 9, 1964 expressed its deep concern over the continued incarceration of freedom fighters of Goa by the Portuguese Government requested the Government of India to take urgent steps to secure their release and return to their motherland.

Table 3 The Elected Members of the first Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman & Diu-1964.	
1. Tople, Raghunath Anant	16. Raicar, Gajanan Gopinath
2. Xete, Gauncar, Caxinata Anant	17. Naik, Pundolik Sagun
3. Kamulkar, Vijay Maruti	18. Fernandes Sebastiao <i>alias</i>
4. Sirodcar, Panduranga Xete	Tony
5. D’Souza, John Marian	19. Dessai, Ganaba Bhagadu
6. Lobo, Orlando Sequeira	20. Dessai, Dattaram Deu
Fernando	21. Karmali, Vithal Subraya
7. Palienker, Xhembu Naguesh	22. Mazarelo, Sebeasteao
8. Sinai Kadcade, Kusumkar	23. Furtado, Aurelio
Vishnu	24. Furtado, Arvalo de Loyala
9. Usgaonker, Atchut Kashinath	25. Sarmalkar, Vasudev Narayan
10. Rane, Jaisingrao Venkatrao	26. Pimento, Enio Antonio
11. Sequeira, de Jack	27. Barbosa Luis Proto
12. Arauzo, Joquim Luis Gonsalo	28. Mascarenhas, Lima L.
13. Pereira, Teotonio Fransisco	Urminda
14. Chopdekar, Dattaram Keshav	29. Patel, Kalidasbhai Paragjibhai
15. Velingkar, Vasant Camalu	30. Jivani, Mamadali Ravji
<p><i>Source: A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during the January 9, 1964 – January 15, 1964 first session of the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.</i></p>	

21. In March 25, 1964, the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu passed following government resolution tabled by the Law Minister unanimously expressed deep regret resentment over statement of Mr. Adlai Stevenson Chief U. S. delegate to the United Nations made at Princeton University on the 23rd March, 1964 to the effect that the liberation of Goa, Daman & Diu was an outright invasion by India and recorded its condemnation of the said statement which was devoid of any truth. It further observed: “*The House composed as it is of members elected on adult franchise, authoritatively declares and places on record that this territory was overrun by a colonial power which subjugated and exploited the people and ruthlessly suppressed their struggle for freedom until their efforts were crowned with success by the liberation and that the people of this territory were extremely happy at their reunion with their motherland*”. The western powers were opposed to Goa's integration resorted to

malicious propaganda of labelling the liberation of Goa as the invasion of Goa by Indian Army. The Portuguese agencies resorted to terror activities to re-occupy Goa. But, their efforts yielded no outcome. The House condemned such attempts by the vested interests.

Opinion Poll, 1967:

22. In the Opinion Poll held in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu on January 16, 1967, the Goa's merger with neighbouring State of Maharashtra was rejected by margin of 34021 (10.71) per cent votes. There were 138170 votes secured in favour of merger and 172191 votes in favour of the status quo out of total 317633 (81.78) per cent votes polled. The total electorate was 388432 whereas 7272 (1.87) per cent votes were rejected (Official Gazette, Goa, Daman & Diu, Series-II, No. 42, 21-01-1967).

Assembly Elections, 1967:

Table 4 Party Position in Assembly Election Results in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1967	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
MGP	16
UGP	12
Independents	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Assembly Election Ready Reference-1999</i>	

23. The total electorate constituted 418404 in the second assembly elections held on March 28 1967 in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The MGP secured 16 seats with 40.37 per cent vote share followed by the UGP (Sequeira) 12 seats with 37.98 per cent vote share. The UGP (Furtado) and Praja Socialist Party drew nil with 2.88 and 0.10 per cent vote share. The independents got two seats with 17.68 per cent vote share, respectively.

Table 5 The Elected Members of the Second Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman & Diu- 1967.

1. Gopal Apa Kamat	16. Roque Santana J. A. Fernandez
2. Dayanand Balkrishna Bandokar	17. Naraina Shrinivass Fugro
3. Anthony J. D'Souza	18. Gopal Apa Kamat
4. Gopal Govind Mayekar	19. Vithal Subrai Karmali
5. Atchut Kashinath Sinai Usgaonkar	20. Babal Laxman Kinlekar
6. Jack de Sequeira	21. Orlando Fernando Sequeira Lobo
7. Shashikala Gurudatt Kakodkar	22. Vassudev Datta Morajkar
8. Elu Jose Miramda	23. Anant Narcinva Naik
9. Punaji Panduran Achrekar	24. Monjo Balkrishna Naik Gaonkar
10. Prakash Srinivas Bakal	25. Gajanan Patil
11. Luis Proto Barbosa	26. Teotonio Fransisco Pereira
12. Makanbhai Morarji Bhatela	27. Jaisingrao Rane
13. Dattaram Keshav Chopdenkar	28. Abdul Razak
14. Shaba Krishnarao Desai	29. Velente Sequeira
15. Yeshwant S. Desai	30. Leo Mauricio Velho

Source: A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during First Session (April 12, 1967 – April 18, 1967) of Second Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.

Assembly Elections, 1972:

<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
MGP	18
UGP	10
I N C (Sanjivayya)	1
Independents	1

Total	30
<i>Assembly Election Ready Reference-1999</i>	

24. The total electorate constituted 451484 in the third assembly elections held on March 11, 1972 in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The MGP secured 18 seats, the UGP 10, INC (Sanjivayya) and independent one seat each, respectively. The Nav-Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (NMGP), the breakaway faction of the MGP drew a blank. The new parties in the fray were the Socialist Party (SP), Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS), Communists Party of India (CPI), and Communist Party of India Marxist (CPI-M), respectively.

Table 7 The Elected Members of the third Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1972.	
1. Dayanand Balkrishna Bandothkar	16. Dhulo Chimlo Kuttikar
2. Pratapsing Raoji Rane Sardesai	17. Vassudev Datta Morajkar
3. Atchut Kashinath Usgaonkar	18. Anant Narcinva Naik
4. Shashikala Gurudatt Kakodkar	19. Baban A. Naik
5. Jack de Sequeira	20. Jaikrishna Putu Naik
6. Punaji Pandurang Achrekae	21. Rohidas Harischandra Naik
7. Krishna Raghu Bandothkar	22. Anil Hari Prabhu Desai
8. Luis Proto Barbosa	23. Raghuvir Shanu Pankar
9. Chandrakant Uttam Chodankar	24. Teotonio Fransisco Paulo Pereira
10. Vinayak Dharma Chodankar	25. Jagdish Bhujang Rao
11. Ganba Bhagdu Desai	26. Silveiro Jose Souza
12. Faleiro Silveira Marinho	27. Vassudev Narayana Sarmalkar
13. Narayan Srinivas Fugo	28. Haribha Vallabhai Tandel
14. Roque Satana Fernandez	29. Leo Mauricio Velho
15. Vasant Subrai Joshi	30. Jaisingrao A. Rane
<i>Source: A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during First Session (March 24, 1972 – March 30, 1972) of Third Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.</i>	

Assembly Elections, 1977:

Table 8 Party Position in Assembly Election Results in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1977
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<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
MGP	15
INC	10
Janata Party	3
Independents	2
Total	30
<i>Assembly Election Ready Reference-1999</i>	

25. The total electorate constituted 485811 in the fourth assembly elections held on June 1, 1977 in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The MGP bagged 15 seats under the leadership of Shashikala Kakodkar. The INC got 10 seats, the Janata Party secured three seats and Independents two seats, respectively.

Table 9 The Elected Members of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1977.

1. Narayan Srinivas Fugro	16. Vaikunth G. Dessai
2. Shashikala Gurudatt Kakodkar	17. Vassu Paik Gaonkar
3. Shankar Vishveshwar Laad	18. Ramakanth D. Khalap
4. Vinayak Dharma Chodankar	19. Deu Gunaji Mandrekar
5. Raul I. Fernandes	20. Sadashiv Vaman Marathe
6. Anant Narcinva Naik	21. Jaikrishna P. Naik
7. Jack de Souza	22. Dayanand G. Narvekar
8. Krishna Raghu Bhandodkar	23. Pratapsing Raoji Rane
9. Makanbhai Morarji Bhatela	24. Ferdino A. Rebello
10. Madhav R. Bir	25. Sardinha F. Caetana
11. Chandrakant Uttam Chodankar	26. Shaikh Hassan Haroon
12. Lurenco Pedro Santana Cota	27. Laxmikant S. S. Surlikar
13. Sripad L. Cuncoliencar	28. Surendra V. Shirsat
14. Dilkush S. Dessai	29. Leo Mauricio Velo
15. Froilano Machado	30. R. H. Naik

Source: A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during First Session (June 13, 1977) of Fourth Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.

Assembly Elections, 1980:

Table 10 Party Position in Assembly Elections in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1980	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
Congress (Urs)	20
MGP	7
Independents	3
Total	30
<i>Source: www.elections.in</i>	

26. The total electorate constituted 522652 in the fifth assembly elections held on January 3, 1980. The MGP got a set back and had to content with seven seats. The Congress (Urs) got 20 seats; MGP 7 seats and independents 3 seats. In 1980, 20 MLAs elected on Congress (Urs) ticket shifted their loyalty to Congress party. Former Chief Minister had first inducted Pratapsinh Raoji Rane to politics, who is the longest serving MLA for 41 years. Rane became Congress MLA at behest of his colleague and brought into national politics and there were strong pressures to join another group. Thus, after 1979, the regional parties--- the United Goans Party and Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party served as the candidates recruiting agencies to the Congress party in Goa.

Table 11 The Elected Members of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1980.

1. Pratapsunh Raoji Rane	16. Babuso Savio Gaonkar
2. Fransisco Caetano Sardinha	17. Ramchandra Tukaram Prabhu
3. Dayanand Ganesh Narvekar	18. Gurudas V. Naik Tari
4. Joildo Sousa Aguiar	19. Dilkush F. Dessai
5. Deu Gunaji Mandrekar	20. Vassu Paik Gaonkar
6. Ramakant Dattaram Khalap	21. Vaikunth Govind Gauns Dessai
7. Chandrakant Uttam Chodankar	22. J. Mario Emerciane Vaz
8. De Sousa Wilfred Tito Ferminho	23. Fransisco F. P. D. Cruz
9. Shamsunder Jairam Nevagi	24. Luizinho J. Faleiro
10. Harisjh Narayan Prabhu Zantye	25. Froilano Machado
11. Vishnu Rama Naik	26. Herculano Luis Dorado
12. Vishnu Anant Naik	27. Shaikh Hassan Haroon
13. Michael A. C. Fernandes	28. Narsinhabhai Lalubha Tandel
14. Vinayak Dharma Chodanka	29. Sambhji Bhika Solanki
15. Teotonio F. P. Pereira	30. A. N. Naik

Source: A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during First Session (January 21, 1980 – January 24, 1980) of Fifth Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.

Assembly Elections, 1984:

Table 12 Party Position in Assembly Elections in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1984	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
INC	18
MGP	8
Goa Congress	1
Independents	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Assembly Election Ready Reference-1999</i>	

27. The total electorate constituted 586709 in the sixth assembly elections held on December 27, 1984 in the territory. The INC got 18 seats followed by the MGP 8 seats. The Goa Congress--- a regional outfit won one seat whereas three seats went to the independents. See page 15.

Table 13 The Elected Members of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1985.

1. Pratapsinh Raoji Rane	17. Ravi Sitaram Naik
2. Shaikh Hassan Harroon	18. Subhash Ankush Shirodkar
3. Fransisco Caetano Sardinha	19. Pandu Vassu Naik
4. Ramakant Dattaram Khalap	20. Prakash Shanker Velip
5. Shambhu Bhau Bandekar	21. Vassu Paik Gaonkar
6. Ashok Tukaram Naik	22. Vaikunt Dessai
7. Shrikant Keshav Malik	23. Manu Fernandes
8. Chandrashekhar Shivram Diukar	24. Fransisco Monte Piedade Cruz
9. Dayanand Ganesh Narvenkar	25. Luizinho Faleiro
10. Harish Narayan Prabhu zantye	26. Uday Laxmikant Bhembre
11. Chandrakant V. Verenker	27. Simon Peter D'Souza
12. Joao Baptista Florino Gonsalves	28. Jivanbhai Somabhai Prabhaker
13. Fransisco Afonso Branco	29. Samjibhai Bhika Solanki
14. Kashinath Govind Jhalmi	30. Sulochana Katkar
15. Sripad Laxman Cuncolienker	31. Phyllis Faria
16. Babuso Sanvlo Gaonkar	32. Sangeeta Parab

Source: A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during First Session (January 21, 1985) of Sixth Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.

28. The political leadership (1963 to 1979) played a crucial role in the emotional integration of the territory with the mainstream of the country. Education became a major instrument of social-economic transformation during the chief ministerial tenure of D. B. Bandodkar. In case of Jammu & Kashmir, the political leadership failed to curb separatist tendencies in the Valley and reduce regional divide in the State. Curiously, Goa did not demand any special status by altering the provisions of the Constitution of India. The integration of Goa is a unique case in India. The Goa legislature played a laudable role in asserting the unity and integrity of the country and promoting welfare of the people in the union territory era.

GOA LEGISLATURE: STATEHOOD ERA

29. Goa became 25th State of Union of India on May 30, 1987. The Constitution of India gives power to Union Parliament to create new states, but it is silent on the size of the states. The total geographical area of Goa is 3702 sq kms with population of 14.58 lakhs in 2011. Goa is a smallest State by area and the fourth smallest by population in India.

Administratively, the State of Goa is divided into two districts and 12 talukas. There are two members of Lok Sabha and one member of Rajya Sabha. The strength of state assembly is increased to 40 from earlier 30 in 1987. Goa had six assembly elections each during union territory era (1963 to 1984) and statehood era (1989 to 2012). Political instability gripped the state due to horse-trading. The enactment of Anti-defection Act, 1985 could not tame the Aya Ram, Gaya Ram trend in the legislature, till 2003 when the limit for the merger of a political party was raised from one-third to two-third.

Assembly Elections, 1989:

Table 14 Party Position in Assembly Elections in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1989	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
INC	18
MGP	18
Independents & Others	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Assembly Election Ready Reference-1999</i>	

30. The total electorate constituted 734317 in the first Goa state assembly elections held on 22-11-1989. The INC and MGP bagged 18 seats each and four seats by the independents and others in the forty-member assembly.

Table 15 The Elected Members of the First Legislative Assembly of Goa, 1990.

1. Pratapsinh Raoji Rane	21. Balkrishna J. Prabhu
2. Wilfred D' Souza	22. Shivdas A. Verekar
3. Fransisco Caetana Sardinha	23. Kashinath Jhalmi
4. Subhash Ankush Shirodkar	24. Ravi Sitaram Naik
5. Luizinho Faleiro	25. Haji Shaikh Hassan Haroon
6. Cargo Pegado	26. Simon Peter Di Souza
7. Ramakant D. Khalap	27. Mauvin Godinho
8. Shankar Salgaonkar	28. Luis Proto Barbosa
9. Vinayak V. Naik	29. Churchill Alemao
10. Surendra V. Sirsat	30. Luis A. Cardozo
11. Ashok T. Naik Salgaonkar	31. Anant A. Naik
12. Suresh Parulekar	32. Farrel Furtado
13. Ratnakar M. Chopdekar	33. Manuel Fernandez
14. Joao Baptista Florino	34. Mohan A. Amshekar
Gonsalves	35. Ranu A. Prabhu Dessai
15. Somnath Zuarkar	36. Domnic Fernandez
16. Victor Gonsalves	37. Prakash Velip
17. Dharma V. Chodankar	38. Sanjay Bandekar
18. Pandurang D. Raut	39. Vassu Paik Gaonkar
19. Shashikala G. Kakodkar	40. Deu Gunaji Mandrekar
20. Vinayak P. Usgaonkar	

Source: A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during First Session (January 22 & 23, 1990) of First Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.

Assembly Elections, 1994:

<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
INC	18
MGP	12
BJP	4
UGDP	3
Independents	3

Total	40
<i>Assembly Election Ready Reference-1999</i>	

31. In the second Goa state assembly elections, 1994, the total electorate constituted 868138. The INC bagged 18 seats followed by the MGP 12 seats, the BJP 4 seats, the United Goans Democratic Party (UGDP) three seats and the independent three seats, respectively.

Table 17 The Elected Members of the Second Legislative Assembly of Goa, 1995.

1. Pratapsinh Raoji Rane	21. Shashika G. Kakodkar
2. Wilfred D'Souza	22. Sadanand Uttam Mallik
3. Dayanand Ganesh Narvekar	23. Narhari Tukaram Haldankar
4. Luizinho Faleiro	24. Shivdas A. Verenker
5. Subhash Ankush Shirodkar	25. John Manuel Vaz
6. Kashinath Jhalmi	26. Wilfred Menezes Misquita
7. Shripad Yesso Naik	27. Aleixo Sequeira
8. Churchill Alemao	28. Luis Alex Cardozo
9. Sangeeta Parab	29. Digambar Vasant Kamat
10. Parshuram Nagesh Kotkar	30. Antonio Damiao Gaonkar
11. Deu Gunaji Mandrekar	31. Manu Fernandes
12. Surendra Vasant Sirsat	32. Areicio A. D' Souza
13. Chandrakant Uttam Chodankar	33. Vishnu Gopal Prabhu
14. Tomazinho Cardozo	34. Pandu Vassu Naik
15. Fatima Joseph Philip D'Sa	35. Domnik Fernandes
16. Manohar Parrikar	36. Prakash Shanker Velip
17. Victoria Romeo Fernandes	37. Sanjay Bandekar
18. Carmo R. Pegado	38. Govind Raghuchandra Acharya
19. Krishna Sajju Kutikar	39. Mauvin Godinho
20. Pandurang Krishna Bhatale	40. Somnath G. Zuarkar

Source: A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during Second Session (January 13, 1995 & March 31, 1995) of First Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.

Assembly Elections, 1999:

Table 18 Party Position in Assembly Elections in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1999	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
INC	21
BJP	10
MGP	4
UGDP	2
GRC	2
Independents	1
Total	40
<i>Assembly Election Ready Reference-1999</i>	

32. The total electorate was 909018 in the third Goa state assembly elections held in May 1999. The INC cornered 21 seats with 38.55 per cent vote share; the BJP 10 seats with 26.19 per cent vote share; the MGP four seats with 14.03 per cent vote share; the UGDP two seats, Goa Rajiv Congress two seats (vote share N.A.) and the independent one seat with 21.23 vote share, respectively.

Table 19 The Elected Legislators of the Third Legislative Assembly of Goa, 1999.

1. Luizinho Faleiro	21. Suresh Amonkar
2. Ravi S. Naik	22. Pratapsinh Raoji Rane
3. Churchill Alemao	23. Venkatesh Desai
4. D. G. Narvekar	24. Vishwas Satarkar
5. Fransisco sardinha	25. Ramkrishna Dhavalikar
6. Nirmala sawant	26. Subhash Shirodkar
7. Manohar Parrikar	27. Jose Philip D' Souza
8. Ramakant Khalap	28. Mauvin Godinho
9. Wilfred D' Souza	29. Aleixo Cardozo
10. Suresh Parulekar	30. Luis Cardozo
11. Jitendra Deshparbhu	31. Digambar Kamat
12. Manohar T. Azgaonkar	32. Philip N. Rodrihues
13. Francis P. D' Souza	33. Arecio A. D' Souza
14. Dayanand Mandrekar	34. Vinay Tendulkar
15. Ulhas Asnodkar	35. Prabhaker Gaonklar
16. Somnath Zuarkar	36. Ramraop Dessai
17. Victoria Fernandes	37. Praksh Shanker Velip
18. Francis Silveira	38. Sanjay Bandekar
19. Pandurang Raut	39. Isidore Fernandez
20. Prakash Phadte	40. Shaikh Hassan Harron

Source: A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during First Session (June 14, 1999 & June 15, 1999) of First Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.

Assembly Elections, 2002:

Table 20 Party Position in Assembly Elections in Goa, Daman & Diu, 2002	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
BJP	17
INC	16
UGDP	3
MGP	2
NCP	1
Independent	1
<i>Total</i>	

*Assembly Election Ready
Reference-1999*

33. In the fourth Goa State assembly polls held on May 30, 2002, the BJP wrested 17 seats, the INC 16, UGDP three, MGP two, and Nationalist Congress Party and independent one each, respectively. The BJP managed to form the government with support from the UGDP, MGP and independent candidate supported by the BJP in the State.

Table 21. The Elected Legislators of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of Goa, 2002.

1. Manohar Parrikar	21. Francis Silveira
2. Digambar Kamat	22. Rajesh Patnekar
3. Manohar Azgaonkar	23. Harish Zantye
4. Suresh Amonkar	24. Narhari Haldankar
5. Francis D' Souza	25. Ravi Naik
6. Ramrao Desai	26. Vishwas Satarkar
7. Ramkrishna Dhavalikar	27. Subhash Shirodkar
8. Pandurang Madkaikar	28. Karl Vaz
9. Dayanand Mandrekar	29. Rajendra Arlekar
10. Atanasio Monserrate	30. Matanhy Saldanha
11. Fransisco Pacheco	31. Aleixo Sequeira
12. Filipe Neri Rodrigues	32. Damodar Naik
13. Vinay Tendulkar	33. Fransisco Sardinha
14. Pratapsinh Raoji Rane	34. Luizinho Faleiro
15. Laxmikant Parsekar	35. Joquim Alemao
16. Jitendra Deshprabhu	36. Vasudev Gaonkar
17. Sadanand Shet	37. Chandrakant Kavalekar
18. Agnelo Fernandes	38. Vijay Pai Khot
19. Dayanand Narvekar	39. Isidore Fernandes
20. Victoria Fernandes	40. Wilfred D' Souza

Source: A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during First Session (June 12, 2002 & June 14, 2002) of First Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.

Assembly Elections, 2007:

Table 22 Party Position in Assembly Elections in Goa, Daman & Diu, 2007

<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
INC	16

BJP	14
NCP	3
MGP	2
SGF	2
UGDP	1
Independents	2
Total	40
<i>Assembly Election Ready Reference-1999</i>	

34. In the fifth assembly elections held in 2007, Indian National Congress secured 16 seats followed by the BJP --- 14; the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)--- 3; Save Goa Front--- 2; MGP---- 2; UGDP--- 1; and independents---2, respectively.

Table 23 The Elected Members of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Goa, 2007.

1. Digambar Kamat	21. Rajesh Tulshidas Patnekar
2. Ravi S. Naik	22. Anant V. Shet
3. Jose Philip Di Souza	23. Gurudas Prabhakar Gawas
4. Ramkrishna Dhavalikar	24. Pratapsinh Raoji Rane
5. Manohar Parrikar	25. Vishwajit Pratapsinh Rane
6. Pandurang Dhavalikar	26. Mahdev Naik
7. Churchil Alemao	27. Milind Sagun Naik
8. Atanasio J. Monserrate	28. Mauvin Godinho
9. Laxmikant Parsekar	29. Pacheco Xavier Fransisco
10. Dayanand Radhunath Sopte	30. Damodar G. Naik
11. Nilkanth halarnkar	31. Aleixo Reginaldo Lourenco
12. Manohar Trimbak Azgaonkar	32. Filipe Neri Rodrigues
13. Francis D' Souza	33. Alemao Joquim
14. Dayanand Mandrekar	34. Anil Vasudev Salgaonkar
15. Agnelo Fernandes	35. Vasudev Meng Gaonkar
16. Dilip Dnyaneshwar Parulekar	36. Shyam Gopinath Satardekar
17. Dayanand Ganesh Narvekar	37. Chandrakant Kavalekar
18. Victoria Fernandes	38. Vijay Pai Khot
19. Fransisco Silveira	39. Ramesh Tawadkar
20. Pandurang Arjun Madkaikar	40. Aleixo Sequeira

A Brief Report of the Business Transacted during First Session (June 15, 2007) of First Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji – Goa, the Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Department, Secretariat, Panaji, Goa.

Assembly Elections, 2012:

Table 24 Party Position in Assembly Elections in Goa, Daman & Diu, 2012	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Seat Share</i>
BJP	21
INC	9
MGP	3
GVP	2
Independents	5
Total	40
<i>Source: www.eci.nic.in</i>	

35. The BJP secured 21 seats; followed by Congress--- 9; MGP--- 3; Goa Vikas Party--- 2; and independents--- 5, respectively in the sixth Goa state assembly elections held in 2012.

Table 25 The Elected Legislators of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of State of Goa, 2012.
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1. Laxmikant Yashwant Parser	21. Lavoo Mamledar
2. Rajendra Arlekar	22. Mahadev M. Naik
3. Naresh Rajaram Sawal	23. Ramkrishna/ Sudin Dhavalikar
4. Kiran M. Kandolkar	24. Milind S. Naik
5. Francis D'Souza	25. Jose Luis Carlos Almeida
6. Dayanand Mandrekar	26. Mauvin Heliodoro Godinho
7. Dilip Parulekar	27. Alina Saldanha
8. Michael Vincete Lobo	28. Fransisco Xavier Pacheco
9. Rohan Khanvate	29. Alexo Reginaldo Luorencio
10. Ticlo Glen J V A E Sousa	30. Vijay Sardesai
11. Manohar Parrikar	31. Digambar Kamat
12. Jennifer E. Monserrate	32. Caetano R. Silva
13. Atanasio Monserrate	33. Avertano Furtado
14. Vishnu Surya Naik Wagh	34. Subhash <i>alias</i> Rajan K. Naik
15. Pandurang A. Madkaikar	35. Benjamin Silva
16. Anant V. Shet	36. Chandrakant Kavalekar
17. Pramod P. Sawant	37. Nilesh Cabral
18. Pratapsing R. Rane	38. Ganesh C. Gaonkar
19. Vishwajit P. Rane	39. Subhash U. Pha Desai
20. Pandurang / Deepak Dhavalikar	40. Ramesh B. Tawadkar

Source: Library, Legislative Assembly of State of Goa, Porvorim, Goa

36. The fourth session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of the State of Goa (March 18, 2013 - May 2, 2013) at Assembly Hall, Porvorim, Goa transacted an effective and significant business during its 28 sittings and had a duration of 134 hours and 36 minutes.

37. Goa is the smallest state of Union of India. The population of Goa has increased from 5.89 lakh in 1961 to 14.58 lakh in 2011. There are 75000 people under BPL category in India. In the category of smaller states, Goa has achieved more progress on the socio-economic front during in the past fifty years of working of Goa legislature.

38. There are various forms of mafia operating in India such as naxalite movement, narco-drug gangs, energy mafia; economic mafia; land-sand-builder mafia; food grains mafia; fake currency; black money/ hawala transactions; human trafficking; illegal sale of organs; illegal immigration from Bangla Desh; cattle smuggling, etc. Goa being a state dependent on mining and tourism, Goa legislature has to come out with pro-active legislation. The demographic profile of the coastal state is adversely affecting the Goan people. Every nation faces threats from the sea. The change in demographic profile in the coastal belt is posing threat to identity of Goa. The Government of India is yet to seriously consider the threats faced by the coastal states and allow the state administration to regulate land transactions in these states.

GOA LEGISLATURE: A REVIEW

39. The first session of the first legislative assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu was held on January 9, 1964. Rajendra Arlekar, Speaker of Goa Legislative Assembly, first time after

enactment of the Goa, Daman and Diu Official Language Bill, 1987 took initiative to popularise the use of Konkani in the conduct of the business of the House. The steps are already taken to popularise electronic transaction of business. The implementation of law is more important than its passage in the House. However, the effectiveness of legislature lies in collective efforts of all forty members to make Goa legislature people-oriented and development centred, according to Arlekar.

Table 26. Speakers of Goa Legislature 1964 to 2013			
<i>Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Assembly (Union Territory)</i>			
	<i>The Speaker</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
1	Pandurang P. Shirodkar	10/01/1964	11/04/1967
2	Gopal Apa Kamat	13/04/1967	23/03/1972
3	Narayana S. Fugro	24/03/1972	12/06/1977
		13/06/1977	20/01/1980
4	Froilano Machado	21/01/1980	22/03/1984
5	Dayanand G. Narvekar	05/04/1984	20/01/1985
		21/01/1985	16/09/1989
<i>Goa Legislative Assembly (State)</i>			
6	Luis Proto Barbosa	22/01/1990	14/04/1990
7	Surendra Sirsat	26/04/1990	04/04/1991
8	Haji Shaikh Hassan Haroon	26/07/1991	15/01/1995
9	Tomazinho Cardoza	16/01/1995	14/06/1999
10	Pratapsing Raoji Rane	15/06/1999	11/06/2002
11	Vishwas Satarkar	12/06/2002	28/02/2005
12	Fransisco C. Sardinha	08/07/2005	11/06/2007
13	Pratapsing Raoji Rane	15/06/2007	09/03/2012
14	Rajendra Arlekar	19/03/2012	Till date
<i>Source: Goa Legislative Assembly, Office of the Speaker, 2013.</i>			

40. The Speaker represents the House, the House represents the people. Hence speaker represents the people. Pandurang Purushottam Shirodkar, was elected as the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1964. Shirodkar was a freedom fighter. He was exile in Angola. Shirodkar had lit the torch of Angola's freedom struggle two years before the actual struggle for freedom began on February 4, 1961. Angola attained freedom on November 11, 1975. Shirodkar had wrote: “*If the Indian concept of rebirth is true, and on*

account of any, if the almighty willed not to bestow on me the rebirth in India, He should grant me that rebirth in Angola”. P. P. Shirodkar was true nationalist who belied in the Vedic tradition of वसुधैव कटुंवकम् 'World is my Family'.

Table 27 Chief Ministers of Goa 20-12-1963 to till date			
1	Dayanand Bhandodkar	20-12-1963	02-12-1966
		05-04-1967	23-03-1972
		23-03-1972	12-08-1973
2	Shashikala G. Kakodkar	12-08-1973	07-06-1977
		07-01-1977	27-04-1979
3	Pratapsinh Raoji Rane	16-01-80	07-01-1985
		07-01-1985	30-05-1987
		09-01-1990	27-03-1990
		16-12-1994	29-07-1998
		03-02-2005	04-03-2005
		07-06-2005	08-06-2007
4	Churchill Aleimao	27-03-1990	14-04-1990
5	Dr. Luis Proto Barbosa	14-04-1990	14-12-1990
6	Ravi Sitaram Naik	25-01-1991	18-05-1993
		02-04-1994	08-04-1994
7	Dr. Wilfred D' Souza	18-05-1993	02-04-1994
		08-04-1994	16-12-1994
		29-07-1998	23-11-1998
8	Luisinho Faleiro	26-11-1998	08-02-1999
		09-06-1999	24-11-1999
9	Fransisco Sardinha	24-11-1999	23-10-2000
10	Digambar Kamat	08 - 03 , 2002	08-03, 2002
11	Manohar Parrikar	24-10-2000	27-02-2002
		05-06-2002	02-02-2005
		09-03-2012	Till date

Source: Library, Goa Legislative Assembly, Porvorim, Goa

Table 28 President's Rule In Goa (1964 – 2014)

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Lt. Governor/ Governor</i>
1	02-12-1966	05-04-1967	K. R. Damle
2	27-04-1979	16-01-1980	Col. P. S. Gill
3	14-12-1990	25-01-1991	Khurshid Alam Khan
4	09-02-1999	09-06-1999	Lt. Gen. J. F. R. Jacob (retd)
5	04-03-2005	07-06-2005	S. C. Jamir

Table 29 List of Lt. Governors/ Governors of Goa

No	Name	Tenure
<i>Military Governor</i>		
1	Maj. Gen. K. P. Candeth	19/12/1961 to 06/06/1962
2	T. Sivasankar	07/06/1962 to 01/09/1963
3	M. R. Sachdev	02/09/1963 to 08/12/1964
4	Hari Sharma	12/12/1964 to 23/02/1965
5	K. R. Damle	24/02/1965 to 17/04/1967
6	Nakul Sen	18/04/1967 to 15/11/1972
7	S. K. Banerji	16/11/1972 to 15/11/1977
8	Col. P. S. Gill	16/11/1977 to 30/03/1981
9	Jagmohan	31/03/1981 to 29/08/1982
10	Air Chief Marshal I. H. Latif	30/08/1982 to 23/02/1983
11	K. T. Satarawala	24/02/1983 to 03/07/1984
12	Air Chief Marshal I.H. Latif	04/07/1984 to 23/09/1984
13	Dr. Gopal Singh	24/09/1984 to 29/05/1987
<i>Governor's</i>		
14	Dr. Gopal Singh	30/05/1987 to 17/07/1989
15	Khurshed Alam Khan	18/07/1989 to 17/03/1991
16	Bhanu Prakash Singh	18/03/1991 to 03/04/1994

17.	B. Rachaiah	04/04/1994 to 03/08/1994
18	Gopala Ramanujam	04/08/1994 to 15/06/1995
19	Romesh Bhandari	16/06/1995 to 18/07/1996
20	Dr. P. C. Alexander	19/07/1996 to 15/01/1998
21	T. R. Satish Chandran	16/01/1998 to 18/04/1998
22	Lt. Gen. J. F. R. Jacob, (retd)	19/04/1998 to 26/11/1999
23	Mohd. Fazal	26/11/1999 to 25/10/2002
24	Kidar Nath Sahani	26/10/2002 to 02/07/2004
25	Mohd. Fazal	03/07/2004 to 16/07/2004
26	S. C. Jamir	17/07/2004 to 20/07/2008
27	Dr. Shivinder Singh Sidhu	21/07/2008 to 07/09/2011
28	K. Sankaranarayanan	08/09/2011 to 03/05/2012
29	Bharat Vir Wanchoo	04/05/2012 to till date
<i>Source: www.rajbhavangoa.org</i>		

Major Legislations Passed by Goa Legislature

41. On August 5, 1987, the Legislative Assembly unanimously passed the resolution to grant statehood to Goa. The Constitution (Fifty-sixth) Amendment Act, 1987 introduced by Home Minister Buta Singh on May 6, 1987 and on May 30, 1987 the Goa became a State of Union of India. Some of the acts passed by Goa Legislature assented by the President of India or Administrator/ Lt. Governor of the Union Territory of Goa Daman & Diu or Governor of the State of Goa from March 1964 to December 2003 are: -

The Goa, Daman & Diu Agriculture Tenancy Act, 1964;

The Goa, Daman & Diu Industrial Development Act, 1965;

The Goa, Daman & Diu Village Panchayats Regulation Act, 1967;

The Goa, Daman & Diu Municipalities Act, 1969;

The Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Act, 1969;

The Goa, Daman & Diu (Protection of Eviction of Mundkars, Agricultural Labourers and Village Artisans Act, 1971;

The Goa, Daman & Diu Town & Country Planning Act, 1975;

The Goa, Daman & Diu Secondary & Higher Secondary Education Act, 1975;

The Goa, Daman & Diu Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites & Remains Act, 1979;

The Goa, Daman & Diu School Education Act, 1985;

The Goa University Act, 1984;

The Goa, Daman & Diu Official Language Act, 1987;

The Goa Public Men's Corruption (Investigation and Inquiries) Act, 1991;

The Goa Land Use Regulation Act, 1991;

The Goa Panchayati Raj Act, 1994;

The Goa State Commission for Women Act, 1996;

The Goa Right to Information Act, 1997;

The City of Panaji Corporation Act, 2003 and

The Goa Lok Ayuka Act, 2013 amongst other.

Breach of Privileges Cases in Goa Legislature

42. The term 'Breach of Privilege' means a disregard of any rights, privileges and immunities either of Parliament individually or of the House in its collective capacity. After due inquiry, a breach of privilege is punished in the same as courts of law punish for contempt of their dignity and authority.

Table 30 A Summary Breach of Privileges Cases in Goa Legislature: 1964 to 2002		
<i>Nature of Case</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No.</i>
1. Absence in the House	1968	2
2. Arrest	1974 & 1992	2
3. Arrest delay in intimation	1974	1
4. Assault	1979, 1990 & 1993	3
5. Delay in obtaining assent to Bill	1989	1
6. Expunged proceedings of publication	1973	1

7. Intimidation/ threatening Member	1980	1
8. Laying of documents	1982	1
9. Misconduct	1968	4
10. Misleading statements	1973, 1975, 1975, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1988, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1996, 1997, 1997, 1998 & 1998	15
11. Misreporting or misrepresentation	1966, 1973, 1974, 1974, 1975, 1975, 1982, 1984 & 2001,	9
12. Non-implementation of the recommendation of the Committee	1993	1
13. Obstruction	1990 & 1997	2
14. Premature publication	1967 & 1968	2
15. Publication of documents without authority of the House	1992	1
16. Reflection on Chair	1974, 1983, 1987, 1985, 1990, 1990 & 1991	7
17. Reflection on Committee	1991 & 1992	2
18. Reflection on the House	1965, 1969, 1970 & 1972	4
19. Reflection on Ministers/ Members	1967, 1967, 1989, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1980, 1982, 1990, 1991, 1996, 1997	12
20. Reflections on other House & / its members	1975	1
21. Statements outside House when in session	1980, 1994, & 1997	3
22. Visitors Gallery	1973	1
23. Visitors shouting of slogans & throwing of leaflets	1970 & 1978	2
Total		78
<i>Source: Goa Legislature Secretariat (2003) Privileges Digest: Legislative Assembly of State of Goa: Collection: 1964 – 2002, Porvorim, Goa.</i>		

43. There are 78 cases of breach of privilege cases in Goa legislature from 1964 - 2002. The cases of misleading statements were 15 or 19. 23 per cent; followed by reflections on ministers/ members 12 cases or 15.38 per cent; misreporting or misrepresentation 9 cases each or 11.53 per cent, reflection on chair 7 or 8.97 per cent, reflection on house/ laying down statements 4 cases each or 5.12 per cent, assault/ statement outside house 3 cases each or 3.84 per cent, absence in house/ arrest/ obstruction/ premature publication/ reflections on committee/ visitors shouting in gallery and throwing of leaflets 2 cases each or 2.56 per cent; other cases one case each, respectively.

CONCLUSION

44. The function of legislature is not merely to make laws, but to transform the lives of the people. Goa legislature was constituted on January 9, 1964. Goa legislature played a major role in integration of the newly liberated territory with the mainstream of the country. No separate constitutional provisions were made to accord special status to the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu or the State of Goa. Goa had no special status in 1961. The legislators in Goa cross-cutting party affiliations have put forth the demand for special status to Goa to protect the identity of the coastal State. Goa faces threat to its land and people due to changing demographic profile and land ownership pattern. Government of India is yet to pay attention to the coastal states where the changes in demographic profiles and land ownership pattern affects identity and lives of the people. Bulldozing of local identities and lives of the local people cannot be justified in the name of liberalization, privatization and globalization.

45. In 1963, former chief minister D. B. Bandodkar provided a towering leadership to the Goan masses. Education became a tool to transform the lives of the people. The legislature or bureaucracy did not come in his way to create enabling environment to the masses. Goa has to adopt integral model of development whereby people and communities are free to pursue their own progress and the state will create enabling conditions for the people. Goa legislature has to be public-oriented and development centred and it is the responsibility of all elected members of the House. The breach of privileges cases from 1964 to 2002 do not show encouraging trend in the functioning of the Goa legislature.

46. The elite or VIP culture has no takers in a true democracy. The erosion of the supremacy of legislature (read the people) has created gap between public servants and masses in the Republic. The relevance of legislature lies in assertion of the authority of the people.

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Appendix-I

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE TO MARK THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Goa was informed that the Hon. Speaker has constituted a Committee to mark the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Goa Legislative Assembly consisting of the following Members:

1. Shri Rajendra Arlekar, Hon. Speaker.....Chairman
2. Shri Manohar Parrikar, Hon. Chief MinisterMember
3. Shri Anant Shet, Hon.Dy. SpeakerMember
4. Shri Francis D'Souza, Hon.Dy. Chief MinisterMember
5. Shri Pratapsingh Rane, Hon. Leader of Opposition..... Member
6. Shri Ramkrishna Dhavalikar, Hon. Minister for P.W.D.....Member
7. Shri Francisco.X. Pacheco, MLA Member
8. Shri Vishnu. Surya. Naik Wagh, MLAMember
9. Smt. Jennifer Monserrate, MLAMember
10. Shri Mohan Amshekar, Ex-MLA Member
11. Shri Shambhu Bhau Bandekar, Ex-MLA..... Member
12. Shri Nilkanth Subhedar, Secretary, Legislature....Member

(Source: Secretary, Announcement made by the Speaker 2/5/2013)

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